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# East Europe Report

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# EAST EUROPE REPORT

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# TRANSPORT REQUIREMENTS, COSTS FOR FARM SECTOR ANALYZED

Moscow/East Berlin INTERNATIONALE ZEITSCHRIFT DER LANDWIRTSCHAFT in German No 6, 1985 pp 502-07

[Article by Dr Wolfgang Huhn, Dr Maria Ehlich and Dipl.-Ing. Gert Wressnig of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences of the GDR, the Institute for Energy and Transport Research in Meissen-Rostock: "Analysis of Transport Costs in Farm Sector of GDR as a Prerequisite for Increased Effectiveness"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The farm sector in the GDR, as an important part of the national economy, has received targeted state assistance in the past 35 years and has undergone downright explosive development. Modern large-scale production in the farm sector, based on cooperative and state ownership of capital goods and a high level of division of labor, concentration and specialization, produces entirely new, more stringent transport requirements on the one hand, while at the same time creating substantially changed conditions and improved chances of more efficient structuring. Agriculture in the GDR today is one of the sectors within the national economy with the most extensive and complicated transport requirements. Transport costs, as an important influencing variable in terms of the effectiveness and stability of the capital replacement process, are also being granted an appropriately greater measure of attention (see references 1, 2, 3, etc.) in the farm sectors of other socialist nations and in developed capitalist nations. Reducing transport costs is a task which involves all national economic forces: "Cost reductions in transport processes are a logical part of our national economic activities. This matter affects the transportation system itself, as well as industry, construction, agriculture, forestry, foodstuffs, trade and all other sectors," (see reference 4). This urgent demand within the farm sector is primarily due to the following:

- developments during the 1970's whereby transport costs underwent above-average increases
- the need to produce and to employ funds more effectively, and to achieve the required savings in terms of diesel fuel in the area of transport

Comprehensive analyses of transport, transshipment and storage processes in the farm sector (see reference 5, etc.) point out options, measures and priorities involved in reducing transport costs.

## Measurable Variables Regarding Transport Costs

Transport cost is an overall term for two measurable groups of variables. These groups are:

1. TRANSPORT NEEDS which, as part of a transport task relatively independent of transport performance, are generated by production and consumption (e.g. silage must be transported from silo A to stall B).

2. TRANSPORT EXPENDITURES which arise during transport performance as the result of a certain regional distribution of properties or a certain structure involving the flow of goods, and in particular due to the method of transport selected and the level of the transport system (e.g. -expenditures in terms of manhours, diesel fuel, costs, etc., arising out of the transport of silage from silo A to stall B using transport equipment C).

Parameters such as value indices and/or physical indicators in absolute or relative form are required in order to classify transport costs in the farm sector (see Table 1).

The use of these parameters regarding transport costs must always be based on increasing the effectiveness of the overall capital replacement process (up to the ability of farm products to provide adequate supplies). Greater effectiveness in terms of the entire process must always be paramount. Transport processes are to be evaluated on the basis of their fundamental objective--derived from production--which entails movement from place to place and making goods available at certain places at specific times with minimal reductions in quality and at the lowest cost. In this evaluation, demand and cost must be considered in relation to one another (see reference 6).

## Influencing Variables Related to Transport Costs

A myriad of influences affect transport costs in the farm sector. In the final analysis these influences also incorporate the reasons for transport costs and permit ways of reducing them to be recognized. The groupings of influencing variables are summarized in Table 2. Of primary importance are those which affect transport needs because they influence absolute transport costs. They are derived from national economic aspects related to all sectors. Thus, a certain concentration in production is always necessary, for example, in order to effectively utilize the available labor capacity, carry through complete mechanization and partial automation, ensure low processing losses, etc. With increasing concentration in production, however, come increasing transport costs (primarily due to greater transport distances).

For transport, production intensification in general means increased farm output as a result of greater yields, the addition of more fertilizer, developments in construction and soil conditioning, and the like. Increased demands on transport also exist in terms of strict adherence to agricultural and animal husbandry-related deadlines, reducing farm losses, limiting soil damage, etc.

Table 1. Parameters Related to Transport Costs in the Farm Sector

| Absolute | Relative |
|---|---|
| Farm output (t) | Specific farm output (t/ha, t/dt GU, t/FCU, t/M GP, t/M NP) |
| Transport quantity (t) | Specific farm output (t/ha, t/dt GU, t/FCU, t/M GP, t/M NP) |
| Transshipment quantity (t) | Specific transshipment quantity (t/ha, t/dt GU, t/FCU, t/M GP, t/M NP) |
| Transport distance (km) | Transshipment factor |
| Length of transport routes (km) | Specific length of transport routes (km/ha, km/t, km/dt GU, km/FCU) |
| Transport performance (tkm/a) | Specific transport performance (tkm/ha, tkm/t tkm/FCU, tkm/dt GU, tkm/M GP, tkm/M NP) |
| Human labor (mh) | Specific human labor (mh/ha, mh/t, mh/dt GU, mh/FCU, mh/M GP, mh/M NP) |
| DF consumption (kg, t) | Specific DF consumption (kg/ha, kg/t, kg/dt GU, kg/FCU, kg/h, kg/M GP, kg/M NP) |
| Costs (M) | (M/ha, M/t, M/dt GU, M/FCU, M/h, M/M GP, M/NP) |

Key: GP = gross production
DF = diesel fuel
GU = grain unit
ha = hectare
M = marks
NP = net production
mh = manhours
FCU = fodder-fed cattle unit
t = metric ton

The organization of production, in particular developments involving specialization and division of labor, must be structured with a view to overall effectiveness; however increases in transport costs must be kept in mind when organization is increased. That is why scientific labor organization within the enterprises is becoming ever more urgent (see reference 7). A prerequisite for such a step is that planning, management and accounting activities involved in transport be correctly classified and included in the enterprise system, because this makes a detailed analysis of transport costs possible.

Table 2. Influencing Variables Related to Transport Costs (Main Points)

| Influencing Variables Related To | |
|---|---|
| Transport Needs | Transport Expenditures |
| Concentration of production, storage, cultivation and processing, e.g. size of enterprise, properties and fields, and concentration of tilled land | Natural production conditions, e.g. configuration of land area, weather, rockiness, soil conditions |
| Intensification of production, scope of plant and animal production, use of chemicals, technical drying processes, pellet-making, soil conditioning | Structuring of production methods, e.g. scope of transport breakdowns, degree of quality improvement and amount of ballast included in goods, harvesting processes |
| Organization of production Level of specialization and division of labor within and among enterprises | TTS equipment structure, e.g. type, age and capacity structure, condition |
| Distribution of production, storage, cultivation and processing locations, as well as consumption, e.g.<br>- regional distribution of enterprises and properties<br>- distribution of cultivated areas and properties within the enterprises<br>- settlement structure | Road network, e.g. condition and density of roads, amount of traffic, traffic-related development of fields and properties |
| | Production management, planning, organization and accounting |
| | Qualification of TTS labor force |
| | Transport prices, etc. Economic regulations |

(TTS = Transport, Transshipment, Storage)

Distribution of locations is conducted first and foremost with cropping and regional considerations in mind. This distribution is important for determining the direction and magnitude of the flow of goods to be achieved. Both at the sector and at the enterprise level it is therefore important to keep this flow of goods (in fulfilling production transport requirements) to a minimum.

The other influencing variables affect only the effectiveness of transport performance. They do not give rise to transport needs but can have a major influence on costs.

Analysis of Transport Needs in the Farm Sector of the GDR

The analysis results shown below were determined from average values obtained during the calendar years 1979 to 1981. They are related to all transport processes which:

- involve farm products up to the first processing and/or commercial level (excluding transport by rail or ship)
- are realized in addition to the above by farm enterprises

FARM OUTPUT is defined as a single occurrence of specific farm products regardless of how many times the goods are transported. Output in the farm sector amounts to 352 million metric tons annually. Of this amount, 95 percent is in loose bulk or liquid form, whereby light-weight goods (density is less than 400 kg/m³) make up 40 to 60 percent of the solid goods. Specific farm output is thus 1.22 t/dt GU or 52.3 t/ha of arable land and characterizes transport needs in intensive, highly mechanized agricultural production. From this we obtain the specific TRANSPORT QUANTITY (sum of goods involved in transport operations) of 1.45 t/dt GU or 62.6 t/ha of arable land. It is to be expected that the absolute output of goods (with the exception of animal-waste fertilizer) will continue to increase along with future demands for farm products.

The structure of farm goods comprises five basic groups of products (Table 3). Of the other goods (materials, fuels, construction materials and earth substances), earth substances and materials form the largest share. The magnitude and structure of the transport system required depend primarily on cultivation structure, yields, types of animals involved and animal-raising techniques.

Table 3. Farm Output, Transport and Transshipment Quantities per Product Group (in percent; averages for 1979, 1980, 1981)

| Product Group | Farm Output | Transport Quantity | Transshipment Quantity |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Plant products[1] | 39.4 | 44.2 | 39.6 |
| specifically, grain | 2.7 | 3.1 | 2.3 |
| potatoes | 3.9 | 7.1 | 4.2 |
| beets | 3.5 | 5.3 | 8.5 |
| fruits/vegetables | 0.4 | 6.8 | 0.6 |
| coarse fodder | 24.2 | 23.5 | 21.9 |
| dried fodder | 4.1 | 3.6 | 1.2 |
| 2. Animal products | 3.9 | 3.3 | -- |
| 3. Organic fertilizer | 33.3 | 31.5 | 38.7 |
| 4. Mineral fertilizer | 3.1 | 4.4 | 7.7 |
| 5. Other products | 20.3 | 16.6 | 14.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

[1] Includes seed and seedlings

Specific farm output for plant production processes varies greatly, but in general the leading products are organic fertilizers, primary products and secondary products (Fig. 1).

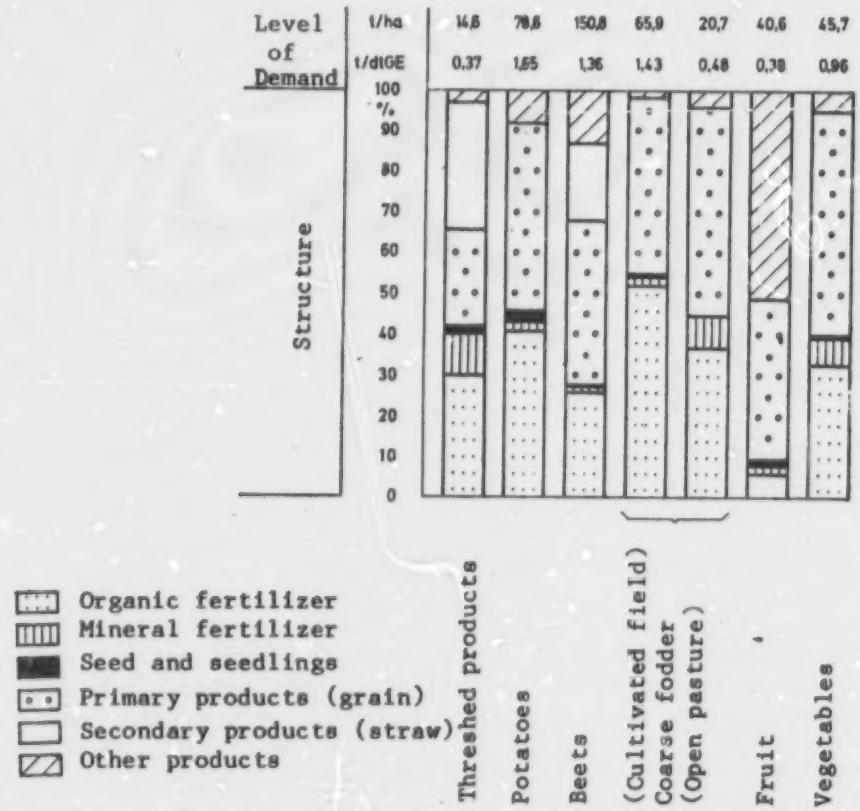



Fig. 1 Level and Structure of Farm Output Involving Plant Production Processes

Transport needs at a given time during one year fluctuate greatly within the decades and quarters (Fig. 2). From year to year, natural causes can lead to shifts of one to two decades and output differences of ±20 percent. This must be taken into account particularly in planning for mechanization resources for transport during the typical peak demand period from 3/VIII to 3/X.

The average TRANSPORT DISTANCE in the farm sector of the GDR has increased exponentially since 1960 and in 1980 amounted to 7.8 km in enterprises involved in plant and animal production and 8.6 km in cooperative areas.

The distances involved in the individual transport operations vary, as the summary in Table 4 clearly shows. As expected, supply and sales transports (about 20 percent of transport quantities) are far above the average in terms of transport distance and give rise to significant transport needs.

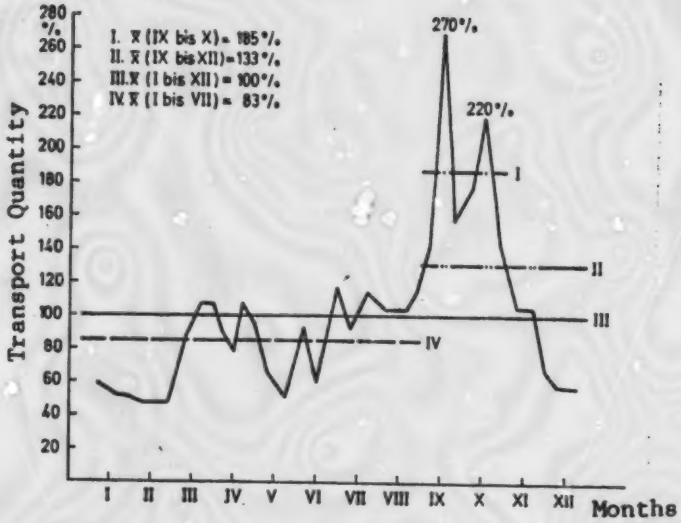



Fig. 2 Time Distribution of Annual Transport Quantity in Decades (metric tons per year)

Table 4. Transport Quantity, Distance and Performance Grouped According to Transport Operations

| Operation | Transport quantity in percent | Transport distance in km | Transport performance in percent |
|---|---|---|---|
| Transports from the field | 30 | 6.9 | 26 |
| Transports to the field | 27 | 4.2 | 15 |
| Transports between farm properties | 30 | 7.5 | 29 |
| Transports between farm properties, commercial, traffic, etc. | 13 | 18.0 | 30 |
| (spec. supply transports) | (6) | (15.0) | (11) |
| (spec. sales transports) | (12) | (19.6) | (30) |
| Total | 100 | 7.8 | 100 |

Although the average transport distance involved in operations to and from the fields is relatively low, transport expenditures are high due to the necessity of driving on land under cultivation. When compared to on-road transport, diesel fuel consumption, for example, can increase many times over (depending on ground conditions), whereby several km per hectare of arable land are covered in driving alongside the harvester, driving from harvester to harvester, driving from the edge of the field to the harvester, and in turning around (see reference 8). Such travel on cultivated land accounts for about 10 percent of the distance traveled by transport vehicles--in the case of harvest and feed transports even 15 to 25 percent.

On the average, transports cover 132 km/ha or 2.7 km/dt GU annually, about 54 percent of which is traveled by tractors (tractor transport accounts for 70 percent of the transported mass). This fact points out a priority area with regard to increased transport efficiency.

It has been shown that the average transport distance depends to a great extent on the following factors:

. size of enterprise and property
. field size and amount of arable land in region
. production organizational structure within enterprise
. concentration and regional distribution of cultivation and processing enterprises
. number of access points to public transportation facilities
. structure of roads and highways

From the point of view of reducing transport distances, these factors in the future must be afforded greater attention in terms of optimizing production.

(Absolute) TRANSPORT PERFORMANCE in the farm sector has increased 2.6 times since 1970 (to about 3.3 x 10 to the ninth power tkm per year). It is thus one of the transport parameters of national economic relevance today (e.g. it corresponds to 34 percent of public motor traffic) (see reference 9).

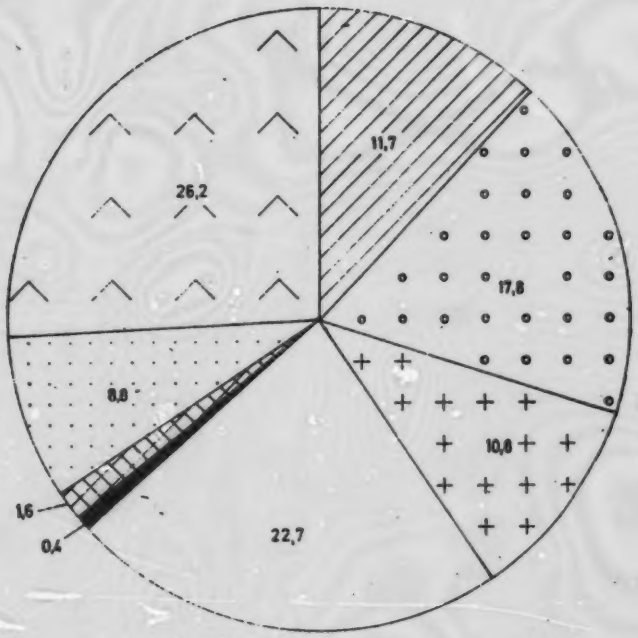
Over 40 percent of transport performance is required for supply and sales transports (see Table 4), and this involves transports over (relatively) large distances. Transport optimization and careful selection of transport equipment must be the central focus in terms of reducing costs. The products which lead to greater transport performance are primarily dried and green fodder, silage (21 percent), animal-waste fertilizers (16.5 percent), potatoes (12.7 percent) and animals and animal products (9.2 percent). About 50 percent of transport performance in the farm sector is needed by plant products. Averaged over all types of goods, just under 10 tkm annually per metric ton of farm output must be provided. This figure is to be gradually reduced within the next few years.

Fig. 3 shows how overall transport performance is divided up according to different types of plant production. Worth noting is the relatively high share devoted to other types of transport involved in farm production. In the future these areas must be more closely researched and rationalized.

However, in order to determine the costs according to amount they were calculated based on a representative sampling of transport needs (see reference 5) and binding standard values (see reference 9).

The focus was on indices for the following:

- time spent on human labor
- diesel fuel consumption and
- costs (remuneration, technology, materials)




Threshed products
Potatoes
Beets
Coarse fodder
Seed
Fruit, vegetables
Dried fodder transports
Other[1]

1) Transport and transshipment processes which cannot be classified under the main processes, primarily materials, fuels, construction materials and earth substances

Fig. 3 Share of Plant Production Processes Involved in Agricultural Transport Performance

Fig. 4 shows what percentages of overall costs involved in plant production processes are attributable to transport and transshipment. Analysis indicates the following:

- generally high transport expenditures are made and none of the processes have values so low that they might be disregarded
- transshipment involves a substantial share of human labor
- the frequently overlooked second transport stage gives rise to relatively high expenditures
- the generally high TTS shares require greater attention during rationalization and process structuring

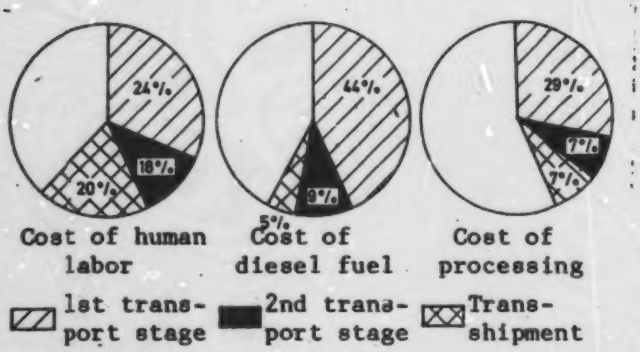



Fig. 4 Share of Expenditures for Transport and Transshipment in Farm Sector (in percent)

Within the processes, the figures for specific costs and TTS shares vary greatly (Table 5). From this point of view, potato and beet processes must undergo a greater in-depth analysis for further reductions in transport costs. In the case of the absolute costs involved in human labor, the transport and transshipment of straw and hay, as well as the transport of cultivated fodder, potatoes, materials and animals, have proven to be priorities.

Table 5. Specific Expenditures and Percentages Involved in Transport in Production Processes

| Process | Human Labor Costs | | | Diesel Fuel Costs | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Process in manhours per dt GU | Percent Transport | Percent Transshipment | Process kg/GU | Percent Transport | Percent Transshipment |
| Threshed products | 0.71 | 34 | 33 | 2.28 | 33 | 4 |
| Potatoes | 1.64 | 44 | 24 | 5.39 | 55 | 6 |
| Beets | 1.63 | 27 | 6 | 3.16 | 61 | 8 |
| Cultivated fodder | 0.57 | 59 | 8 | 2.53 | 58 | 3 |
| Fruit | 3.32 | 12 | 4 | 2.63 | 30 | 3 |
| Vegetables | 3.41 | 22 | 6 | 6.97 | 33 | 4 |

In terms of transport effectiveness, the ranges of figures depending on product type are as follows:

- specific time involved (in manhours per metric ton), between 0.20 (green fodder, beets) and 4.45 (hay)
- specific diesel fuel costs (in kg per metric ton), between 0.47 (silage) and 4.0 (hay)
- specific costs (in marks per metric ton, based on 1981 prices), between 5.30 (beets) and 62.89 (straw)

These differences in effectiveness require different approaches in terms of increasing transport efficiency. Essentially, specific costs for society's transport needs must be lowered. First, however, we must determine society's actual transport needs based on optimization of production and transport. (At the same time a real increase in effectiveness is expected.)

Priorities With Regard to Reducing Transport Costs

In the past few years, diverse measures for reducing transport costs have been introduced within the farm sector of the GDR. The aim of these measures is a further absolute reduction in transport costs with increasing production.

These various measures are summarized according to the following groupings. They are derived from the influencing variables related to transport costs (Table 2).

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Transport-favorable production structure and distribution of plant production locations | Concentration and specialization in cultivation and processing<br>Road network<br>Product structure, plant and animal production<br>Optimum location of properties |
| 2. Transport-favorable organization of production within enterprise and region | Cooperation and specialization<br>Crop rotation, cropping structure |
| 3. Animal-raising techniques and processes with low transport requirements | Process steps<br>- reducing losses<br>- limiting soil damage<br>- favorable percentage of intermediate storage and transshipment<br>- little in-field driving<br>Equipment and labor<br>- rapid farm delivery<br>- active farm delivery<br>- coordinated delivery parameters<br>- qualifications in theory of transport economics |
| 4. Effective TTS processes | Goods<br>- reduce roughage<br>- increase nutrients<br>- transport-conducive properties<br>Labor<br>- qualifications<br>- stimulation<br>- standardization<br>TTS equipment<br>- effective use<br>- greater efficiency in terms of available solutions<br>- new concepts<br>- effective TTS equipment structure |

In order to estimate the effectiveness of these measures, basic ways of obtaining reductions were investigated for the period up to 1990. The following priorities regarding the reduction of diesel fuel consumption for transport and transshipment processes (mobile) are listed in order of importance.

1. Reduce average transport distance by means of
   - optimization of conditions affecting transport and supply both within and among the enterprises
   - optimization of the distribution of property locations
   - organization of production with low transport requirements
   - coordination of supply and sales transports

2. Reduce transport quantities while increasing or maintaining production quantities, in particular by means of
   - reduced amounts of animal waste (increase content of dried substances to 6 to 8 percent)
   - storage of stall dung near stall (so that rotting produces weight losses before transport)
   - reduced admixtures to crops requiring intermediate cultivation
   - lower grain moisture during threshing
   - increased content of dried material in straw-based feeds (more wilting)
   - expanded pasture land
   - conversion to more effective harvesting and utilization processes (with low transport requirements)

3. More efficient transport, transshipment and storage processes in order to reduce costs involved in transport performance by means of
   - improved use of available transport and transshipment equipment in terms of time, capacity and functionality
   - maintenance and reconstruction of roads and highways
   - reducing lost time
   - use of new transport and transshipment equipment

4. Increasing production quantities while maintaining or reducing transport costs by means of
   - diverse measures for increasing yields
   - reducing farm losses related to TTS
   - meeting agricultural and animal-husbandry related deadlines
   - more widespread application of soil conservation methods

5. Increasing the scope of suitable divisions of labor and cooperation between the farm sector and other sectors of the national economy.

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## EXPORT SHORTFALLS HINDER IMPORT ACTIVITY

Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 13 Jan 86 p 2

[Article: "Without Export there is no Import"]

[Text] The development of the country and the economy requires more foreign currency income. We will assure this income by continually expanding the export of our goods. Certainly, we are not the ones who decide on international prices, nor on the situation of commodities markets in an economy in crisis, which moves like the waves of a stormy sea. Nevertheless, we are able to produce continually more goods of a high quality, on the basis of international standards. Changing the structure of goods, producing as many new articles as possible and marketing them in the proper way depend upon our work. Where must attention be concentrated to execute the tasks of the current year?

The 13th plenum of the party Central Committee emphasized that to expand foreign currency income, it is necessary for all sectors of the economy to think and work. Under these conditions, the best possible cooperation and coordination of work among the sectors of production, transport and foreign trade is required. The revolutionary vigor of the working masses is incompatible with manifestations of departmentalism and a narrow view of activities which frequently occurred last year. Thus, damage was observed during the transport of ferrochrome and pyrite; incidents increased with regard to some goods in storage; the standing of some vessels in port occurred because the production schedules were not respected, etc. No progress is possible with these practices. An able organizer is one who, by analyzing the shortcomings of last year, takes the responsibility and determines the measures necessary to overcome them.

The fulfillment of export tasks is a necessity and a requirement for every enterprise. The needs of economic growth require that internal reserves must be better utilized in order to over-fulfill export. Good experience and foreign currency benefits from the improvement of the quality of tobacco last year must serve as a stimulus to the export of all goods. It is known, for example, that the economy was harmed by failure to export vegetables early. In the port of Durres, there are shortcomings in the treatment of some goods. The resolution of these problems cannot stand more procrastination.

As the 13th plenum of the party Central Committee assigned the task, the work method of foreign trade workers must be more skillful, more flexible. The great tasks which we have before us cannot be made a reality without a revolutionary method and style of work of the offices of the ministry and the foreign trade enterprises. Everyone must place the task he is assigned under his protection; everyone must act with initiative and a practical spirit to increase exports and reduce imports. In addition, this requires raising further the level of professional training and ability of the workers.

The increase of foreign currency income requires the establishment of a strict regime of savings, in both materials that are exported and raw materials that are imported. This requires, first of all, a scientifically based review of norms in the expenditure of materials. It is illegal for the level of setting technical norms for materials to still be below the defined objectives, although good experience in this area is not lacking. Thus every enterprise has something to learn about establishing technical norms from the instrument factory in Korce, about the rigorous pursuit of expenditures from the shoe factory in Tirana and the rubber enterprise in Durres. The organs of government and the economy must in no case be reconciled to the exceeding of norms, as occurred last year with solar oil in glass factories, with coke in non-ferrous metallurgy, with cotton in the textile industry, etc.

On the basis of the methodology of planning, the draft plan for imports in 1987 will be drawn up in February of this year. The cadres and specialists in enterprises and ministries must make advance arrangements from now on for the scientifically based formulation of plans. Work with initiative and independent action is required everywhere for the replacement of imported materials with domestic raw materias. Before seeking foreign currency to import and buy machinery, full accounting must be made as to the utilization of existing production capabilities. At the same time, the mistaken practices of those specialists who determine import requirements for lines and workshops by leafing through catalogues must be combatted. Thus, ways remain open for the misuse of foreign currency, because the machinery is not put into operation or is not utilized to full capacity, as has occurred with some mining equipment, a carpet cleaning line, etc.

By working everywhere with perseverance and a lofty sense of responsibility, as the 13th plenum of the party Central Committee emphasized, to ensure the required timeliness, quantity and quality of goods destined for export, and by supplying the needs of the foreign market, foreign currency income will be increased, achieved and over-fulfilled.

The organs of the state and the economy, the ministries, the people's councils and their district executive committees must devote the necessary attention to problems of export, while monitoring the steady supplying of products, their quality and packaging and their transport to specified destinations, while exercising strict control and continually keeping accounts.

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## NEED TO ACCELERATE TRANSPORTATION OF PRODUCTS

Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 29 Jan 86 pp 1, 2

[Roundtable discussion by Fatos Bitincka, Bashkim Bendo, Shefqet Xhiku, Etem Bakiu, Qazim Asllani: "The Fastest Movement of Goods from the Producer to the Consumer"]

[Text] We have invited a group of comrades to our editorial roundtable: Fatos Bitincka, director of the Directorate of Auto Transport at the Ministry of Communications; Bashkim Bendo, deputy director of the Durres Railroad Directorate; Shefqet Xhiku, specialist at the Ministry of Industry and Mines; Stem Bakiu, specialist at the Ministry of Energy; and Qazim Asllani, specialist at the Ministry of Domestic Trade. Thoughts were exchanged with them on the fastest circulation of goods from the producer to the consumer.

Editor: The 13th plenum of the AWP Central Committee assigned the task of generalizing the advanced experience which was gained in overcoming difficulties last year and of viewing with a self-critical eye the shortcomings observed in the method of work, in order to correct them and fulfill the plan in all indices. What can you tell us, Comrades, about this?

Fatos Bitincka: The workers of the automotive sector of the Ministry of Communications are devoting attention at this time to the knowledge and better experience gained last year, as well as to rigorous criticism of the faults observed and to the fulfillment of tasks.

Better work with a method of action, has been made on several fronts, such as the transport of copper to the smelting factory in Kukes, the transport of coal from Memaliaj, the transport of beet sugar, etc. Despite great difficulties, many automobile pool collectives have fulfilled their tasks well: among these are the auto pools of Elbasan, Tirana, Pogradeci, Peshkopi, etc. Some new pools with little experience are making excuses, but it is different in the case of the Gramshy pool, where the tasks were fulfilled properly in all indices throughout the whole of last year. The experience of the Peshkopi pool is particularly valuable: despite difficult conditions, they did not indulge in excuses, but fulfilled their tasks.

Some auto pool managers in the north try to conceal the shortcomings in their work by claiming weather difficulties. This occurred in the Rreshen pool, which had deficits during the first quarter of last year. But when conditions improved, the whole collective, without excuses, strove to fulfill the plan, closed the gaps and successfully achieved their goal. The same may be said of the Lezhe auto pool. Experience rejects the excuses which are heard from some managers of backward pools, such as those in Shkoder, Fushe-Arrez, Kukes, Korce, Erseke, etc., who have not fulfilled the work indices and have not responded to tasks involving the transport of quartz, coal, etc.

Etem Bakiu: We are really worried about the unsatisfactory situation that has been created in the transport of coal in the Korce basin, where the quantity continues to increase and it is known that the coal that is left there loses a great deal of heating power. On this front, Comrade Fatos, I think we should coordinate our work better so that the accumulated coal can be removed as rapidly as possible and so that it will be possible for work to proceed normally during this year.

Fatos Bitincka: Our tasks include the improvement of the level of management and organization of the pools in Korce, Erseke, etc.

Bashkim Bendo: During last year, the railroad workers increased their efforts to accelerate the circulation of goods and worked better especially for the transport of certain minerals, such as chrome, pyrite, iron nickel from Perrenjas, etc. The key to success lies in the formation of a proper triangle: railroad-producer-consumer. The strengthening of these connections facilitates work. In executing the tasks of the 13th plenum of the AWP Central Committee, we have increased our efforts for the steady supplying of consumers, in order not to create trouble.

In analyzing the experience of last year, we have drawn some valuable conclusions for the improvement of our method of work. We have positive experience in the transport of goods for export and import, in supplying the "Steel of the Party" metallurgical combine in Elbasan, etc. Some railroad districts continue to remain in the vanguard, such as those of Perrenjas and Lushnje. We have tried to introduce their experience into other districts as well, but effectiveness has not been up to the required level.

In the spirit of the 13th plenum of the AWP Central Committee in order to eliminate these shortcomings, we are opening a new horizon of the concept of work for the quantitative and qualitative achievement of the plan indices. This goal will also be served by the establishment of new technical exploitation indices, which will have an influence on the acceleration of circulation of rail cars, giving priority to the index of "time", which, until now, has been underrated: until now in the work practice of the stations, importance has been given to the circulation of rail cars.

Shefqet Xhiku: Aside from this, it is necessary to further strengthen coordination among the ministries as the 13th plenum of the AWP Central Committee instructed, so that we can put this experience that we have gained to better use in fulfilling the great tasks of this year.

I say this because for the last few days this year, we have been receiving telegrams at the ministry from various enterprises complaining about the failure to transport goods produced.

Etem Bakiu: We have some observations for the comrades of the auto transport, as well as for you comrades of the railroad. Specifically, at some railroad stations, such as those in Gurimi, Kuq, Ballsh and others, large storage situations were created last year. We also made the same observation before and strongly, with regard to the transport of bituminous gravel in Selenica, because there is production in the mines, while there is nothing to process in the factory in Valias and the "Steel of the Party" metallurgical combine in Elbasan also needs it.

Bashkim Bendo: We have had defects in the locomotives of this line. We lack spare parts, but it is a fact that this situation has made us mobilize ourselves in order not to permit more of the same. With regard to the coal, we think that regionalization of its transport will be an effective measure for the most rapid movement of the product.

Etem Bakiu: We have studied this problem, Comrade Bashkim, and have even gone to the Center for Computer Mathematics to program it, but we are encountering difficulties. Consumers require calorific quality, which is an obstacle to this regionalization. Nevertheless, nothing is impossible if it is studied more thoroughly.

Shefqet Xhiku: This is verified by our experience too. In order to better execute the plan made for the transport of goods this year, to eliminate criscrosses and parallel movements, as well as for the transport of certain types of goods, such as copper, mine columns and firewood, we went to the Center for Computer Mathematics. This was very effective, because it has brought a reduction in the amount of automotive and rail transport in comparison with last year.

Qazim Asllani: I want to raise a problem. Transport of citrus fruit has been made by boat. This is fine, but the problem of preserving property has arisen, because there are damages. Aside from this, measures must also be taken for the transport of apples and other produce which, this year, has been planned for rail.

Bashkim Bendo: Perhaps containers would be good, especially for citrus fruit, since this would reduce damage. I want to emphasize now some of the tasks which are arising this year on the basis of instructions from the AWP Central

Committee. First of all, utilization of capacities of railroad lines and the execution of some reconstruction work on the branches, in order to increase their effectiveness, the improvement of the indices of means of transport, locomotives and cars, to increase technical readiness, etc.

Fatos Bitincka: On the basis of the experience we have gained, as the 13th plenum of the AWP Central Committee instructed, we will devote attention to the use of transport means with two drivers.

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## PARTY SECRETARY DESCRIBES ECONOMIC STATE OF MIKHAYLOVGRAD OKRUG

Sofia POLITICHESKA AGITATSIYA in Bulgarian No 3, 1986 pp 23-29

[Article by Petur Nikolov, Mikhaylovgrad Okrug BCP Committee first secretary: "Triumph of the April Line"]

[Text] As elsewhere in the country, in our okrug the socialist competition and labor contest in honor of the 13th Congress and the 30 anniversary of the historical April Plenum of the BCP Central Committee, are spreading extensively.

In order to assess most accurately what Mikhaylovgrad Okrug represents today, we must look at the situation of 40 years ago, when this area was extremely poor and backward. The most outstanding indicator of the profound changes which have taken place in its appearance are the basic changes in its socioeconomic development. Whereas in 1960, immediately after the okrug was created, its industrial output totaled 38 million leva annually, today it has reached nearly 1 billion leva. Since that time more than 2 billion leva's worth of capital investments have been made in its development. The capital assets of economic enterprises increased from 185 million leva in 1960 to more than 1.5 billion and over the past 10 years have doubled in industry and increased by nearly 30 percent during the 8th 5-Year Plan.

Today Mikhaylovgrad Okrug accounts for 1.8 percent of the country's capital production assets and nearly 2 percent of the industrial, 3.3 percent of its agricultural output and 2 percent of the national income.

Machine building and electronics, the output of which increased by a factor of 9.1 during that period, developed at a high pace, particularly after the April 1956 BCP Central Committee Plenum. They also became the structure-determining sectors in the okrug's industry. The volume of output increased by a factor of 37 for textiles and clothing, 31 for construction materials production, 11 for the shoe industry, and 3.5 for the full industry.

Within the national industrial complex Mikhaylovgrad Okrug has specialized as the only producer of fittings, automation for the ceramic industry, earthenware floor tiles, "Markhi" metal structures, abrasive instruments and loudspeaker systems. It accounts for 32 percent of the electric cars and 41 percent of the worsted yarn produced in the country.

Agricultural output has doubled compared with 1960, entirely as a result of higher social labor productivity, whereas within that period the number of farmers declined by a factor of more than 3. Transportation developed intensively. Fifty percent of the country's commodities hauled along the Danube River are handled by the Lom Port.

The okrug's production forces are properly deployed territorially, which creates good conditions and prerequisites for the development of its 14 settlement systems.

Major changes have taken place in the social and cultural areas. The qualitative structure of labor resources has improved significantly. The number of cadres with higher, semi-higher and secondary training has nearly quadrupled. The living standard of the working people is steadily improving on the basis of the development of production forces. Per capita monetary income increased by a factor of 4.5, average wages, 2.6 and retail trade, 5.9. The number of hospital beds rose from 47 to 82 per 1000 population.

Nearly 90 percent of all children of preschool age attend children's institutions. In 1983 the okrug was national champion in education. We have a state drama theater, six museums, 10 museum collections, two amateur musical theaters, 789 amateur performing groups with 14,000 participants, two art galleries and 282 libraries with more than 2 million books.

Naturally, the successes achieved in the development of the okrug are no exception but part of the tremendous successes achieved in the development of our homeland. Let us particularly emphasize, however, that the party's April course and the great attention and concern of the BCP Central Committee, the government and, personally, Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary, and the dedicated and daring efforts of the population ensured high rates of economic growth and brought about radical changes in the life of the okrug's working people.

The theoretical development and practical approaches outlined with tremendous power and scale in Comrade Todor Zhivkov's postcongress works, were the guiding principle in the activities of the okrug party organization in the period between the 12th and 13th BCP Congresses. They became the foundation for the development of party-political and economic organizational work for applying the achievements of scientific and technical progress, upgrading the technical standard and quality of output, ensuring the more efficient utilization of capacities and extensively applying the economic approach and its mechanism.

From the very first days of the 8th 5-Year Plan the okrug developed an atmosphere of high political and labor upsurge for work involving higher objectives, criteria and responsibility for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of assignments. We fulfilled the 5-year plan for socioeconomic development in all sectors (excluding agriculture) 11 days ahead of schedule, as follows: output, 100.8 percent; overall industrial production, 101.6 percent; overall profit, 110.2 percent; net output, 104.5 percent; public labor productivity, 108.9 percent. During the 5-year period we exceeded the state assignments for overall profits by 55.7 million leva,

net output by 56.6 million, overall industrial output by 57 million and consumer goods and services by over 56 million leva.

In the last 3 years of the 5-year plan alone 1,070 assignments related to technical progress, 357 new technologies, 340 new and improved goods and more than 3,100 rationalization suggestions were applied.

A number of positive changes occurred in agriculture as well. Compared with the average annual output during the 7th 5-Year Plan, grain production increased by 17.7 percent between 1981 and 1984. Average yields increased by 69.8 percent for wheat and 30.3 percent for sunflower. Overall agricultural output increased by nearly 20 percent; net output by 10.4 percent and public labor productivity by 31 percent.

The December program for upgrading the living standard of the working people is being successfully implemented. We built nearly 5,000 new housing units, 8 children's institutions and 74 classrooms.

To us the 8th 5-Year Plan was a period of accelerated intensification of the economy and of all areas of social life. The entire increase of the overall output and the national income generated in the okrug was the result of higher public labor productivity.

Overall output increased by 22.2 percent and net output by 34.6 percent; personnel employed in material production was reduced by 4.7 percent. Worker labor productivity increased by 26.6 percent.

The successes we achieved in our development during the 8th 5-Year Plan are unquestionable. They are the result of the mind and enthusiasm, labor and constructive energy of party and Komsomol members and united agrarians and members of the Fatherland Front. They are the result of the dedicated work of our working class, agricultural workers and intelligentsia, the more so since during the last 2 years we had to surmount a great deal of objective difficulties related to electric power shortages and the drought.

Today, as we draw a balance of the accomplishments during the 8th 5-Year Plan, we realize that it does not allow us to fall into complacent optimism. On the contrary, our achievements are not consistent with the powerful material and technical base developed in the okrug and the possibilities of the subjective factor. We must resolve complex and broad problems in the economy and the other areas of social life and, in some cases, some grave problems. We are not satisfied, above all, with the fact that the material and technical facilities of a high percentage of the okrug's economy, including industry, remain on a low technical level; the equipment used in many enterprises is essentially for general purposes and, in some enterprises, has become morally and physically obsolete. Nor are we satisfied with accomplishments in upgrading the quality of output and implementing the tasks related to the thrifty and most efficient utilization of materials, raw materials and energy. During the 8th 5-Year Plan we were unable to provide the best possible solution to a number of problems related to upgrading the skills of performing and management cadres; in agriculture we were unable to achieve the necessary intensification which would have drastically upgraded its economic efficiency.

Many problems are related to the development of the infrastructure and to decisively improving the working and living conditions of the population, the organization of comprehensive public services and the relaxation of the okrug's working people.

The strategy of the further progress in Mikhaylovgrad Okrug, which is the party's strategy is clear: comprehensive intensification of public production and of all areas of social life, based on the acceleration of advanced technologies and maximal accomplishments of scientific and technical progress.

Priority will be given to the development of sectors and production facilities which determine the okrug's specialization and which have established technological foundations and possess greater opportunities for "reaching" the international market and ensuring the fuller satisfaction of population and production requirements. Our aspiration is to reach high level comprehensiveness in the development of the okrug and all settlement systems with a view to perfecting economic relations and closing the technological cycle.

In the spirit of the February 1985 BCP Central Committee Plenum, during the 9th 5-Year Plan great attention will be paid to technological retooling of the okrug's economy. The 9th 5-Year Plan calls for high rates of economic growth, significantly higher than the country's average in many respects.

New progressive changes will be made in the structure of the okrug's economy, in industry above all. Priority will be given to the development of machine building and electronics, whose output will be increased by 83 percent, while the volume of chemical industry will more than double.

Our joint work with the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, scientific institutes and higher educational institutions will be expanded. The number of people engaged in scientific services to the okrug economy will be doubled in the next 5 years.

Small and medium-sized enterprises operating on a high technical standard will be built and commissioned. They will supplement, develop further and optimize the existing material and technical base.

Particular attention will be paid to the use of new advanced technologies and to mastering the production of higher quality and more efficient goods with improved reliability and functionality. During the 5-year plan the production of new and improved items will be increased by a factor of 2.7. We shall undertake the production of transport-feeding systems for technological lines, a modular system for translation boosting systems for multiple-variant communications, hard-alloy tools for the plants of the Electric Materials and Structural Elements DSO, and construction panels based on formaldehyde resins. A number of new technologies will be mastered such as the technology for hydroplastic metal processing, manufacturing of polycrystal instruments, instruments for plasma and laser cutting of metals and many others.

In the spirit of the requirements of the March 1985 BCP Central Committee Plenum, tasks and objectives have been set which will require decisive changes

in agricultural intensification through the application of the peak achievements of scientific and technical progress.

The main emphasis will be on improving the feed base. We are planning to increase grain production and specialization of subsectors in animal husbandry, such as the development of specialized breeds for milk and meat in cattle and sheep breeding.

One of our crucial problems is restoring soil fertility on some 450,000 decares of soil which has become excessively moist on the surface. In the past 2 years, using the twin-layer plowing technology, we developed 80,000 decares and during the 5-year plan the soil fertility of this entire area will be restored.

Hydraulic reclamation will be a target sector this 5-year plan. We shall quadruple capital investments compared with the 8th 5-Year Plan for the accelerated completion of the Mikhaylovgrad hydraulic junction and the reconstruction and modernization of the Lom-Zapad and Stanevo irrigation systems.

Priority will be given to the application of new industrial technologies in the sector. We shall extensively apply minimal and plowless soil cultivation, scientific crop management and, in animal husbandry, technologies consistent with nature. The worsened demographic processes demand a rapid retooling of the sector with power-saturated and highly efficient equipment.

The material and technical base of trade and services, where the most advanced forms of population services will be applied, will be built at an accelerated pace during the 9th 5-Year Plan. We are planning the building of a number of enterprises and taking steps which will provide even better conditions for the development of education and cultural life in the okrug. The 9th 5-Year Plan will be decisive in improving the quality of health services. We shall complete a dental polyclinic in Mikhaylovgrad with 32 offices. We are building a 600-bed surgical ward and the hospital in Lom is being expanded.

These are some of the problems which will be resolved in the years to come. They are complex and exceptionally important. Our accomplishments so far are substantial but are only a good foundation, a starting point for a new offensive and for an all-round upsurge in the okrug. The prospects are clear and optimistic and inspire us to new labor accomplishments and victories.

Under the leadership of the okrug party organization, loyal to their revolutionary and labor traditions, the working people of Mikhaylovgrad Okrug will make a worthy contribution to the nationwide toil and struggle in honor of the 30th anniversary of the April Plenum and the 13th Party Congress and the implementation of resolutions which will be adopted by this high forum of our great Bulgarian Communist Party.

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## MINISTER DWELLS ON POWER RESOURCES

Sofia ENERGETIKA in Bulgarian No 1, 1986 pp 2-6

[Article by Minister of Energy Nikola Todoriev: "Power Industry Tasks During the Congress Year"]

[Text] The 8th 5-Year Plan ended in 1985. Its formulation and comprehensive implementation were consistent with the resolutions of the 12th BCP Congress.

"The annual plans were fulfilled and the plan for the 5-year period was overfulfilled," Comrade Zhivkov said in his New Year greetings to the Bulgarian people. "The pace of development for the 9th 5-Year Plan will remain equally high and stable. Our people can look to the future calmly and confidently."

The implementation of the 8th 5-Year Plan brought about profound qualitative changes in our country's overall socioeconomic and spiritual development. The systematic implementation of the April general party line in the field of the power industry of accelerated development of nuclear power capacities, maximal utilization of local resources and most economical use of fuels and energy, continued during the 5-year plan period.

Between 1980 and 1985 the country's total electric power consumption increased by 18.7 percent.

Compared with the final year of the 7th 5-Year Plan, total electric power production was 22.3 percent higher.

The share of electric power produced by the nuclear power plant increased.

During the 5-year period overall coal production increased by 3 percent.

These successes are the result of the stressed and constructive efforts of miners, power workers, and specialists and managers of mines, power plants, repair and construction branches, scientific research institutes and units of all ministry departments. These successes are a worthy repayment for the tireless concern shown by the party and the government and a confirmation of the accuracy of the party's strategic line of accelerated and faster development of the power industry.

In drawing the balance for the past 5 years we must not ignore some failures and the retreat of 1985.

Last year was a difficult one for the power industry. Although the need for electric power steadily increased, electric power production in the country declined by 7.9 percent compared with 1984. Overall coal extraction dropped by 4.3 percent. As a result, temporary difficulties in electric power supplies for the national economy and the population appeared at the end of 1984 and beginning of 1985.

To a certain extent these difficulties were caused by some objective reasons, such as the inordinately lengthy and cold 1984/1985 winter and the severe drought in recent years, which drastically lowered the output of hydraulic power plants.

Major problems are caused in terms of electric power production and efficiency by the aging of the equipment in the oldest power plants and difficulties in supplying with fuel power plants using local coal.

Nevertheless, we must not ignore other unquestionably subjective reasons for difficulties in the power industry in 1985. They include delays in building and commissioning new planned capacities and the worsened technical condition and high percentage of breakdowns in power plants, particularly those using local coal.

Industrial-technical and organizational breakdowns occurred also in the work of the Maritsa-Iztok SMEK, and the Maritsa 3, Bobov Dol and Republika TETs. The mines of the Maritsa-Iztok, Bobov Dol and Marbas SMEK failed to fulfill their coal extraction assignments. This was due to some objective but also significant subjective reasons.

Specific fuel outlays for the production of electric power were allowed to occur in power plants such as Purva Komsomolska, Maritsa-Iztok 2, Bobov Dol and Maritsa 3 TETs.

The programs for energy conservation by the national economy and the population were not fully implemented, as a result of which the planned decrease in electric power consumption was not obtained.

The main reasons which brought about difficulties in the power industry were comprehensively and extensively analyzed by the BCP Central Committee Politburo and the Council of Ministers. A number of specific decisions were made and are being successfully implemented to ensure the overall stabilization of the work of the power industry and ensure prompt and better preparations to normalize the country's electric power supplies for the next few years.

Council of Ministers decree No 59 of 1985 is another vivid manifestation of the constant concern shown by the party for the power industry and the high rating given to the significance and responsibility of the work of miners and power workers. This governmental document concretizes the tasks of functional and sectorial ministries and departments relative to the further accelerated

development of the power industry. Personnel and wage rate salaries of power workers and specialists were raised. An expanded program for the social development of the labor collectives was approved and is being implemented.

A higher quality substantial repair program was carried out in 1985. In the course of the repairs particular attention was paid to power plants using local coal. A course of prompt and full current repairs and preventive equipment maintenance has been followed systematically and firmly. A system for the organized and equitable control of power consumption was improved.

All of this provides a reliable foundation for a confident start during the first year of the new 5-year plan.

The Unified Plan for the Socioeconomic Development of the Country in 1986 marks the beginning of the 9th 5-Year Plan. This is a new stage in the implementation of the party's program of building a mature socialist society in our country.

The 1986 plan is a decisive step toward the practical implementation of the resolutions of the February 1985 BCP Central Committee Plenum.

The 1986 plan assigns the power industry the task of ensuring the normal supply of power to the national economy and the population, electric power above all, regardless of the highly stressed power balance. This will create prerequisites for the rhythmical implementation of the plan by all national economic sectors.

In accordance with the new sectorial approach to planning, the Ministry of Energy has been assigned the functional right to upgrade the efficiency of utilization of power resources on a national scale. The plan for electric power production and consumption is based on the extensive use of the balance method.

The power plants within the Ministry of Power system will increase electric power production by 3,476,000,000 kilowatt hours compared with 1985. This will ensure an increase in overall electric power consumption for the country of 8.6 percent. Thermoelectric power plants will increase their output by 22 percent. Most of the increase in the output of thermoelectric power plants will be in those using local coal. Their output must increase by 35.7 percent in 1986 and their share in the overall output rise from 32.7 to 40.6 percent.

For economic reasons and in accordance with the line of limiting the use of efficient fuels in the production of electric power, the 1986 output of power plants using liquid fuels and natural gas will remain on the 1985 level. A strict regimen of limiting the production of electric power with imported coal will continue to be applied strictly.

The water level in the basic dams, which are of decisive significance in electric power production, dropped as a result of the lengthy drought. That is why the hydroelectric plants will produce 1 billion kilowatt hours less than in 1985 and more than 2 billion kilowatt hours less than in 1984.

Thermal energy production will be increased by 13 percent.

The considerable increase in electricity generated by thermoelectric power plants will require the further accelerated development of coal extraction.

Overall coal extraction in 1986 will be 23.3 percent higher. This is an exceptionally difficult and responsible assignment the implementation of which will determine the country's fuel and energy balance aimed at the full satisfaction of the need for coal for the power industry and population heat requirements.

Most of the increase--more than 90 percent--must come from the mines of the Maritsa-Iztok SMEK.

A significant increase in the extraction of brown coal is planned for the Bobov Dol SMEK. This must be achieved with the installation of high-efficiency extraction machinery at the Babino Pit.

More than 130,000 tons of coal and briquettes over and above the 1985 figure will be procured to meet 1986 commodities stock requirements.

Requirements concerning quality indicators are exceptionally strict.

The efficient utilization of material and energy resources is of decisive importance in the intensive development of the energy sectors in 1986 as well. The task is not simply to generate output within the framework of the stipulated standards and ceilings for the use of fuels, electric power, raw materials and materials. We must now look for means and specific solutions aimed at finding unused reserves for lowering production expenditures and reducing costs compared with the planned figures.

Material outlays in 1986 have been estimated at 65.05 leva per 100 leva output, which is a minimal task. A real reduction of material outlays in the energy sectors can and should be sought essentially by lowering outlay norms for fuel, losses incurred in the transportation, transformation and distribution of electric power, losses in heat supplies and outlays of electric power for house needs. Significant reserves may be achieved by introducing strict order and control in receiving, storing, applying and thriftily using all materials.

The 1986 personnel plan stipulates that the economic organizations within the power industry system will employ 1,000 people less than in 1985. Needs for additional personnel must be met through the further improvement of the socialist organization of labor, most efficient distribution of cadres and production units, reduced idling and condensed work time.

In 1986 the power industry sectors will make investments totaling 1,573,000,000 leva; of these 1,122,000,000 or 71.3 percent, will go to 12 particularly important projects. This indicates the high level concentration of capital investments which has been reached.

The most important strategic target project in 1986 will be the 5th block of the Kozloduy AETs. The construction of the 6th block of the Kozloduy AETs and of the Belene AETs will continue at a faster pace. During the year the construction of a 750-kilovolt 85-kilometer power cable will be continued and the first stage of the transformer at the Suvorovo Substation will be commissioned. Structure-determining projects, such as the Maritsa-Iztok 2 TETs, the 7th and 8th blocks, the Chaira PAVETS, the Trakiya and Khaskovo TETs and the basic coal extraction sites--the Troyanovo-Yug and Troyanovo-Sever mines and the Bobov Dol-Consolidated Mine will play a decisive role in the development of the power industry in the 9th 5-Year Plan.

The scientific research, design and application organizations will have exceptionally responsible and extensive assignments. The technical standard and quality of the overall comprehensive activities of the power industry are assuming decisive significance. Priority in the work of scientific research institutes must be given to the solution of practical problems related to improving the use of the equipment, production efficiency and improvements in management, improving labor conditions and ensuring the accelerated application of leading achievements of scientific and technical progress.

Such are the basic features of the 1986 plan.

These assignments are exceptionally important and stressed. Their implementation will require the total mobilization of everyone, from the head of the ministry, economic organization or enterprise down to the ordinary worker.

The 1986 tasks are backed by all the necessary resources and organizational, technical and economic prerequisites. Everything now is in the hands of the collectives and depends on their work and skills.

The interpretation, organization and preparation for the implementation of the plan are taking place with the formulation of the counterplans of labor collectives. The 1986 counterplans are being drafted under essentially new conditions and include significantly stricter stipulations. Such plans should ensure the most expedient and efficient utilization of assigned resources and guarantee not only the fulfillment but the overfulfillment of the assignments set in the state plan.

The open-end nature of the counterplans not only allows but mandates the steady identification and utilization of all reserves and the resolutions of problems which hinder improving the efficiency of our overall activities.

Some new concepts in the economic mechanism have been refined. They provide better incentives for the growth of labor productivity, upgrading profitability and reducing production costs. These changes are consistent with the specific nature of production and economic activities in the power industry.

The main and decisive areas in which managers, specialists, workers and labor collectives must concentrate in order to ensure the successful implementation of their assignments are the following:

Upgrading the standard and improving the quality of operation of electric power generating capacities and power transportation and distribution equipment, and heavy-duty mining and transport equipment which will ensure the reliable and breakdown-free work of production capacities at high-load utilization. The system of preventive maintenance in power plants must be completed;

Prerequisites and an organization for the full completion of the repair program within the stipulated deadlines must be created. It is mandatory to improve and enhance supervision concerning the volume, quality and duration of repairs in order to guarantee the reliable operation of the equipment at planned capacity;

Improving the organization of restricting the consumption of electric power through a flexible and reliable control system covering the entire country and all consumers;

The creation of a firm organization and skillful management of the investment process for the prompt and overall supplying of the projects with the necessary blueprints, materials, machines, equipment, manpower and mechanization facilities;

The creation of organizational, technical and economic prerequisites for decisively reducing specific outlays of fuel, power for internal consumption and losses in the transportation, transformation and distribution and eliminating waste and pilfering of materials;

Exceptional attention must be paid to upgrading the skill of the personnel. The exigency toward managerial and performing cadres in terms of improving labor and technological discipline must be enhanced.

The new stage of accelerated scientific and technical and socioeconomic development which the country is entering demands of all cadres an innovative revolutionary way of thinking and high creative activeness for decisively eliminating difficulties and weaknesses and making profound quantitative and qualitative changes and attaining end results in each enterprise, economic organization and sector on all levels of national economic management.

The power workers and miners are clearly aware of the responsibility of the tasks assigned to them and have the necessary forces and facilities for their implementation. In 1986 as well we shall make maximal efforts to ensure, with our minds and hearts, the necessary energy prerequisites for the stable and harmonious development of the country and for worthily welcoming the 13th BCP Congress.

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## ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES REVIEWED

Sofia SERZHANT in Bulgarian No 2, 1986 pp 9-11

[Article by Captain Krasimir Ivanov; "Economic Relations Between the Bulgarian People's Republic and the Developing Countries"]

[Text] The economic relations which the Bulgarian People's Republic maintains with the developing countries are one of the major areas in our foreign economic relations.

This is due, above all, to the essentially new type of international relations which developed with the creation of the global socialist system, to which exploitation, discrimination and interference in the domestic affairs of other nations are alien.

The development of these relations in recent years is a vivid proof of the accuracy of this concept. The fact that today the country's trade 25,835,000,000 foreign exchange leva [fel], which is higher by a factor of 3.5 compared with 1970, is the result of the exceptional dynamism of Bulgaria's foreign economic relations with members of CEMA, developed capitalist countries and developing states.

Our country is a sought-after and desired partner on the international market in which it is becoming increasingly active. In 1984 Bulgaria traded with 110 countries in all 5 continents.

In implementing the resolutions of party congresses, Bulgaria energized its trade with the developing countries as well, increasing it from 259.9 million fel in 1970 to 2.82 billion fel in 1984 or an increase by a factor of almost 11 (Bulletin "Vunshna Turgoviya na NRB. Statisticheski Danni 1960-1984g." [Foreign Trade of the Bulgarian People's Republic. 1960-1984 Statistical Data]. KESI, Sofia, 1985).

In this connection, Comrade Todor Zhivkov points out that "we are engaged in extensive economic and scientific and technical cooperation with most countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The nature and volume of our foreigneconomic relations are being increasingly determined by the production and export of industrial commodities, particularly of machines and equipment for industrial purposes" (T. Zhivkov, "Lecture to the AONSU," No 5, p 16).

Furthermore, lets us emphasize that over the past few years a number of extremely adverse economic phenomena have occurred in those countries, such as an unprecedented increase in energy and raw material prices, foreign currency crises and intensified control over their economies by the developed capitalist countries.

Despite such decline in their economic growth, our country was able largely to compensate adverse conditions by energizing its integration and cooperation relations with CEMA and to adopt a strictly differentiated and emphatic class-party approach to trade-production and scientific and technical relations with developing countries.

The positive results which appeared toward the end of 1984 indicated the accuracy of our foreign economic policy.

By pursuing its charted political course, Bulgaria is helping the developing countries in their overall economic development.

In the area of production cooperation, our country tries to close the national production cycle and cover all processes, such as discovery, industrial and extensive development and processing of natural resources, and specialization of domestic labor in finished goods production with a view to ensuring their equal participation in the international division of labor and world trade.

In practice this means full support of the developing countries in their struggle to reorganize the current international economic relations and establish new and more equitable ones, with full respect for the interests of all countries regardless of their level of industrial development.

The main cooperation between Bulgaria and the developing countries is in foreign trade. Our relations with those countries strengthened with the breakdown of the global colonial system.

If we take the year 1960 as a basis for comparison, by 1984 trade had increased by a factor of almost 40, considering that in 1960 it was no more than 40.9 fel. Although this exceptional dynamism is based on the very low 1960 level, it remains an indicator of the high growth and fast development of our foreign trade with these countries.

A characteristic feature of trade within that period was the constant positive balance in favor of Bulgaria with a trend toward its further growth.

This is due to several reasons. First is the significant structural differences between Bulgarian exports and corresponding imports. More than one-half of Bulgarian exports consist of machines, equipment and chemicals needed for the implementation of the programs for industrialization of these countries, whereas more than 85 percent of their exports to Bulgaria consist of fuel, mineral raw materials and raw materials of vegetal and animal origin.

Most of these countries have insufficient exports of finished industrial commodities, although starting with 1973 our country has granted them favorable customs tariffs for importing industrial commodities they produce.

Secondly, the overwhelming share of our positive trade balance is the result of the high share of petroleum producers among the developing countries. Thus, for example, in 1984 nearly 60 percent of such assets came from no more than four producing countries, i.e., Libya, Iran, Iraq and Algeria.

Thirdly, at least for the immediate future, we cannot expect any balancing of trade because of significant economic difficulties experience by some of the developing countries and the difficult foreign exchange crisis they are currently experiencing.

Next are the huge debts incurred by some of these countries, which reached astronomical figures in 1985 and are continuing to increase. This greatly lowers their export possibilities because of their need to repay their debts by exporting raw materials to their creditors, which are the developed capitalist countries.

For these reasons, Bulgaria's exports to the developing countries have nearly tripled compared to imports, which developed at a considerably lower rate.

The geographic breakdown of trade with the developing countries has its specific features as well.

Despite the large number of countries (about 70) with which Bulgaria trades, for a variety of reasons more than 80 percent of the country's trade is essentially with 16 countries. Let us immediately point out, however, that two-thirds of the entire trade with these countries is with seven among them. Trade in 1984 (in fel, current prices) was as follows:

| | Exports | Imports |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Libya | 601.6 | 306.6 |
| 2. Iraq | 357.4 | 1.1 |
| 3. India | 108.6 | 28.4 |
| 4. Iran | 108.6 | 115.5 |
| 5. Brazil | 102.1 | 132.0 |
| 6. Syria | 84.3 | 9.1 |
| 7. Algeria | 67.4 | 46.7 |

The more typical goods which Bulgaria exported to these countries in 1984 were, in terms of volume, as follows: Libya: cement, 33,434; calves, 869,300; bentonite, 1,000 tons; ammonium sulfate, 5,300 tons, etc.; Iraq: 18,588 electric motors; 27,343 pumps; cigarettes, 412 tons; frozen meat, 15,386 tons, etc.; Iran: 1,290 electric motor cars; 5,000 electric motors; cigarettes, 5,242 tons; carbamide, 102, 548 tons, etc.; India: carbamide, 183,415 tons; Syria: wheat, 48,981 tons; Algeria: 11,480 pumps; Brazil: carbamide, 256,407 tons. We imported petroleum from Libya, cast iron from Algeria, iron ore from India, raw phosphates and cotton from Syria, soybean cake from Brazil and 400 tons of dried figs from Iraq.

Let us note the substantial trade with Libya. Until 1960 we did not trade with that country whereas it is now our main partner among the developing countries.

Promising future Bulgarian partners are countries with socialist orientation, such as Angola, Ethiopia, Mozambique and Afghanistan, and a number of developing countries with progressive systems, such as Libya, Syria, Algeria, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and others.

Our relations with countries with high economic potential, such as Iran, Iraq, India, Brazil, Argentina, Mexico and others, offer significant opportunities.

The second main area in which Bulgaria is directing its efforts in cooperating with the developing countries is establishing direct production ties.

Such cooperation begins with the discovery and surveying of new deposits and their industrial development. Thus, for example, Bulgarian prospecting groups completed surveys for petroleum and gas deposits in Iran, Libya and Syria. Our specialists have participated in the development and industrial concentration of raw materials in Tunisia, Syria, the People's Republic of the Congo and others.

Another type of cooperation in this area is deliveries of complete equipment for industrial enterprises. Bulgaria has supplied such equipment to Egypt, Sudan, Mali, Indonesia, Lebanon and other countries. This applies mainly to food and light industry enterprises. In Algeria, Bulgaria built a textile enterprise in Batna and a plant for face and sole leather in Djendjerli. Equipment for the extraction of rose oil and tobacco processing was sold to Iran; India bought canneries, plants for the production of gamma globulin, sulfuric acid, and others.

Assembling Bulgarian machine-building items at enterprises in the developing countries is a step forward in improving cooperation with these countries. Balkan motor scooters are assembled in Morocco and India; India is producing assemblies and parts for Bulgarian Bolgar tractors, and so on.

Positive results have been achieved by the application of Bulgarian experience in agriculture in the developing countries. A number of farms and cooperatives based on the Bulgarian model have been built in Syria, Mexico, Angola, Ethiopia, Iran and others. Bulgarian specialists are participating in building hydraulic reclamation systems in Syria, Iraq and Mozambique, fighting agricultural diseases and pests with the help of agricultural aviation, etc.

Another main area actively developed by Bulgaria after 1956 has been construction activities abroad.

Bulgaria is actively participating in building projects in more than 15 developing countries in the areas of industrial, hydraulic reclamation, civil and sports construction, using the specialized Tekhnosksportstroy, Tekhnoeksportproekt and Transkomplekt VTO. These projects are distinguished above all by their high quality and beautiful execution and original architectural solutions consistent with local traditions. Eloquent examples in this respect are projects built in Syria, such as a grain elevator in Latakia, water reservoirs in Maharden Rastan, an irrigation system in Amaris, which is used to irrigate more than 25,000 hectares of land, and others.

In Iraq Bulgaria built the Baghdad airport, and a substantial number of highways and bridges; in Libya it built a sports city, an international airport, silos, the central refinery in Zawia, and others. Bulgarian construction workers are at work in Algeria, Morocco, Tanzania, Burma, Bangladesh, Nigeria, Angola, Ethiopia and the PDRY.

Bulgarian architects and construction workers drafted the plans and built sea resort areas in Tunisia and Ghana. In Nigeria Bulgaria built the largest enclosed theater in Africa, and other projects.

Bulgaria has won bids for building projects in these countries not because they were low bids but because of realistic and efficient bilateral conditions, consistent with global accomplishments. Our partners in the developing countries find particularly attractive the fixed prices, consistent with our party and state policy of offering advantageous credit conditions. Although this involves a great deal of difficulties for our country, it is an expression of the selfless and mutually profitable ties between Bulgaria and these countries.

The other area of cooperation between our country and the developing countries is in science and technology.

Loyal to the principles of proletarian internationalism, Bulgaria is showing great concern for training cadres for these countries. Currently more than 200 people from developing countries are studying and upgrading their skills in Bulgarian secondary and higher educational institutions. At the same time, more than 4,000 Bulgarian specialists are providing on-site scientific and technical assistance in Libya, Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco, Ethiopia, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Angola, Mozambique and Afghanistan.

At the same time Bulgaria grants such countries technologies for various types of production facilities and their management. This includes scientific and technical achievements in all areas of economic life. The trend is for relations of this kind to improve and intensify.

Bulgaria is actively cooperating with the developing countries in tourism, transportation, the creation of mixed production and trade enterprises, joint presentations on third markets, cooperation in crediting, etc.

In the future as well, the further development and advancement of our our economic ties with the developing countries will be strengthened by our common interests in the struggle against the imperialist policy of destabilization and the need for the restructuring of international relations to meet the requirements of a stable economic development of the countries of real socialism and the successful solution of the major problems of the developing countries as our long-term partners.

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INCREASED SUPPLY OF CONSUMER GOODS, SERVICES SURVEYED

Sofia NOVO VREME in Bulgarian No 2, 1986 pp 120-125

[Article by Scientific Associate Nikolay Gulubov, candidate of economic sciences: "Is the Correlation Between Supply and Demand Improving?"]

[Text] The correlation between supply and demand is one of the important criteria of thriftiness and social efficiency of the economy. We know that during the previous 5-year plan (1976-1980), for a number of reasons, objective above all, this correlation became considerably worsened in our country: in terms of volume and, above all, structure, demand significantly outstripped supply. That is why, at the 30 May 1980 conference in Ruse, the BCP Central Committee Politburo and the government adopted a broad program of steps to improve the balancing of the "solvent demand-commodity offer" correlation, based on Comrade T. Zhivkov's report. The time which has elapsed since is sufficient to give us a specific idea of changes in the extent of such balancing.

Balancing (also known as the economic or market balance) means a consistency, a parity between solvent demand and commodity supply. That is why the extent of the balancing does not depend on the absolute volumes of supply and demand. It may be changed by three groups of factors (or of different combinations among them) as follows:

Changes in the solvent (also known as cash) demand, i.e., of monetary incomes;

Changes in the physical volume and structure of commodity supplies;

Changes in retail prices of goods and services aimed at balancing supply with demand in terms of nominal value without, however, actually (physically) meeting the corresponding needs.

Between 1980 and 1984 nominal wages, excluding mandatory and voluntary payments, increased by about 12 percent while the average pension (for 1980-1983) by about 11.7 percent.[1] Under the existing objective conditions, this is a high rate. It confirms that the desire to improve balancing in our country is not satisfied at the expense of the deliberate restriction of nominal population income and, through it, the living standard. Such a method, if adopted as basic and long-range, is inconsistent with the nature of

the socialist society. However, this is not to say that wages and other monetary income could increase arbitrarily. Wages must express the actual growth of social labor productivity. The opposite would mean a deliberate encouragement of inflation and higher retail prices.

In improving the economic balance between 1980 and 1984 the attention was focused on increasing the production of consumer goods and services and bringing their structure closer to the structure of demand.

Priority was given to steps aimed at increasing the production and the variety of agricultural commodities. Average annual grain production, for example, increased by some 10 percent compared with 1976-1980. Purchase prices of farm goods were increased with a view to increasing production incentives. Particular emphasis was placed on the development of a system for self-satisfaction and, above all, the private plots, with a view to making use of manpower reserves and encouraging individual and family initiative. Today Bulgarian private plots account for some 13 percent of the arable land and (1983) for 14.9 percent of grain crops, 37.5 percent of vegetables, 49 percent of potatoes, 39.2 percent of fruits and 41.2 percent of the hay produced. On the basis of close production ties with the public farms, private plots also account for a significant part of the animal husbandry output, as follows: meat, 39.7 percent; milk, 26.8 percent; eggs, 55 percent; wool, 30.3 percent; honey, 86.4 percent, and silk cocoons, 95.5 percent.[2] The share of the private plots in the overall agricultural output increased from 23.7 percent in 1979 to 28-29 percent in 1984. About 40 percent of this output is marketed, including 36 percent purchased by the state and 4 percent sold on the free market. The number and output of auxiliary farms increased as well. In this case, we must bear in mind that income in kind, such as produce coming from private or auxiliary plots for personal needs are also influencing the correlation between solvent demand and commodity supply. They meet some of the social needs, thus lowering demand for respective goods and services, and the personal or collective income thus economized becomes solvent demand for other types of goods and services.

The food industry output became significantly more varied. It was updated and broadened as a result of increased agricultural output. Today the market is offering more and more varied delicatessen, confectionery goods, nonalcoholic beverages, beer, and dietetic, semicooked, cooked and children's foods.

The quantity and variety of a broad range of light-industry goods in demand were substantially increased, including flooring, enameled and aluminum utensils, knitted goods made of natural fibers, velvet, and upper clothing for men and women. The same situation prevails in the case of jeans and sports clothing, sports shoes, sporting equipment, clothing and toys for children and babies and a number of other petty items. Significant progress has been made in terms of quantity and quality and structure in the production of durable goods, such as furniture, color television sets, electric cooking and heating stoves, automatic washing machines and refrigerators. The process of production updating was intensified: within the system of the Ministry for Production and Trade for Consumer Goods renovation increased from 30 percent at the beginning of the 5-year plan to about 60 percent annually last year.

In the spirit of the National Party Conference on Quality, a number of labor collectives extended by 50 to 100 percent their guarantees on commodities and services provided by them. The share of luxury, fashionable and delicatessen items was increased substantially. Providing that the necessary correlation between these goods and mass produced goods is not violated, this is a positive trend. It is normal for a market in which consumer income has become significant and is steadily growing to offer such goods as well. The purchasing of a number of licenses from leading companies and concluding a large number of contracts for cooperation with them played a major role in increasing the production of such goods. Mixed companies for the production of and trade in consumer goods were created for the first time on Bulgarian territory, such as Tangra, the Bulgarian-Swiss company, and the Sofia-Mitsukoshi Bulgarian-Japanese company.

Let us particularly note among the set of measures which contributed to improving the balance between supply and demand on the consumer goods and services market, the importance of the new broader interpretation of the object of activities of a socialist economic organization. According to this interpretation, each organization and enterprise can produce, over and above the state planned assignment, commodities in demand on the market, taking into consideration specific resource limitations. It was in that spirit that the initial steps were taken to lift the monopoly on production of and trade in consumer goods and services. In trade, direct relations between retail trade and producers were strengthened. More than 1,000 company stores run by the producers themselves were set up with a view to ensuring a better study of the market. Changes in the organizational-economic structures of the production process create prerequisites for competition among producers of similar goods and services, such as knitted goods, ready-made clothing, silk fabrics and sports shoes.

The opening of about 170 high-efficiency small and medium-sized enterprises and capacities, most of them engaged in the production of consumer goods and services, is of particular importance. With low risk and investments they enabled us significantly to increase the quantity and variety of offered commodities and services (by about 300 varieties). A useful impact on the market was provided also by the development of the "do it yourself" system. The stores of the Valentina DSO significantly increased sales of high quality electrical engineering goods, clothing, beverages and cosmetics paid for in national currency, thus coming close to the level of the Korekom VTO.

The material and technical base of trade and services was improved significantly. Major projects were built, such as a new base for fruit and vegetable processing in Sofia, a furniture house in Plovdiv, a trade mart in Sliven, a number of supermarkets, warehouses, etc. The trade network in settlement systems of the fourth and fifth functional types was expanded as well. Booth and bazaar trade, the creation of service streets, paying by check drawn on State Savings Bank accounts and contract maintenance of electrical appliances were developed comprehensively. A good beginning was laid for trade with samples at home, containerized hauling and electronic processing of commodities and sales.

Direct exchange of consumer goods with domestic trade organizations of other socialist countries has been expanded as well. Currently, this form of trade accounts for about 12 percent of imported consumer goods in our country. Regular imports of a number of consumer goods have been increased as well. Trade and service stores have come closer to the workplace. By the end of 1983 there were 3,633 stores and 1,879 service workshops based on this principle.[3]

Good results were achieved also in surmounting departmental and sectorial restrictions and creating new organizational forms on an economic basis. More than 150 associations were created with the help of the Bulgarian Industrial Economic Organization (BISA).[4] In 1984 the BISA and the Bank for Economic Initiatives organized a contest for granting funds for capital investments to economic associations, based on 30 proposals totaling 5.2 million leva. In 1984 the same organizations sponsored a competition for additional capital investments to finance economic organizations for the implementation of their counterplans. A total of 313 proposals worth about 39.4 million leva were accepted.[5] At the beginning of 1984 the Economic Initiatives Bank credited more than 500 projects, acting as an associate for 26 of them.[6] The Bulgarian National Bank as well acts as an associate and lender for many initiatives in production and trade in consumer goods and services. Integration between the pharmaceutical and textile industries, on the one hand, and agriculture, on the other, is developing with a view to increasing the production of medicinal plants and natural fibers. Integration is developing between the local and republic industries. With the help of the republic industry, consisting of granting more advanced equipment, samples, etc., local industry is becoming rapidly modernized. The purpose is for its shops to become small modern enterprises for high-quality, including luxury and brand-name items. A number of scientific and training institutions are also making their contribution to improving the economic balance. For example, using the convertible currency earned by the Medical Academy, in 1982 above-plan medicines were imported from capitalist countries, amounting to 30 percent over and above the state plan.

This partial survey of specific projects indicates that the party and the government consider the creation of conditions for increasing and expanding the variety of output and perfecting trade in consumer goods and services a basic means of improving the balance between solvent demand andsupply.

Price changes have played a certain role in improving the balance during the current 5-year plan. In observing the principle of corresponding monetary compensation through wages, pensions and other monetary income earned by the individual social groups, particularly the lower income ones, price mobility as a balancing instrument has unquestionable advantages. Above all, the specific consumer obtains information on the level and dynamics of socially necessary outlays for the production of goods and services and objective price ratios between them. With the help of this information he must organize his own consumption and rate his various needs accurately.

A higher retail price also makes it possible to increase the price charged by the producer, so that he could increase his output within a relatively short time and achieve and maintain the necessary market balance. If the retail price is low and state budget subsidies must paid to encourage production (of

food, for instance), society as a whole pays some of the costs of production of the respective commodities, which benefits essentially social groups with a higher monetary income.

Raising retail prices is legitimate also in a number of cases when the production process is unable promptly to react to growing demand. This applies, above all, to goods and services outside the range of prime necessity items. If as a result of a substantial increase in demand an official "markup" is applied, it is in the interest of society for such a mark upto take the shape of an additional turnover tax by openly increasing prices. The additional budget funds will be used, one way or another, for public needs. In the opposite case, the objectively existing "markup" over and above the official price will be paid by the consumer but (in a great variety of ways) it will essentially assume the form of speculative income appropriated by individuals (most frequently in trade). In this case, said "markups" are never returned to society. This type of income legitimately creates discontent among the working people and diminishes their labor incentives.

During the period under consideration the party and the government properly updated their attitude toward retail prices as a social policy instrument. Comrade Grisha Filipov stated at the joint February 1983 BCP Central Committee and Council of Ministers session, held together with representatives of public organizations, that "in the Bulgarian People's Republic the prices of goods and services must be systematically made consistent with the requirements governing production and marketing on the domestic and international markets, while simultaneously improving the people's living standard." Consequently, nominal income must rise faster than prices.

In Bulgaria, if we take as 100 state retail prices in 1980, the index reached 102.2 in 1983, including 103.9 for foodstuffs and 100.9 for durable goods. For the same period of time prices at cooperative markets rose by 13.7 percent. However, they account for no more than about 0.6 percent of retail trade, including 1.1 percent of trade in food items. Some corrections were made also to the prices of some essentially secondary types of services. There was a more substantial increase in urban transportation, by 11.6 percent (caused by higher prices charged by taxi cabs), garbage removal--2.4 percent, cultural entertainment--4.8 percent, hotel services--9.0 percent and barber shop and beauty salon services--12.2 percent.[7] In 1983 payments for these services accounted for about 14 percent of the population's overall expenditures for goods and services. During the same period the importance of lowering some prices as a means of balancing supply with demand and limiting the accumulation of unsold goods diminished. The initial steps leading to a more flexible control of consumer demand were taken through the seasonal prices charged for some services.

All of this enables us to draw two basic conclusions.

First, during the 8th 5-year plan the balance between solvent demand and availability of consumer goods and services improved significantly. Between 1980 and 1982 alone the number of items in short supply in the durable goods group declined from some 280 to about 120. Consequently, a major step was taken to improve the market balance, converting it from a market dominated by

producer (seller) interests to a market governed by the taste and interests of millions of consumers. Let us emphasize at this point that a better satisfaction of solvent demand with consumer goods and services of adequate quantity, quality and variety is the equivalent of additional increases in monetary income, for this results in real savings of money and leisure time for the consumers. All of this strengthens the purchasing power of the leva and the incentive to work. It also has a major ideological and political significance for it lowers the possibility of obtaining unearned income and developing consumerist feelings.

Second, improvements in the balance were achieved essentially by increasing and expanding the variety of output and imports of consumer goods and services, rather than by restraining the growth of nominal and real population income. This is manifested most clearly by the per-capita increase in the absolute volumes of consumption of some basic consumer goods and availability of durable items. For example, for the 1980-1984 period, consumption increased by 18 percent for meat and meat goods, 16 percent for eggs, 27 percent for milk and dairy products and 10 percent for fruits and vegetables. During the same period the number of durable goods per 100 families increased as follows: televisions, 19 percent; washing machines, 20 percent; refrigerators, 18 percent; passenger cars, 21 percent; and telephones, 58 percent.[8]

However, this does not mean that the problems of improving proportions between solvent demand and availability of consumer goods and services have been resolved entirely. Some items are still in short supply such as, for example, construction materials, shoes, some petty items, etc. In some cases, such as passenger cars, scarcity has even worsened as a result of the impossibility of securing the necessary imports (from 76,200 in 1980 car imports dropped to 43,800 in 1983). Furthermore, the economic balance which was achieved in the case of some commodities or commodity groups is not stable. The availability of such commodities on the market is both unrhythmical and unstable. Significant disparities remain in the degree of balance between the large urban centers and the small settlements. In meeting consumer demand on the level of individual commodities or commodity groups not all specific varieties are available. For example, there is a scarcity of "Pavlina" sectional furniture sets, "Selena" medium-range transistor radios, and "Yabulka" and Coca-Cola in the area of nonalcoholic beverages. This is an indication both that consumers have become more demanding and of the insufficient flexibility of production and trade enterprises and the absence of proper price correlations among individual varieties. The development of a number of services is inadequate and their quality is low. Between 1982 and 1984 services increased by an average rate of 8.8 percent rather than 15 percent as stipulated at the Ruse Conference. The share of imported retail trade commodities could not be increased as a result of the limited availability of goods produced by CEMA members and foreign currency restrictions. This share remained virtually steady, averaging 6-7 percent. Furthermore, "we are forced to export foodstuffs and other commodities in short supply to be able to import the machines we need."[9] Nor was the task of involving some of the funds in savings accounts by expanding and increasing the variety of commodity stocks. From 4.7 percent in 1980, savings reached 5.4 percent of the

population's monetary outlays in 1983 and the sum total of annual savings increased by about 47 percent in the 1980-1983 period.[10]

A set of additional organizational and economic measures has been carried out since January 1985, based on Council of Ministers Decree No 6, with a view to further improving the balance. A new foreign exchange competition is planned, the purpose of which will be to import machines and raw materials to be used in the production of additional scarce goods worth at least another 150 million leva. The system of self-satisfaction with beans, lentils, potatoes, fruits, vegetables, and others is being perfected so that food production may be increased by no less than 200 million leva's worth. Some amendments and supplements to the economic mechanism grant the enterprises the right of unrestricted purchasing of individual machines and equipment using their own or borrowed funds. Additional steps are being taken to master the production of machines and equipment for small and medium-sized enterprises.

Obviously, improving the ratios of supply and demand for consumer goods and services will continue during the next 5-year plan as well. A number of steps in this respect are already known, such as, for example, the planned construction of 1,500-2,000 small and medium-sized enterprises and production facilities, most of which are directly related to the consumer goods market while others will be used to strengthen its support.

Furthermore, through the further expansion of the economic approach we must strengthen real cost accounting, achieving more flexible changes in the structure of the production process based on market requirements. Ties between the production of consumer goods and services and the manufacturing of means of production, on which they are based, must be significantly improved. Economic levers, such as prices, taxes and tax benefits, loans with differentiated interest rates, foreign exchange withholding, wages and others, must be used on a broader scale and in more and more flexible ways.

Previous accomplishments allow us to consider the immediate future with optimism. It is realistic to expect that remaining problems in this area will be essentially resolved during the next 5-year period. Unquestionably, the forthcoming 13th party congress will earmark new ways in this area, for concern for the person and the fuller satisfaction of his needs is a basic feature of the socialist system.

FOOTNOTES

1. Computed on the basis of the Statistical Yearbook of the Bulgarian People's Republic, 1984. Sofia, Council of Ministers KESSI, 1984, pp 77 and 91; Report of the Council of Ministers KSI on the implementation of the unified plan for the socioeconomic development of the Bulgarian People's Republic in 1984, RABOTNICHESKO DELO, No 30, January 1985.

2. Computed on the basis of the Statistical Yearbook of the Bulgarian People's Republic, 1984. Sofia, Council of Ministers KESSI, 1984, pp 291-304.

3. T. Zhivkov. "Problems and Approaches in Building Mature Socialism in the Bulgarian People's Republic." Cycle of lectures delivered at the students and teachers of the AONSU, July 1983-February 1984. Partizdat, 1984, p 121.

4. National Party Conference, 22-23 March 1984. Minutes. Partizdat, 1984, p 391.

5. BISA. Center for Economic Analysis. Center for Industrial Development. Annual report for 1984. BISA, Sofia, 1984, pp 24 and following.

6. National Party Conference, 22-23 March 1984, p 392.

7. Statistical Yearbook of the Bulgarian People's Republic, 1984. Council of Ministers KESSI, Sofia, 1984, pp 368 and 371.

8. Computed from the Statistical Yearbook of the Bulgarian People's Republic, 1984. Council of Ministers KESSI, Sofia, 1984, pp 95 and 97; announcement of the Council of Ministers KSI on the implementation of the Unified Plan for the Socioeconomic Development of the Bulgarian People's Republic in 1984, RABOTNICHESKO DELO, No 30, 30 January 1985.

9. National Party Conference, 22-23 March 1984, p 17.

10. Computed from the Expanded Socialist Reproduction in the Bulgarian People's Republic, 1982 and 1984. KESSI, Sofia, 1982, 1984, pp 172-173.

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## JANUARY ECONOMIC RESULTS SUMMARIZED

Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech No 9, 1986, p 2

[Article by Eng Marie Hormannova and Eng Alena Polakova, Federal Statistical Office: "January 1986"]

[Text] Economic plans for January were on the whole fulfilled well in terms of their fundamental indicators. The recorded growth rates, however, were influenced among other factors by the low base figures from January of last year. These figures reflected, in turn, the cold spell of last January which impacted most seriously transportation and construction, and secondarily industry. Nevertheless, the number of work days for each month was the same.

The following percentages of annual state plan tasks were fulfilled in January: gross industrial production, 8.2 percent; construction work performed by in-house labor, 6-1 percent; procurement of slaughter animals, including poultry, 7.6 percent; retail turnover of the major trade systems, 6.9 percent; total exports (FOB prices), 3.8 percent; total imports (FOB prices), 4.6 percent; total public transportation of goods, 7.6 percent.

Gross industrial production (in 1 Jan 1984 prices) was Kcs 68.7 billion, 5.9 percent more than last year. The increase in gross production, established in the annual state plan, was 2.6 percent over the expected actual performance for 1985. Industrial enterprises fulfilled 100.0 percent of their production plan targets, even though more than 20 percent of them did not meet their planned gross production targets.

Large production increases and significant plan overfulfillment occurred primarily in the production of building products, the mining of ores, in the cellulose and paper industry and in nonferrous metallurgy. Enterprises in heavy engineering, general engineering, and in the electrotechnical industry significantly increased their production volume over last January. The engineering sector as a whole, however, did not manage to fulfill its monthly plan targets.

Production plans were exceeded as well by all the major industrial producers with the exception of electric power. Total production for January included 862,500 tons of pig iron, 1,326,500 tons of crude steel, 957,200 tons of rolled materials, 133,200 tons of steel pipe, 7.9 billion kilowatt hours of electricity. Mining operations yielded 2.31 million tons of bituminous coal and 8,745 million tons of brown coal and lignite.

The adjusted value added targets for January were fulfilled at the level of 99.6 percent for industrial enterprises as a group. This obscures the fact, however, that 258 enterprises, 23.6 percent of the total, did not meet their targets in this area.

Production increases and plan fulfillment in January were achieved mainly through increased labor productivity. The number of employees in industry grew by 0.7 percent over January 1985. Labor productivity, on the other hand, increased by 5.1 percent (the planned annual increase is 2.1 percent); labor productivity in terms of adjusted value added increased by 5.9 percent. The plan for goods production was 100 percent fulfilled in January; 8.1 percent of the annual task was completed.

In the category of sales of industrial production in wholesale prices the following was the case: deliveries to the domestic market were fulfilled by 104.3 percent; deliveries for export to socialist countries were fulfilled by 100.8 percent; those for export to nonsocialist countries were fulfilled by 97.3 percent and deliveries for production consumption and operations were fulfilled by 99.9 percent.

The marketing plan was, however, fulfilled at differing levels in different enterprises. For instance, roughly 30 percent of the enterprises that planned to sell to the domestic market this year did not meet their January targets; this was the case for about 35 percent of those firms producing for export to socialist countries, and of more than 40 percent of those firms that produce all or in part for export to nonsocialist countries.

January production targets for construction were exceeded (fulfilled at 100.2 percent) even though there was some unevenness in where the work was performed. Roughly 20 percent of construction firms failed to fulfill their economic plans for January.

On the whole construction enterprises performed construction work during this month with their own employees valued at Kcs 6 billion, which is more than 24.2 percent more than the low performance figures of last year. The annual state plan had projected increased construction work over the expected performance of last year of 2.2 percent.

About 13 percent of construction enterprises failed to fulfill their targets for adjusted value added, at the same time that the sector as a whole fulfilled the monthly target in this area by 99.9 percent.

The figures for labor productivity also reflect the low base figures from last year. Labor productivity in the construction industry, based on the volume of construction work performed, increased by 23.6 percent (the planned annual increase was 1.3 percent). Labor productivity based on adjusted value added increased by 24.6 percent.

Construction enterprises turned over to national committees only 547 completed apartments in January.

Public freight transportation moved 49.2 million tons of goods in January. This represented an increase over last January, with its unfavorable weather, of 14.7 percent. This impact is most clearly seen in the figures for river transport, up 389.0 percent from last year. The railway moved 13.2 percent more freight than last year, and Czechoslovak Automative Transport [CSAD] moved 13.1 percent more.

Transportation plans for January were exceeded by all main sectors. Overall, the plan for the movement of goods was fulfilled at a level of 102.3 percent, reflecting the aggregate figures from the CSAD (102.3 percent), the railways (102.2 percent) and river transportation (103.4 percent).

Railway loadings also increased significantly in January for all main materials. The greatest increases were in ores and construction materials. Average daily loadings in freight car units increased by 11.3 percent, fulfilling the January plan by 101.3 percent. The average circulation period for rolling stock declined by 9.5 percent to 4 days.

The timed plan for the procurement of livestock products was fulfilled in January: at the following levels: slaughter animals, 107.7 percent (slaughter cattle at 108.5 percent and slaughter swine at 107.4 percent); slaughter poultry at 104.3 percent; milk at 103.1 percent; and eggs at 103.1 percent. In comparison with January of last year 14,900 fewer tons of slaughter animals (including poultry) was procured, and 5.8 million fewer eggs. Milk procurement on the other hand was up by 19.9 million liters.

Organization in the main retail systems of the domestic market sold Kcs 17.7 billion of merchandise in current prices, an increase of 4.4 percent over last January. The annual state plan projected an increase in retail trade turnover in the major systems of 2.1 percent over the achieved performance of 1985. The large increases in retail trade in January were recorded mainly by the following organizations: Furniture (a 9.4 percent increase), Durable Goods (a 6.9 percent increase), and Department Stores (a 6.3 percent increase). The January plan for retail turnover was fulfilled in the main trading systems by 102.2 percent. Specific organizations of the main trade systems exceeded their January targets with the exception of the Textile chain.

Foreign trade figures for January in both imports and exports were below the level of the same period last year. Exports to socialist countries increased by 4.1 percent.

See table of basic national economic development indicators for January on following page.

Basic Indicators of National Economic Development in Jan 1986

| Increase Over Comparable Period During the Past Year (in percent) | Jan | State Plan(1) |
|---|---|---|
| Deliveries of the Centrally Administered Industries for: | | |
| --investments at wholesale prices | +7.5 | - |
| --domestic market | | |
| at wholesale prices | 7.0 | - |
| at retail prices | 8.2 | - |
| --export to socialist countries | | |
| at wholesale prices | 11.7 | - |
| at FOB prices | 12.8 | - |
| --export to nonsocialist countries | | |
| at wholesale prices | -7.2 | - |
| at FOB prices | -7.0 | - |
| --other sales for industrial production and other operations at wholesale prices | 5.0 | - |
| volume of industrial production (3) | 5.9 | 2.6 |
| average number of employees | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| labor productivity based on industrial production | 5.1 | 2.1 |
| Construction: | | |
| construction work performed with internal labor resources | 24.2 | 2.2 (2) |
| average number of employees | 0.5 | 0.9 (2) |
| labor productivity based on construction work | 23.6 | 1.3 (2) |
| housing units delivered by contracting enterprises to national committees | -26.6 | -28.1 (2) |
| Procurement: | | |
| slaughter animals (including poultry) | -9.7 | -0.5 (2) |
| milk | 4.6 | -2.0 (2) |
| eggs | -2.1 | 0.1 (2) |
| Retail Turnover: of the main trade systems | 4.4 | 2.1 (2) |
| Foreign Trade: | | |
| export to socialist countries | 4.1 | 4.6 |
| export to nonsocialist countries | -22.8 | 0.2 |
| import from socialist countries | -14.2 | 1.4 |
| import from nonsocialist countries | -0.2 | 13.3 |

1. Expected Actual 1985
2. Actual 1985
3. Since 1986 in 1 Jan 84 prices

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## 1986 PRO-EXPORT MEASURES SUMMARIZED

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA (REFORMA GOSPODARCZA supplement) in Polish No 72, 27 Mar 86 pp 1-2

[Article by Franciszek Kubiczek, deputy chairman of Planning Commission]

[Text] The system of economic mechanisms and tools directed at pro-export production of goods and services and their improvement is quite extensive today. It has been supplemented by institutional measures pertaining to the organization of foreign trade (licensing, foreign-trade companies). This system is fully synchronized with economic policy and principally covers problems dealing with currency exchange rates, domestic prices, import tariffs, tax reliefs, foreign-exchange and zlotys financing principles, and preferences in allocations of materials.

--The exchange rate policy is directed at stimulating export. For 2 years the growth of foreign-exchange rates (successive devaluations of zlotys), particularly as it relates to the second payments area [capitalist countries], has been exceeding the growth rate of domestic prices, primarily producer prices. This not only makes it possible to compensate for them in costs of export production, but also makes it possible to obtain additional financial gains. Decisions to change exchange rates are preceded each time by a comprehensive examination of the effects of this change--its direct effects on foreign trade, and its indirect effects on retail prices on the domestic mark--thus on the cost of living.

--Producer prices of raw and other materials, with the exception of coal and sulfur, are established now at the level of current transaction prices. It took several years to gradually reach this point and this is highly important to our entire system of domestic prices, the correctness of cost-effective analyses and management decisions. We must remember always that from now on every change in currency exchange rates also requires a change in producer prices. Also, in connection with the last increase in currency exchange rates, decisions will be made on changing prices of some raw and other materials. Prices of coal and sulfur will be equalized with their transaction prices over the next few years, in view of the large effect of price increases in this materials, especially coal, on the overall level of domestic prices.

--Changes made at the beginning of this year in income-tax reliefs due to export are aimed primarily at tieing them to efficiency. Hence the tax relief

rates are now being revised according to the profit-and-loss index (the higher the profits, the greater the relief). In addition, the amount of the relief depends on the degree of processing of export products (the higher the degree of processing, the higher the tax relief rate). As compared with last year, tax relief rates were significantly increased, but this year, due to the need to limit the total financial demand of enterprises, reliefs granted for all reasons (including export) were reduced by one-fourth. It is true that this lowers the profits of exporters, as compared with last year, however--and this is also important--it does not change the scale of these profits in relation to those gained from other sources. In 1985, of 200 billion zlotys in tax relief, those granted due to export amount to over 70 billion zlotys. They constitute, therefore, a large financial assistance to export enterprises, especially to their development funds.

--Relief from taxes due to above-norm wages, introduced this year, is also bringing important gains to export enterprises. In this mechanism consideration was also given to the degree of processing of export products, which is tied to the labor-intensiveness, and thus the wage-intensiveness, of their production. In large-scale enterprises, or in those whose share of export in total production is high, these relief sometimes even make it possible to significantly increase earnings. It is suggested, however, to increase incentive, that this money be allocated to the bonus fund for employees connected with export production, instead of for wage increases to all employees. This suggestion is based on the experience of many enterprises.

--The system of foreign-exchange allowances, which turned out from the beginning to be most efficient despite temporary difficulties in implementing it, has produced inestimable gains for exporters. Last year, enterprise procurements out of their own foreign-exchange allowances amounted to $1 billion. In the future, foreign-exchange allowances will be tied to export efficiency and will also be gradually standardized according to subsector or product-group. A new practice introduced this year is a 10-percent allowance for enterprises who are beginning production for export and therefore do not have a fixed rate of allowances. This is addressed most of all to those who recently discontinued export operations. It should help to facilitate their export initiatives. It is anticipated that in the near future this allowance will be increased to 20 percent. An experimental system of ruble allowances, being introduced this year at the suggestion of many exporting enterprises, especially those exporting to the first payments area [socialist countries], holds great promise.

--Financial preferences, popularly called "small restructurization," are an instrument which stimulates modernization of production potential from the standpoint of export. These preferences include income-tax reliefs, reliefs in depreciation payments to the state treasury, and low-interest credits. The most effective investment ventures may obtain reliefs amounting to as much as 50 percent of the cost-estimate value of the investment, and, in addition, interest-free loans from Ministry of Foreign Trade funds. During the year and a half that this practice has been in operation, several dozen of the most active producers have initiated such activities, gaining large profits for

development of their pro-export profile. Currently, 18 enterprises are taking advantage of the entire range of preferences. Their investments amount to 25 billion zlotys; over half of these outlays were financed from reliefs, and the Ministry of Foreign Trade granted interest-free loans amounting to 7.5 billion zlotys. Estimates show that during 1986-1990 these ventures will increase export to the first payments area by approximately 500 million rubles, and to the second payments area, by approximately $150 million. Pro-export investments benefit from preferential credits, both in zlotys and in foreign-exchange. Selected pro-export investments are covered by a system of government orders, and in connection with this, by special implementation preferences. Foreign-trade enterprises have large amounts of money in their development funds; it should be used to develop export initiatives and assist producers.

--Priorities in supplies are very important to export production. They affect production of processed products and are based on guarantees of availability of raw and other materials covered by mandatory intervention and priorities in supplies of other raw materials.

--This year an Export Development Bank will be established. This should assist in implementing export initiatives: Investment, production and sales. The Banks Council will examine the draft statute and principles of operation of this bank which will shortly be prepared by the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

--To create financial interest in the foreign-trade sphere, particularly on the part of management staffs, the minister of foreign trade has this year a sum of 3.6 billion zlotys for prizes for special export achievements.

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The economic figures for February and for the first 2 months of this year combined are quite good. Industrial production growth (6.9 percent) is higher than was envisaged in the National Annual Plan (NAP) average for the entire year and means that that part of the plan is well-along in fulfillment. Growth of construction-assembly production, despite the fact that it is very high (11.7 percent), in view of the steep decline in the same months last year, is not sufficiently advanced in implementation of the NAP. Transport is operating more efficiently than last year. There has been an increase in employment in industry and construction--in industry for the first time in many years.

Production growth in these sectors of the national economy has been achieved almost entirely through a growth in labor productivity, assisted--as a result of modernization of the stock of machines--by more and better equipment at work stations. Energy-intensiveness of production is declining, although the decline is still too slow, particularly in the case of coal consumption for production purposes. Enterprises are still not adapting themselves sufficiently to the inevitable, in future years, decrease in allocations of coal.

The growth of implementation prices is quite high. In construction-assembly enterprises particularly, it greatly exceeds the growth of producer prices and

points clearly to the fact that the enterprises are using price increases for higher wages and profit improvement, neither of which are warranted by production figures.

The growth of average wages in the first 2 months of this year greatly exceeds the assumptions of the NAP (18 percent in the processing industry and 24.3 percent in construction). The growth of wages in trade is also high (21.8 percent). The warning signal given to enterprises in these sectors of the economy needs to be repeated. Because of such a high growth in wages, they can expect to be very heavily taxed and suffer the ensuing financial difficulties. In view of the growing and thus very urgent need to modernize and expand, this type of policy leads enterprises astray. In these circumstances, the parent organs will conduct rigid inspections and make the necessary corrections, to the staffs of the enterprises also, just as in the second half of last year.

The year in foreign trade began relatively well. The growth of export to both payment areas, in current prices as well as fixed prices, is quite high. At present, implementation of planned turnover balances is further along than last year. Terms of trade are also more favorable. The electrical machine industry and construction continue to remain a weak element in export.

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## ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS WITH SPAIN

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Mar 86 p 7

[Text] Madrid (PAP). Ryszard Ginalski, PAP correspondent, writes: On 29 March, a 3-day meeting of a Polish-Spanish International Mixed Commission for Industrial and Economic Cooperation ended, the first since both countries signed a new agreement on this in December 1984. The Polish delegation was headed by Andrzej Dorosz, deputy minister of foreign trade.

The Commission assessed the present state of industrial and trade cooperation and discussed the possibility of expanding it in light of Spain's joining the EEC. The ongoing normalization of financial relations between the two countries was underscored. There is a possibility that Spain will finance ventures which are of interest to Poland by granting short- and long-term credits. The Spanish partners confirmed their willingness to finance the building of a passenger-train ferry for the Polish Ocean Lines in a Spanish shipyard. Spain's interest in undertaking coproduction of a medium-range turbine passenger helicopter was also confirmed.

The Spanish side expressed an interest in expanding trade and production contacts with Poland, stating that both sides have existing reserves in this field. The areas of interest of both sides were agreed upon and a plan for future proceedings was approved. It was agreed that in May a joint meeting will be held of a committee appointed in both countries to establish direct trade contracts and possible production contracts between Polish enterprises and Spanish firms.

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## NEW S&T COUNCIL WITH SOVIETS FORMED

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Mar 86 p 2

[Text] (PAP) A significant event, which will certainly have a favorable influence on the development of direct contacts between Poland and the Soviet Union, was the formation of a Council of Directors of scientific-research organizations. This council is the official organ of the Scientific-Technical Subcommission, which is part of the Polish-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

It is the Council's duty to aid and coordinate bilateral, direct contacts between scientific and industrial centers in Poland and the USSR.

The Council's first meeting was held on 18 March in the Industrial Institute for Construction Materials in Kobylka, near Warsaw.

As a result of the talks, the Council by-laws, which are to be officially signed on Friday, were drawn up. The directions of cooperation during 1986-1987 and the program of the Moscow meeting of 80 Polish directors of Polish and Soviet scientific-production organizations, planned for April, were also discussed at the meeting.

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## PRODUCTION BY WORKER PARTNERSHIPS INCREASES

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 21 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] (PAP) According to preliminary data from the Main Statistical Office, last year worker partnership groups in the plants produced products valued at 32.7 billion zlotys. This amounted to 18.2 billion zlotys over a 9-month period last year, compared to 6.3 billion in 1984. This means that extension last fall of the rules under which partnerships could be organized (e.g., adding budget-financial units) and increasing the types of work that these partnerships could do (e.g., application of technical advancements), resulted in an almost-80 percent rise in production in the last quarter. In addition, income from this type of additional work doubled. Persons taking part in the worker partnership groups earned a total of 947 million zlotys last year (461 million during 9 months). It should be added that the share of value of partnership production in the total value of sold production in the enterprises in which the partnerships function, was approximately 0.3 percent.

Unfortunately, the number of plants in which partnership groups functioned last year (over a period of 9 months they were organized in about 500 establishments) is not yet known.

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## ENERGY COUNCIL RECOMMENDS PRICE INCREASES FOR RAW MATERIALS

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 21 Mar 86 p 5

[Report on Energy Management Council meeting]

[Text] Poland was never a country of cheap energy raw materials. And nothing indicates that it ever will be, if only because geological conditions in the coal mines are becoming increasingly more difficult. Changes in producer and retail prices in recent few years have brought about a situation in which energy and its carriers have become relatively cheap. Thus, the most effective economic constraint to save has been weakened.

This fact is confirmed by the growing list of products whose production requires consumption of energy costing more than the product itself. What is more, such items are the object of foreign-trade turnovers, and this is, of course, nothing but a hidden export of national income. The Energy Management Council, which on 20 March ordered that the amount of energy "accumulated" in certain products be determined, took the position that correct relationships between energy raw materials and retail and transaction prices must be restored without fail. But the methods by which this is to be done were argued.

Data obtained from a study of the energy-intensiveness of 42 selected groups of exported products do not give rise to optimism. In 1980, in order to obtain $1,000, 10.6 tons of standard fuel contained in these products had to be exported. Two years later, the figure was already 12.6 tons. Because of lack of data, it is not possible to calculate present energy-intensiveness. There is no doubt, it was said, that since 1982 a great deal has been done to make use of energy more efficient. But nothing indicates that there will be a drastic turnaround in these unfavorable tendencies.

Therefore, prices of energy raw materials must go up. But this does not mean an automatic rise in retail prices. According to Prof Wlodzimierz Bojarski, even if prices of energy raw materials double, there is still no reason for prices of highly processed market articles to rise, although we must consider "creeping" inflation, which occurs everywhere where the management efficiency of enterprises leaves a great deal to be desired.

In the opinion of most discussants, a one-time price change, even one-half less, is out of the question. This normalization must be spread out into stages, up to 1990. A price increase, it was noted, could also be amortized through a change in taxes on prices of energy raw materials.

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## STANDARDIZATION OF TECHNOLOGICAL PROCESSES TO REDUCE EXPENSES

Bucharest REVISTA ECONOMICA in Romanian 7, 21 Feb 86

[Article by Ion Hera Bucur: "Standardization: Efficient Solution for Cost Reduction Through Technological Progress"]

[7 Feb 86 pp 4-5]

[Text] One of the features and major expression of technical progress is standardization, which under the present modernization of the national economy and the transition to a new labor quality, assumes new, superior forms in promoting such activities as modularization, consistency, construction unification, and so on. In the material production process, standardization generates multiple economic effects leading to reduced consumption of raw and other materials, fuel, and energy through the design of unified families and series of typical products of balanced construction and specifications, and by assuring the premises necessary for larger production runs, improved product quality and reliability, and better utilization of raw and other materials.

Through the mechanism of the two essential functions of standardization, it is possible to optimally solve the contradiction between diversification and standardization that arises in the process of economic development: the selective function limits the number of product varieties to minimum levels technically and economically justified from both producer and user standpoint; the construction function orients scientific research and technological development, as well as design and production, toward the unification of assemblies, subassemblies, and components for the largest number of product families, so as to increase the possible diversification of final products through intensive use of common elements modularized and standardized according to functional, construction, or technological criteria (in other words to build the largest number of finished products from the smallest number of components, subassemblies, and parts). Both standardization functions act directly to reduce material and production costs. But, while reducing the possibilities of the selective function--most of which are lost during the first standardization stage with the elimination of excesses generated in the past by the extensive development of the economy, the favorable effects of standardization on reduced material consumption are anticipated in the future from its construction function.

The fact that standardization is accompanied by economic advantages created primarily by higher labor productivity and reduced manpower, is no longer contested today, the specialized literature offering sufficient experimental data and calculation formulas in this respect. The same consensus does not however exist among specialists in the field regarding the effects of standardization on reduced material, energy, and fuel consumptions, with the opinion even being voiced that reductions in the varieties of materials and products caused by standardization, force users to accept the next standard higher size to the one they actually need. This gives rise to certain "adaptation losses" supported by users of materials and products, who instead of the desired models and dimensions--which would match concrete technical product utilization conditions, are offered by producers a standard product size characterized by higher weight and power consumption. Without denying the existence of temporary contradictions between producers and users during the standardization process, it should be stressed that the favorable effect of various forms of standardization on material consumption is demonstrated by practice and economic reality.

Effects of Smaller Product and Material Variety

The simplest form of standardization is to reduce the variety of products and materials, which in fact "thins out" the range and specifications of unit lines, with consequences of the type considered above. It is notable that even this incipient (primary) form of standardization reduces consumptions of materials and energy, since the selection process eliminates less successful varieties--hence those with lower efficiency, leaving those with superior construction and functional specifications. (Footnote) (Following such a selection process, the Institute for Scientific Research and Technical Engineering for Tractors (ICSITT) in Brasov, has reviewed the entire line of equipment suspension mechanisms located at the rear of agricultural tractors, reducing their weight and manpower requirements by about 20-30 percent, as well as making it possible to centralize their fabrication in a specialized enterprise. Gas and liquid fuel burners for industrial boilers and furnaces were similarly selected in 1977, reducing the number of models and sizes from the existing 390 to 107, among which 53 varieties of new burners with improved specifications, resulting in fuel savings of about 200,000 tons of conventional fuel (tcc) per year. Given the natural evolution of technology in this field, marked by the introduction of new, improved burner constructions, all existing burners as well as their respective burning processes are being examined at the national level by areas of utilization, aiming at a new selection and standardization whose goal is to improve the overall efficiency of the equipment that uses these installations; it is estimated that the planned modernization affects about 30,000 low performance burners, and will ultimately save about 730,000 tcc/year. This action also includes the implementation of regenerative burners designed by the Iasi Heavy Equipment Combine and the Bucharest Institute for Scientific Research and Technical Engineering for the hot sectors and metallurgy, and finally standardized and built for a power range of 50-2000 KW. These burners are the first in their

field, revolutionizing burning and recovery technology by assuring nearly complete heat recovery from residual burned gases, resulting in a drop of at least 30 percent in the fuel necessary for furnaces, compared to conventional burners.)

But even more substantial reductions in materials, energy, and fuel are obtained from production standardization, when products designed according to the principles of standardization, unification, and modularization offer features that are optimized in all respects--form, esthetics, weight of incorporated metal, energy consumed, technical and operational specifications, and so on. The concentration of design efforts on fewer types, models, and sizes, provides superior conditions of research and design in terms of material, engineering solutions, operation, and product quality. The Electronica enterprise for instance, has systematically undertaken the standardization and modularization of integrated-circuit, table model and portable television sets, designing frames, tuners, programmers, deflection coils, and other unified components for complete lines of sets of different sizes and screen dimensions, intended for the domestic market and exportation. Examining and comparing the enterprise's results for the 1977-1985 period, we observe that the use of multifunctional components that have been soundly studied, gradually improved, and standardized, has increased the reliability of the sets from 2000 hours of average operation, to about 7000 hours, reduced material consumption by about 8 percent per year, and electric power consumption by about one-half.

Extremely effective in reducing material consumptions is the standardization of products designed to promote modern standardized manufacturing technologies--standard, batch, or modular technologies--that are made possible only by reducing the diversity of subassemblies and parts through uniform construction and larger production runs. In families of agricultural and industrial tractors for instance, such parts as crankshafts, wrist pins, bearings, water and oil pumps, rocker arm supports, push rods, and so on, are common to the entire production line of 26-64 hp tractors, making it possible to organize automated production lines for their production, with the most positive effects on lower material costs (the Tractorul enterprise in Brasov currently has about 150 such single and multipurpose production lines). The same thing was also possible in television set production, where production lines were organized to cement cabling components, flexible assembly lines were built for domestic and export production, conveyors were installed for interphase transportation, expanded polystyrene pads were fabricated for the entire product line, and so on.

A statistical analysis of the influence of parts standardization on large production runs in the hot sectors, shows that compared to casting in sand molds, casting in metal molds--efficient for lots larger than 500 units--reduces processing additives and therefore metal losses, by about 25 percent; metal consumption in stamping is about 10 percent lower than in free forging of the same parts; metal utilization for precision stamping is 0.8 t/t compared to 0.719 t/t for conventional stamping; and so on. According to

studies, for a manufacturing run of 20,000 units/month, the cost of the metal included in a ring-shaped part of any given dimension, and of its processing, represents 58 value units for machining, 30 value units for cold stamping and subsequent machining, and 26 value units for semi-hot stamping on presses with several stations.

Unified Design for all Material Production Sectors

The reduction of material costs by means of production standardization requires that this activity be improved, primarily by formulating a unified standardization concept to include all material production sectors; adopting a systems approach to all aspects of the standardization process initiated in a given sector (technologies, materials and semifinished products, general purpose components, machines and tooling, buildings and installations, and so on); organically associating standardization with technical quotas for material consumption and improved production quality, which are highly interdependent and can be objectively determined; completing standardization actions with specialization and cooperation measures; and so on.

Standardization under this systems concept and in several stages must include the following major features: standard technologies; standard products; standard production lines and installations; standard constructions and installations. The following relationships and mutual effects always exist among these stages: the standardization of processes (such as metal roofs, digging and road construction, agricultural crops, and so on) generally anticipate the standardization of the equipment they require, whose functions they determine; the standardization of tools and equipment represents the basis of standardization for their fabrication technologies; the standardization of production lines and installations is based on standard technologies and is aimed at establishing a minimum range of machines, tools, and function modules necessary to assure an optimum production process (the use of fewer production lines or sections of such lines seeks to achieve module production lines to match necessary capabilities); the standardization of construction is closely related with the functional demands of technologies, production lines, and installations, so that their sizes will strictly correspond to the needs of appropriate production processes.

The standardization of technical processes represents a definite direction for studying and designing efficient work technologies, based on systematized and classified production objectives and technologies, followed by comprehensive and unified approaches to all features in the production of the respective group (class) of items. These projects are finalized by type or group process packages that define optimum paths, parameters, and indicators for the execution of processes formulated and implemented in various enterprises of the branch under examination.

Since the genesis of standardization in any field is the selection and standardization of the most efficient technologies, which determine and continue to influence the structure and technical level of equipment, constructions, materials, and so on, the formulation of standard processes

seems to be particularly beneficial for higher production efficiency and lower material costs. Research aimed at standardizing galvanized roofs has disclosed that the approximately 75 types of metal roofs currently being used by machine construction enterprises can be replaced with 17 optimum standard ones, reducing material and energy consumption by 20-40 percent. Roof standardization is likely to also reduce the unjustifiably large diversity of chemical materials being used (from 158 to 46 materials, salts, and specific additives). At the same time, technology standardization allows the standardization of plating installations and their components--tanks, baths, transportation, drums, and so on--currently being performed in an unjustifiably large number of design and execution units, each of which uses different construction and technological methods.

During the 1981-1985 five-year plan, some technologies and production lines were standardized together with production standardization, in the form of joint standard projects (technologies + constructions) that took into consideration their interrelationships. In metallurgy for instance, standard projects were formulated for processes and technologies to process coking tars, outgas and decarburize steel under vacuum, desulfurize cast iron, derive greater value from aluminum, and recover and exploit steel slag. In chemistry, standardization has stressed the modernization of technical installations designed to derive greater value from hydrocarbons, with an estimated annual savings of about 2.8 million kWh and 215,000 tcc. Similarly, a significant number of standard projects are underway for civilian and industrial constructions, as well as for production lines and technical installations in the construction materials industry, in agriculture, in the food industry, and so on. The standardization of production lines and technical installations has laid the foundations for large economic effects materialized in a weight reduction of about 200,000 tons for equipment throughout the national economy, which is equivalent to a cost reduction of about 125 billion lei for this equipment.

Although joint standard projects for construction and technologies proved viable in some industrial sectors, facilitating the introduction of new solutions and deriving significant economic effects, such a symbiosis does sometimes appear forced and artificial given the unusual design principles and optimization methods used to standardize constructions and technologies. This fact, together with their different flexibility toward production innovations, has often caused not only an incomplete treatment of the technologies, but also a very weak repeatability (reutilization) of such standard projects, especially in the hot sectors of machine construction, metallurgy, chemistry, petrochemistry, construction materials, and so on, with the ultimate result that the efforts for their formulation were in many cases not justified; also contributing to this result have been the inadequate foundations in the selection of these projects. At the same time, technology standardization--which as we have seen has values that have been insufficiently well known and exploited until now--did not find the necessary audience among many specialists, although all economic sectors, even those of the light industry, offer a broad field in this respect. In addition to higher labor productivity,

reduced material consumption, and improved product quality, the major current requirement for technologies is to assure production flexibility, including a more flexible and simpler design of technological processes. This can be achieved by conceiving optimum group or module standard processes, which must always complement product modernization through construction standardization. The contribution of product construction and technology standardization to lower material consumptions and costs amounts to 75-80 percent of product costs, while the expenses for scientific research and technical engineering generated by construction and technology standardization do not exceed 10 percent of the total product costs.

[21 Feb 86 pp 7, 9]

[Text] Product standardization seeks to establish representative types of objects, order them into optimum lines and families of models and sizes, reduce the basic types being manufactured to a strictly necessary number and increase the number of variations based on them, expand the utilization of standard parts and subassemblies to a wide range of products, and so on. The highest level of standardization is reached when a small number of primary, simple elements is combined in multiple ways to produce a diversified range of final products.

Basic Requirement: Consensus of Producer and User Needs

In the metallurgical industry, standardization has reduced the number of steel types by eliminating some of the types that were similar in chemical composition and mechanical specifications. While the type retained as standard is not necessarily of better quality than the two or three previous types, product quality is achieved through appropriate heat treatment or other technologies. The reduction of mill product varieties--carried out together with the reduction of steel types--has taken into account on one hand the positive effects obtained by milling in metallurgy, and on the other, some of the possible simplifications in the design of products, equipment, and installations in the machine construction industry, chemistry, and so on, products which themselves have also been standardized. The standardization of products in the metallurgical industry has achieved a more rational utilization of steel production facilities--due to more effective work hours and fewer interruptions, thus reducing energy and fuel consumptions; at the same time, these conditions assure constant product quality with favorable effects for users.

However, along with these positive aspects, standardization in metallurgy has generated some controversy, with many specialists in machine construction enterprises maintaining that in some cases, the reduced number of steel types has negatively affected the level of material costs by giving rise to additional processing, higher energy consumptions, and so on. The Bucharest Electrical Machinery Enterprise for instance, observed that although in 1982 metal consumption was reduced by about 550 tons for some products, other products required additional amounts of metal because the mill product dimensions specified in drawings were no longer available after standard-

ization. Similar cases have been encountered at the enterprises of the Industrial Central for Precision Machining and Textile Machinery in Bucharest. Thus, after the elimination of the flat steel type used for lathe cutters, the latter are fabricated from square stock, whose further processing leads to additional metal consumptions of about 900 t/year (65 percent more than before standardization), as well as energy (40 percent) and manpower (35 percent) consumptions. At the same central, the lack of a certain type of steel alloy previously used for tooling and hand tools, resulted in the extensive use of another type of steel with a high vanadium and chromium content, a situation that has led to the additional annual consumption of 24 t of alloying elements.

At the Brasov Truck Enterprise, instead of heavy wall pipe for the load axles of the Roman truck family, the metallurgical industry delivered standard milled bar stock, wasting more that 100 t/year of steel alloy, not to mention greater product weight and greater fuel consumption.

Similar situations have been encountered in the production of locking rings for truck wheels and other parts, where the lack of necessary steel types and sizes has led to the utilization of larger dimensions and therefore to additional metal consumption compared to the amounts scheduled in drawings and specifications.

The above point out that standardization can backfire if the formulation and approval of standards and norms does not have the consensus of all interested parties, beginning with the producers and users of the standardized products. At the same time, it is imperative that the adopted optimized solutions and calculated economic efficiency for the approval of standardization actions, take into account an integral quantification of the positive and negative effects through the entire cycle of product research, design, manufacturing, and utilization, rather than in a single zone. Added to these is the condition that between the moment a standardization document is formulated and approved, and the date on which it becomes effective, sufficient time be available to adopt in the design and fabrication area, the measures necessary for its implementation.

Returning to the examples of reduced selection of mill stock needed for machine construction products, it can be shown that such extreme situations were mostly corrected by the periodical inclusion during the past 2-3 years, of necessary selections as negative effects came to light. At the same time however, it must also be emphasized that the machine construction industry has the obligation to systematically redesign machines and tooling as part of their modernization, keeping in mind the standardization of metallurgical products.

In order to improve standardization from the producer-user standpoint, the following must always be kept in mind: combine and match the interests of producers with those of users; quantify the positive and negative effects of

fewer product models and sizes throughout all the stages of product design, fabrication, and utilization; correlate standardization actions in sectors with complementary activities; design and manufacture tools, equipment, and constructions based on metallurgical products that meet the new standards; and so on.

In recent years, product standardization in the machine construction branch has acquired a special magnitude. The action was aimed especially at reducing the number of basic types and models of machines, tooling, equipment, units, subassemblies, and components, and at eliminating from fabrication inadequate or outdated products whose technical and economic specifications are not sufficiently strong; at the same time, conditions have been assured for manufacturing in Romania a number of products that were being imported. At that time, basic structures were finalized for machine and equipment systems in agriculture, hot sectors in machine construction, mining and oil exploitation, and so on, leading to improved design and planning activities, the large scale use of multipurpose subassemblies for final products, creating the necessary conditions for enterprise specialization.

The chemical and petrochemical industry has analyzed each group of products together with users, seeking primarily to replace products that require high energy consumption and which have gradually become non-competitive, to derive greater value from the domestic raw materials basis, and to eliminate importations. The degree of standardization for goods produced during the 1981-1985 five-year plan by the ministries of the chemical and petrochemical industries is estimated at nearly 85-90 percent.

Standardization in the wood and construction materials industry has grown to more than 90 percent, covering construction materials and installations, cellulose and paper, different products in the wood processing industry, and so on. Particular attention was devoted to improving the nomenclature of materials and elements for standard constructions and installations, restricting the number of types of materials and elements to 684 for standard constructions, and 216 for standard housing.

Standardization was more restricted in the light industry, being limited to products that are not affected by fashion. The economic effects were nevertheless large, evaluated at more than 140 million lei for the 1981-1985 period, of which about 130 million lei resulting from reduced material, fuel, and energy consumptions.

In agriculture and the food industry, considering the influence of climate factors and the need to adapt the food industry to the demands of the population, standardization has included only products that are raw materials for other industries, such as unwashed wool, raw leather, and to some extent, vegetal oils for technical applications.

The standardization activity in the national economy represents a continuous process, implying constant improvements in technologies and standardized products, the firm application of norms and standards established by

standardization actions, and further improvement of standardization and unification methods, in order to promote an activity which will substantially reduce material consumptions and bring a maximum increase in economic efficiency. A careful study of the standardization experience and data accumulated during the past 8-10 years by each branch consistent with its specific objectives, can become a valuable guide in selecting and generalizing standardization methods and practices that have proven their viability and efficiency.

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CSO: 2700/123

## BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN WREATH LAYING CEREMONIES--Budapest AGERPRES 2 April 1986--A wreath laying ceremony took place at the cemetry of Romanian soldiers in the town of Hajduboszormeny on 2 April on the 41st anniversary of Hungary's liberation from fascist domination. Wreaths were laid on behalf of the Presidential Council and of the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, of the Ministry of Defence, of party and state bodies of Hajdu Bihar County. A wreath was also laid on behalf of the Romanian Embassy in Budapest. Wreath laying ceremonies were also arranged at memorials of Romanian soldiers in Miskolc, Gyor, Cegled and Cserkeszolo. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1332 GMT 2 Apr 86 AU] /12232

CEAUSESCU MEETS YOUTH LEADER--Prague AGERPRES 8 April 1986--The delegation of the Union of Communist Youth [VCY] of Romania led by Nicu Ceausescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the CC of the UCY, now on a visit to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic at the invitation of the Socialist Union of Youth [SUY] of that country, had talks with Jaroslav Jeneral, chairman of the SUY Central Committee. Stress was laid on the occasion of the ascending course of the friendship and cooperation relations between the UCY and the SUV as an expression of the good links between the two parties, countries and peoples. During the talks information and experience were exchanged on the current concerns of the youth organizations of Romania and Czechoslovakia. Aspects of the international youth and student movement were also approached. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1839 GMT 8 Apr 86] /12232

CEAUSESCU MEETS CPCZ'S JAKES--Prague AGERPRES 11 April 1986--An exchange of messages between RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, and Gustav Husak, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, was occasioned by the interview between Nicu Ceausescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth], and Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. During the inview the sides highlighted the active contribution the youth organizations in the two countries make to expanding the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Czechoslovakia, in the interest of the cause of international peace, understanding and cooperation. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 11 Apr 86 AU] /12232

EDUCATION MINISTER MEETS KROLIKOWSKI--Berlin AGERPRES 14 April 1986--A delegation of the Ministry of Education and Instruction of Romania, led by Minister Ion Teoreanu, paid a visit to the German Democratic Republic. A convention was signed during the visit between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the German Democratic Republic on mutual acknowledgement of graduation diplomas of learning institutions of various grades and of scientific degree diplomas. The Romanian minister was received by Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the SED. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 14 Apr 86 AU] /12232

CSO: 2020/118

## ECONOMIC SHORTFALLS CALLED VIOLATION OF LAW

Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 23 Jan 86 p 1

[Editorial: "He Who Violates the Plan Violates the Law"]

[Text] Our economy is a planned economy. The economic policy of the party is synthesized in our plans. They constitute an integral unity with correct proportions and coordinated tasks, in accordance with the requirements of the laws, and the line and policy of the party, closely connected with the concrete internal and external conditions and circumstances in which we live, build and defend our socialist order. Our plan is a direct function of the construction of socialist society and is a synthesis of the creative thought of the masses, who are directly interested in the full realization of the tasks constituted by the plan. The party has never placed and does not place anything above the interests of the masses. Therefore, the execution of the tasks of the plan in every link and by every individual, sector, enterprise, agricultural cooperative, district and ministry is a great patriotic duty, a party and state duty.

The 1986 plan, the plan of the first year of the 8th Five Year Plan, the year in which the 9th party Congress will be held, has very compact tasks and, as such, requires unusually great work and effort from all. The resolutions passed by the 13th plenum of the party Central Committee comprise a large and broad program of work in this particularly important year of the new five year plan. The tasks of the year's plan in all sectors have been approved and made law by the last session of the 10th Legislature of the People's Assembly.

"The state plan is law," emphasized Comrade Enver, "and it therefore requires total mobilization of all workers for its fulfillment." A correct attitude toward this important and fundamental law, the law of the plan, is characteristic of the whole leading and organizing activity of the party. The work of each--every collective and worker, every communist, manager, cadre and specialist--is measured and must always be measured every day and at every step by the attitude toward this law. It is therefore the task of the party organizations to create a clear understanding of the fact that whoever does not execute the tasks of the plan at every step has, willingly or unwillingly, broken the law and has violated the laws of the party and the state.

The results of the first 20 days of January are proof of that new vigor which the 13th plenum of the Central Committee has stimulated everywhere by its resolutions, as well as of that political enthusiasm which has been given further impetus to further promote the great revolutionary movement. "Standard bearer of the execution of Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings", in order to execute fully and in the required time all tasks assigned by the party and the important instructions of Comrade Ramiz Alia during his visits to several districts of the country. Thus, work is being done in many districts and sectors and branches of the economy to make achievement known. This vigor and enthusiasm is demonstrated by achievements during this period in the copper industry, the construction materials industry, in enterprises of the machine industry, in some enterprises, branches and sectors of light industry and the food industry, in the "Steel of the Party" metallurgical combine, in the hydroelectric and thermoelectric power industry, etc. By utilizing the campaigns as a revolutionary method, much good work has been done and is being done in all the districts of the country to collect and deliver iron and steel scrap for the metallurgical combine.

Accomplishments such as these constitute a general characteristic. But the party instructs and the 13th plenu m of the General Committee emphasizes particularly that every failure to fulfill the plan, even if it is small or partial, leads to harmful ideological, political, economic and social consequences. Every shortfall in one or another plan index leads to a disproportion among branches and sectors and harms the supplying of the people, through limitation of investment, and also harms the development of productive forces and the placing of new active forces into operation. All these, consequently, are affected by the economic laws on which the plan is built. For that reason, there can be no complacency, nor must any overall picture of achievements be permitted beforehand, if even one production of financial index is not going well or if someone is concealing his own shortfalls with the overfulfillments of others. These must be evaluated and judged as violations of the laws of the plan, laws in the interest of the working masses, which are also laws of the party and the state.

The data of these days indicate that there are also shortfalls in some sectors. Very harmful consequences are attached to that concept which appears overtly or tacitly and which underrates shortfalls, however small, at the beginning of the year and lulls one with promises of what future programs and results will supposedly be. Some districts are not fulfilling the plan for milk production, despite early information that this would be entered into the statistics as soon as possible. How long will the repeated self-criticism of the rail transport management cadres continue? Why do the foreign trade enterprises, along with the respective ministry, dwell only on the flaws of certain products, when there are goods which are not being exported because of their poor organization. These days, there is frequent appearance of manifestations of lack of coordination in production in other sectors as well. In order to fulfill every condition of the plans, concrete responsibility must be exacted, wherever it may be, from the worker up to the manager: concrete responsibility, not distributed responsibility.

Wherever shortfalls manifest themselves, they indicate weak organization and inadequate control and account rendering. The organizers of production work cannot keep up with the tasks of the plan if they do not pursue the work of every shift every day, the work of every brigade, unit and sector, and if they do not quickly solve every problem which arises. The position of every cadre and specialist and of every manager must be evaluated not simply on the basis of a diploma, but on the basis of concrete results in work. The basic party organizations must exact responsibility and require that this attitude be held by the state organs toward anyone who shows himself to be lazy in the task that he has whether he is a specialist or a manager, a communist involved in production or another kind of cadre. Our economy, as was also emphasized at the 13th plenum, cannot tolerate any attitudes of laziness on the part of communists and managers, or any cases where, because of their inability, the plan is endangered and the economy is harmed. It is correct that there be a discussion and a stand be taken when a worker produces with poor quality, damages the machinery or manifests some other foreign attitude. Should not this also be the case when, on account of the manager and his poor management and organization, the planned tasks are not accomplished? An increase in the controlling force of the basic party organs and organizations, as well as of the state organs, is not a new requirement; it is a permanent task which must increase now, more than ever, when the masses have been launched into action and have begun a year loaded with work.

Control and accountability processes must be carried out for fundamental problems and at key points, not only of production, but also of cost, variety, norms for materials, output, norms for income and expenditures, etc. This is and must be a strict daily control over every attitude which harms production. One cannot wait until the end of the month to assemble the basic party organizations in Valias or Memaliaj when these mines have created deficits in coal and coal concentrate; one cannot wait longer when there are deficits in the production of gas, in the production of sodium carbonate and PVC [polyvinyl chloride], phosphate fertilizers, etc. It is more than necessary to pursue correction of a situation from the basic organizations to the administrative organs in districts and the ministries, as well as to maintain a view to the point of relieving of their positions those people who neglect their duties, as people who gravely violate the law. Raising everyone to his feet, with the party organizations and the communists at the head, to fulfill the plan, while fulfilling, in all indices, the tasks of the month of January, as well as of every other succeeding month, is a great, major and decisively important task.

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CSO: 2100/27

## STEFANAK EXPLAINS FOREIGN POLICY GOALS

Prague TVORBA in Czech 5 Mar 86 pp 6-7

[Excerpts from interview with Michal Stefanak, chief of the International Policy Division, conducted by Milan Syrucek: "Czechoslovakia's Place in the World"]

[Excerpts] [Question] Do you think that Czechoslovakia, which is a small country, can actively participate in all the general issues related to disarmament - and in what way?

[Answer] Every country, commensurate with its position and influence, can participate in the resolution of general issues in international relations. It is also true that as its position, power and influence grows, so does its level of responsibility. The actions of any specific country are determined by which community it belongs to in our class divided world. We belong to the socialist community, which as a whole is constantly trying to develop peaceful conditions, and to assure the best possible external preconditions for relationships based on equality. In close cooperation with our allies, above all the Soviet Union, we are implementing a unified, coordinated foreign policy strategy, within the context of which we propose our own initiatives. In this regard I would like to call attention primarily to the Declaration on International Cooperation on Disarmament that has been adopted by the United Nations, and the other resolutions that have been adopted in relation to this. Given the current situation where, through the fault of the most reactionary circles of imperialism, threats to peace have increased greatly throughout the world, to the point where the very foundations of world security are threatened, the socialist countries, and therefore the CSSR as well, must increase their multilateral efforts not only to enhance their abilities to defend themselves, but also to remove the causes of this increased tension.

Czechoslovakia will utilize all available resources to this end, including multilateral and bi-lateral diplomacy. Our participation in the activities of the agencies and organizations of the UN, at the Geneva disarmament conference, at the Vienna discussions and the Stockholm conferences has created favorable opportunities for an active role for the CSSA in the pursuit of peace, detente and disarmament. In our contacts with all peaceful, anti-war and democratic forces we must seek to influence the broad international

public and recruit this body of opinion in support of both our own join peace initiatives and the basic, significant initiatives of the USSR. These include mainly the complex of disarmament proposals contained in the Prague and Sofia declarations of plenary sessions of the political advisory committee of the Warsaw Pact member countries and the far reaching Soviet proposal for eliminating nuclear weapons before the end of the century contained in a speech of M. Gorbachov on 15 Jan 1986.

[Question] The basic thrust of our foreign policy is developing cooperation and a coordinated strategy with the USSR and the other socialist countries. Which of the issues in this multifaceted and varied spectrum of relations between socialist countries would you consider to have top priority at this time?

[Answer] The top priority, as I have already noted, is the common struggle of the socialist countries to eliminate the danger of war. After this, our priority must be the further economic and social development of each individual country and of the entire community. The bilateral and multilateral relations between the fraternal countries come after this. In this area it is essential to devote maximum efforts to implement the joint comprehensive program for R&D cooperation that was adopted by the 41st (special session of the CEMA.

The focus of attention for Czechoslovak foreign policy are the issues of the European continent, a continuation of the policy of detente, the assurance of security. Views on the implementation of these interests vary among our West European partners. Differences of opinion, of course, also exist within individual countries. Of greatest importance is the fact that there is an ongoing and dominating tendency towards cooperations, especially within the ranks of world public opinion. Nevertheless we cannot lose sight of the fact that militaristic, aggressive imperialist forces still remain in power in the world and that peaceful coexistence is not to their liking.

The appearances of a turn for the better were especially prevalent in the West during the period of the Soviet-American summit discussions in Geneva. The publicly announced positions, however, are not the critical outcome, but rather the practical measures designed to reduce tensions and build confidence between countries. Political decisions should be evaluated in the first place according to whether they contribute to a slowing down of the arms race, preventing the militarization of space, and the adoption of additional disarmament measures to further reduce military tensions. The position of Western Europe on these issues is clear. Our neighbors, as a unit, could generate effective pressure on the USA to reevaluate its unrealistic positions. Instead of this, however, they are divided in their attitudes towards fundamental problems such as participation in Reagan's so-called strategic defense initiative program. Despite the positive aspects of the rejection of the "Star Wars" program by a number of European countries the fact remains that the main European partners of the USA--the FRG and Great Britain--are already preparing an official legal framework for the participation of certain of their private firms in these extremely dangerous plans.

The conflicting policies of the West European states could be further documented with a long list of other examples. Chief among these is the joint

responsibility of these countries for the location of American first strike missiles in Western Europe.

The growing strength of the countries of our community and, on the other hand, the national interests of the Western European countries, both require that intercountry relations over the long term be based on the principles of peaceful coexistence of countries with differing social systems. This should prevent ideological differences from getting in the way of goodneighborly relations or from causing a military confrontation on the European continent.

We are convinced that the Western European countries are interested, just as we are, in developing mutually beneficial cooperative relations, in resolving global questions (including ecological problems) which are essential for European prosperity, and in continuing the process of enhancing European security that was begun in Helsinki.

[Question] Can one expect increased cooperation and relations with China? On what basis?

[Answer] Our countries and peoples are linked by the friendship which has deep roots in the decisive struggle against German fascisim and Japanese militarism in World War II. The first years of the building of socialism in both countries were marked by enthusiastic cooperation and assistance between us. Our relations at this time were developed on the tried and true principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

This is a firm foundation which holds broad possibilities for developing cooperation between two socialist countries. We must keep uppermost in our minds the class interests of the people of China and the CSSR, which are identical.

In recent years many positive steps have been taken in developing our mutual relations. Economic ties have shown the greatest growth rate, which has resulted both from increased trade and from the long term contract base that is the foundation of this trade. A consolidation is under way of cultural, educational, scientific and health care programs. Our countries are gradually moving towards meetings at the ministerial and governmental vice-chairman levels, etc.

This is not to gloss over the fact that further improvements in cooperation could be made if political relations were normalized first. Nevertheless, some positive changes are taking place here as well. There is a great opportunity to expand as much as possible the areas where our political interest coincide, and to reduce to a minimum those areas where we have disagreements, or where we don't see exactly eye to eye. This will, then, allow us to strengthen the position of socialism and peace throughout the world.

[Question] What is the nature of our relationship with the Socialist International?

[Answer] Our position with regard to the Socialist International and its member parties is that it is useful to develop contacts with all forces which, given the current international situation, have adopted what we regard as realistic and constructive views. The social democratic movement occupies an important position among these forces. It is our view that the Socialist International has adopted positions that are very close to our own on questions of disarmament and peace. We are especially pleased with the position of the social democrats on the issue of freezing nuclear arsenals, stopping nuclear weapons tests, creating nuclear free zones, making agreements between the Warsaw Pact and NATO on the nonuse of either nuclear or conventional arms, and the refusal to militarize space. In the current situation it is not unimportant that most of the member countries of the Socialist International basically support the proposals and initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. On the other hand it is also true that we disagree with the social democrats on questions of ideology and politics. The basis of our relations with the social democrats and socialist parties are our efforts to strengthen the process of detente, stopping the arms race and eliminating the danger of war.

[Question] What impact will the U.S. embargo of Libya have on our cooperation with that country?

[Answer] The most recent and serious developments in connection with the threats and declared sanctions against Libya confirms the contention that the USA, in the spirit of its doctrine of "neoglobalism", is seeking new ways to force the acceptance of its own solutions for the problems of this region. It is attempting to use crude pressures to force the Arab countries to capitulate and to break once and for all the back of the just Palestinian struggle, and those of other Arab patriots, against Israeli occupation and the hegemonistic objectives of American imperialism.

For the CSSR Libya is one of the countries of greatest interest. We currently have a broad range of cooperative economic agreements with Libya, especially for the exporting of turnkey capital projects, goods, and for the sharing of experts, primarily in the area of health care. This policy is not based on momentary convenience, but has an internationalist character. Our cooperation with Libya will continue in this vein in the future as well.

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## BRIEFS

VIETNAM HEALTH CARE EFFORTS--Hanoi (PAP)--In Hanoi, plans were signed for implementing an agreement on cooperation in the field of health protection and for implementing an agreement on cooperation in the field of social care and rehabilitation for 1998-1990 between Poland and Vietnam. Poland will make available to Vietnam publications in the fields of marine and tropical medicine and labor medicine, especially taking into account the coal, metallurgy and chemicals industries. Vietnam will supply us with its publications in the field of tropical medicine. Both sides will cooperate in scientific research. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Feb 86 p 11] 8536

FOREIGN AFFAIRS BRITISH TALKS--On 24 and 25 February, working consultations took place between the foreign affairs ministries of Poland and Great Britain on East-West relations, security and cooperation in Europe and problems of arms control and disarmament. They were conducted by MSZ Studies and Programing Department Director Sl. Dabrowa and British Foreign Affairs Ministry Planning Department Director P. Neville-Jones. The British guests were received by Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs J. Kinasta and held a meeting at PISM. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 26 Feb 86 p 2] 8536

GDR, WOMEN'S GROUPS--On 27 February, at the headquarters of the LKP Main Board in Warsaw, an understanding on friendship and cooperation for 1986-1987 was concluded between the Polish Committee for the Cooperation of Women's Circles Organizations and the Democratic Union of German Women (GDR). The agreement stipulates that the mutual exchange of delegations and the district and provincial organizations of both countries will be maintained in order to study the methods of solving the basic problems of womens' circles used in Poland and the GDR. The document was signed by Ilse Thiele, chairwoman of the Democratic Union of German Women, and by Stanisława Popiela, chairwoman of the Polish Committee for the Cooperation of Women's Organizations and Circles. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Feb 86 p 9] 8536

OPZZ, AGRICULTURAL GROUPS TALK--On 27 February, meetings were held in centers of the highly industrialized working class between activists of the OPZZ and the National Union of Farmers, Farm Circles and Farm Organizations. These preceded the joint meetings of the OPZZ KW and KZRKiOR presidiums to be held in a few days. Participants in the meeting at the H. Cegielski Plant in Poznan included KZRKiOR RG Chairman Norbert Aleksiewicz and OPZZ Deputy Chairman Wlodzimierz Lubanski. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Feb 86 p 9] 8536

TELECOMMUNICATIONS WORKERS MEET--On 27 February, 2-day deliberations of the National Commission of the Federation of Telecommunications Workers Trade Unions in the PRL ended in Katowice. The commission's efforts focused on an analysis of the premises and conditions of development of Polish telecommunications in this 5-year period, the quality of services and labor organization and the potential for raising the status of the telecommunications worker's profession. The commission enjoined the federation leaders to act to regulate wage problems. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Feb 86 p 9] 8536

BYDGOSZCZ DEFENSE COMMITTEE--The Provincial Defense Committee in Bydgoszcz assessed the results of last year's comprehensive, issues and emergency checks conducted in the region both by the Provincial Regional Inspectorate and the Provincial Office, as well as by NIK representatives and the Worker-Peasant Inspectorate. For the purpose of streamlining the verification work of the WKO, the following were advised: the improved correlation of checks, the stiffening of assessment criteria, systematic inspections conducted to verify the implementation of orders and the exacting of stricter official and disicplinary measures against those guilty of irregularities and neglect. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Feb 86 p 9] 8536

CSSR, PEACE ACTIVISTS--On 27 February, the second part of a meeting of activists of the Peace Committees from Czechoslovakia and Poland began in Krakow. The subject of the deliberations is the exchange of experiences and information on the work of the peace movement in both countries, especially taking into consideration the work of provincial peace committees. The delegations are headed by Michal Szulczynski, deputy chairman of the All-Poland Peace Committee, and Jaroslav Opravil, chairman of the Provincial Peace Committee in Ostrava (CSR), where the first part of the deliberations was held. Members of the two delegations visited one of the oldest buildings of the Jagiellonian University, Collegium Mzius, on Thursday, as well as the state art collections in Wawel and the most interesting monuments of the city. The meetings are enabling the increased integration of those working for peace in the two neighboring, friendly countries. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Feb 86 p 5] 8536

IRANIAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY--The board of the Polish-Iranian Friendship Society passed a declaration that states that the society shares the position of the PRL government expressed in the government order published on 19 February concerning the intensification of struggles on the Iran-Iraq front. The society is supporting all the initiatives of state and international organizations aimed at ending the war and restoring peace between the two countries. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Feb 86 p 5] 8536

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION WITH USSR--Moscow (PAP)--PRL Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and the Food Economy Stanislaw Zieba was received by Vsevolod Murakhovskij, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Agriculture-Industry Committee. During the meeting, issues of cooperation in the field of agriculture and the foods subsectors of industry were discussed. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Feb 86 p 7] 8536

MINISTER OF CULTURE IN SYRIA--Damascus (PAP)--At the invitation of Syrian Minister of Culture Ms Nadzah Attar, PRL Minister of Culture and Art Prof Kazimierz Zygulski paid an official visit to this country from 17 to 24 February 86. The major directions of development of cultural cooperation were defined, especially in the fields of fine arts, the theatre, music, film and artistic training, as well as between the artistic unions of both countries. While the achievements to date of the Polish archeological mission in Syria were noted, the need was stressed for concluding agreements on cooperation in the field of archeology and the preservation of monuments. Minister Zygulski was received by Syrian Vice President Mohammed Maszarka and Premier Raul el-Kasem. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Feb 86 p 7] 8536

PORTUGUESE CP OFFICIAL IN WARSAW--On his way to Moscow for the 27th CPSU Congress, Secretary General of the Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee Alvaro Cunhal stopped in Warsaw. PZPR CC Secretary Jozef Baryla met with the leader of the Portuguese Communists. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Feb 86 p 2] 8536

ACTION ON COMPLAINTS IMPROVED--The Prosecutor's General Council discussed the report of the Prosecutor General to the Council of State on the studies of complaints made to public prosecutor's departments in 1985. It was stressed that there had been significant improvement in the speedy acknowledgement of complaints and the use of the information obtained via this method to improve the quality of prosecutor's work and the observance of the law in the actions of other organs and citizens. In taking action on complaints, the prosecutors intervened effectively many times on behalf of complainants. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Feb 86 p 2] 8536

DKP, OPZZ CONFER--(PAP)--OPZZ Chairman Alfred Miodowicz held talks with a delegation from the German Communist Party led by Karl Heinz Schroeder, presidium member and secretary of the DKP board. The guests learned of the problems and undertakings that are central to the interests of the Polish trade union movement. Reference also was made during the discussion to the situation in the international trade union movement and to the role of Polish trade unions. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22-23 Feb 86 p 2] 8536

ZSL REPORTS SESSIONS BEGIN--The plenary reports meetings of ZSL gmina and equivalent committees have begun. Following the circle meetings, they are the next step in the current reports-program campaign in the party. During the ZSL circle meetings, of which there are about 31,000 throughout the country, there was extensive discussion of the most important issues of the community, of issues that have been resolved successfully and of needs that still have not been met. The greatest amount of attention was focused on agriculture. This is understandable, since the vast majority of primary party elements operate in rural areas and join together primarily farmers in their ranks. They stressed the need for the consistent implementation of PZPR and ZSL farm policy, indicating that the further development of agriculture and food production depends most highly at present on two crucial factors: farm procurement with the means of production and the efficient utilization of these means of production. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 24 Feb 86 p 2] 8536

ZSL URBAN-PARISH PLENUM--The ZSL has ended its reports-program campaign in its circles by analyzing the progress made to date in implementing the resolution of its last congress. Upper party echelons are now summarizing achievements in this area. On 21 February, the ZSL urban-parish organization in Radomsk, Piotrkow Province, that numbers over 500 members, held deliberations. ZSL NK Chairman Rom[illegible]alinowski participated. In the resolution that was passed, the ZSL [illegible]an-parish committee appealed to all party members and elements to join actively and creatively in the discussion on the PZPR draft program. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 22-23 Feb 86 p 2] 8536

WOZNIAK AT FSM FACTORY--On 21 February, Politburo member, PZPR CC Secretary Marian Wozniak visited the FSM Research-Development Center in Bielsko-Biala and met with the party-economic aktiv of this largest industrial plant in Bielsko Province. The socioeconomic problems of the factory related to its further expansion and production development and the activation of export and housing construction were discussed. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22-23 Feb 86 p 2] 8536

YUGOSLAV COMMUNICATIONS EXCHANGE--At the invitation of the PRL government, from 17-21 February Aleksander Petkovic, government representative and union secretary for information affairs, visited Poland. The guest was received by Jan Glowczyk, candidate Politburo member, PZPR CC secretary, and Deputy Premier Zbigniew Gertych. A. Petkovic met with Jan Kinasta, deputy minister for foreign affairs, Miroslaw Wojciechowski, chairman of the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs, PAP President Janusz Roszkowski and President of the "Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch" Worker's Cooperative Publishing House Wieslaw Rydygier. The guest visited the Public Opinion Research Main Center and the POLITYKA editorial offices and he met with a group of Polish journalists that deal with international issues. He was present at a press conference given by the government press spokesman. He conducted talks with Jerzy Urban devoted to improving the exchange of information. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22-23 Feb 86 p 2] 8536

SD EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS--Deliberations of the chairmen and secretaries of provincial party echelons took place at the SD CK. During the meeting, in which the members of the SD authorities led by CK Chairman Tadeusz W. Mlynczak took part, the major directions of party work in 1986 and the operating schedule for their implementation were discussed. The importance of the participation of SD members in the nationwide discussion over the PZPR draft program was emphasized. The directions of the work of SD echelons preceding the Fourth National Trade Congress were adopted. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22-23 Feb 86 p 2] 8536

BATTLE-SCENE WRITERS, ARMY MEETING--On 23 February, members of the Battle-Scene Writers Club belonging to the Warsaw ZLP branch discussed the results of cooperaiton between the ZLP Main Board and the Main Political Board of the WP in the treatment of military-defense issues by the writers. [Text] [Prepared by: GRA] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Feb 86 p 6] 8536

CSO: 2600/331

## POLITICAL CREATIVITY OF CEAUSESCU HAILED

Bucharest ERA SOCIALISTA in Romanian No 2, 30 Jan 86 pp 24-27

/Article by Univ Prof Dr Petru Panzaru for the first year of the University of Politics and Management: "The RCP's Revolutionary Conception of the World and Life. Party General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu's Contribution to Creative Development of the Theory and Practice of Socialist Revolution and Construction"/

/Text/ The RCP's policy and whole activity is firmly based upon the revolutionary dialectical-materialist conception and scientific socialism, the science of revolutionary world reform.

Dialectical and historical materialism, the working-class conception of the world and life the foundations of which were laid by Marx and Engels in the middle of the last century, is by its nature, content and aims a revolutionary, radically innovating philosophical conception. The main source of the revolutionary and creative spirit of historical and dialectical materialism is the objective fact itself that it was formed as a philosophy of the working class, the most consistently revolutionary class of modern society, and it became the theoretical, ideological and political weapon in all workers' struggle against exploitation in order to create a new society, namely socialist and communist socirty. As Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out, "Once the working class appeared on the historical scene a new and revolutionary conception was developed for the organization of society and social relations and the start of an order of social and national justice without oppressor classes." In both its origin and the tasks it has assumed, historical and dialectical materialism has both revealed and confirmed its scientific character, its revolutionary, reforming nature, and its creative, innovating spirit.

### Revolutionary Spirit As the Basis of Party Ideology

Dialectical and historical materialism was not made of whole cloth. It was based upon the most progressive advances of social thought and practice and the whole treasury of world culture, and it was accordingly formed as a vital scientific philosophy in a constant state of development and enrichment. The authors of this philosophy were unalteratly opposed to any break between thought and experience or between theory and practice and to any speculative, Utopian trends.

The scientific spirit of historical and dialectical materialism lies primarily in the inherent unity of philosophy and science, in the continuous development and enrichment of the philosophical principles, theories and categories on the basis of theoretical generalization of the advances of the natural and social sciences and revolutionary practice. F. Engels wrote, "For Marx, science was a true motive force from the historical point of view, and a revolutionary force. He sincerely enjoyed every new discovery in any theoretical sciences whose practical application could not be foreseen at all. But he took a quite different joy in a discovery with a revolutionary effect on industry or historical development in general." Based upon science and its findings, historical and dialectical materialism has kept and developed its scientific character. It has been taking new forms in step with theoretical generalization of the gains of the sciences and the present technical-scientific revolution, and it keeps developing new theories and answers in keeping with the constantly changing social realities.

Party General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu brilliantly described the scientific and revolutionary qualities of Marxist-Leninist philosophy when he pointed out that the law of its development "has always been constant refreshment of its nature from the wellspring of universal thought and knowledge, from the advances of all the sciences, and from the inexhaustible and constantly growing experience of human society. That is the only way the philosophy of the working class will be able to function as Marx prescribed, not by confining itself to explaining the world but by helping to change it."

The scientific quality of the working-class philosophy lies precisely in the fact that it has developed a lay conception of the world categorically opposed to any forms of idealism, mysticism or obscurantism, being based upon the advances in knowledge of nature, society and man and interpreting the scientific data in an original and consistently dialectical-materialist way. Historical and dialectical materialism is irreconcilable with religious ideas because it reveals the real causes of natural, social and human phenomena. It rationally rejects the idea of intervention by any supernatural elements or forces and the fatalistic, mystic and paralyzing attitudes, while encouraging rational optimism and confidence in man and his ability to know and change the world and the human condition according to some truly humanistic and advanced ideals. The scientific data definitely prove that the world was not created by any higher divine power and that no one stands somewhere directing social development and the organization of people's lives. Science is constantly bringing more and more unquestionable new proofs of the formation of man and nature and the materiality and infinity of the universe. Experience tells us that people are becoming more and more able to change nature and society today and to decipher the secrets of nature and social development.

The revolutionary spirit of historical and dialectical materialism is one of its characteristic features. Marxist-Leninist philosophy is not contemplative. It sets out not only to explain the world and life rationally and scientifically but primarily to change them radically in accordance with the principles and ideals of revolutionary humanism.

The scientific, revolutionary character of the working-class conception of the world and life lies in its inherent and inseparable unity with humanism. Marxism not only rejects the idea of any "incompatibility" between science and

humanism but substantiates and promotes a scientific philosophy fraught with the ideas and ideals of the most consistent and complete humanism. Radical reform of the human condition and of man himself is one of Marxist philosophy's aims. Of course it is not a matter of people in the abstract but of real people integrated in given socioeconomic structures and belonging to definite social classes, nations and historical periods. Accordingly the concept of humanism acquired a new and revolutionary content focused upon the individual, the general interests of society, and possibilities for full expression of the personality and advancement of the vital interests of the entire people, free and masters of their fate.

Need To Adjust Revolutionary Theory to Changes in Society and Knowledge

The revolutionary reforming function of historical and dialectical materialism is based solely upon its constant enrichment and its creative development. The objective necessity of constant development of the revolutionary theory is due partly to its inner nature, since it is critical and revolutionary by nature, and the principles and laws of materialist dialectics, and partly to its direct and permanent contact with practice, experience and the radical changes that occur both in the socioeconomic, political, ideological and cultural facts and in the world's knowledge. Bucherism, dogmatism, stagnation of thought and its isolation in predetermined patterns and stereotypes are entirely foreign to the very spirit of the Marxist theory and method of interpreting natural and social phenomena.

At the Ninth Party Congress (one of historic importance to the RCP and the Romanian people, which opened up broad prospects for advancement of creative thought and revolutionary action in all fields) Nicolae Ceausescu emphatically stressed the fact that "Marxism is a vital science constantly developed and enriched by synthesis of historical experience and the conclusions from social development. When they worked out this doctrine, the fundamental truths of which have been brilliantly confirmed by experience, the Marxist classics could not give definitive answers to all the questions presented by the subsequent evolution of society."

To be sure radically new realities, phenomena and social processes have appeared in our period which the Marxist classics certainly could not have known, studied or integrated in their theories and conceptual systems. The victories of the socialist revolution in a great many countries and the transformation of socialism into a world force, the powerful advance of the national liberation movements and the rise of dozens of new national states on the ruins of the imperialist colonial system, the extent of the technical-scientific revolution, the existence of global problems vital to all humanity, the escalation of the armaments race and the danger of a nuclear catastrophe all indicate the objective necessity of constant renovation of the revolutionary theory, thereby giving the working class and the progressive forces everywhere a clear and scientifically substantiated answer to the questions of contemporary social development in order to create a better and more just world on earth while lighting the way for the peoples in their struggle for social and national liberty and for socialism and communism.

As the RCP and its general secretary point out, during the present period of the most radical technical-scientific revolution, when man's knowledge has assumed

unprecedented proportions and science is adding more and more new data on the materiality of the world and the dialectical development of society, a continuing effort to renovate the revolutionary conception is more necessary than ever.

The creative and radically revolutionary scientific spirit of the historical and dialectical-materialist conception lies and appears in its dynamic, dialectical view of all reality, in its maximal receptiveness to all that is new, progressive and advanced in the world, its synthesis of the results of current knowledge, its encouragement of research and discussion, and its discovery of the answers to the problems that experience and social evolution keep presenting. Meeting those requirements flowing from the spirit of the scientific theory of the working class is the function of every communist party, which is expected to develop its political program, strategy and tactics and ways and means of revolutionary struggle independently, basing them upon both the general truths of scientific socialism and the specific conditions and particular national features of each country and the interests and aspirations of its own people as well.

By virtue of the great progress made under party leadership, especially since the Ninth Party Congress, in revolutionary social reform and construction of the new order, the practical measures and ways and means of organization and struggle, and the new and original conclusions drawn from analysis of the particular conditions in Romania and the present period, the RCP is contributing along with the other communist parties to the enrichment of the theoretical and practical treasury of revolutionary theory and to development of the science of socialist and communist construction.

The RCP Program, prepared upon Nicolae Ceausescu's initiative and with his decisive contribution, and his entire works reflect the creative development of historical and dialectical materialism according to the specific conditions of Romania and the contemporary world. In view of these harmoniously coordinated theoretical works, which provide scientifically substantiated answers to the major problems of building the new order under the difficult conditions of our times and which contain many original, innovating ideas and theories on the basis of which Romania's domestic and foreign policies were drafted and applied, it may be said that the RCP does not merely "adhere" passively in all its activity to the principles of historical and dialectical materialism but implements them actively in the creative, scientific spirit of the revolutionary theory. The RCP and its general secretary feel that "Historical and dialectical materialism arms the party, managers and communists with the scientific method of analyzing natural and social phenomena and events. With this method the CP prepares revolutionary strategy and tactics for social reform in keeping with each country's national and social historical facts in each stage of human society's development."

It is in this profoundly creative spirit that the RCP prepares and implements its domestic and foreign policy as a whole. The ideological basis of this policy is historical and dialectical materialism and scientific socialism, to the development and enrichment of which Nicolae Ceausescu has been making an inestimable contribution through his vast theoretical and practical activity.

Ceausescu's Exemplary Treatment of Problems of Socialist Construction

As demonstrated by the facts and the outstanding progress made in all areas of socialist construction in the last 20 years under the influence of reinvigorated creative thinking and the true revolutionary spirit, the Ninth Party Congress and the election of Nicolae Ceausescu to the party leadership were crucial events in the party's and Romanian people's history that proved to be the expression of an objective requirement of socialist Romania's historical development on a higher qualitative level. As Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out, the Ninth Party Congress is a regular stage in the revolutionary process of the Romanian people's economic and social progress... The congress critically analyzed the work in socialist construction and set long-range guidelines based on the need of eliminating all distortions and abuses, all that was old and outmoded, dogmatism and routine, and some antiscientific misconceptions, clearing the way for continuation and development of the revolutionary spirit and promotion of all that is new in all activities."

Nicolae Ceausescu's entire works are of inestimable theoretical richness and depth, providing viable answers to the most complicated problems of the RCP's and the people's work and struggle in each developmental stage and to those of the international situation and the contemporary world and period. They firmly oppose any tendencies toward routine dogmatism or conservatism in both theory and social practice.

The party general secretary's works express some basic principles of the dialectical-materialist method, including the principle of historicity and specific-historical treatment and the principle of continuing renovation of the revolutionary theory by discarding outmoded concepts and theories that become brakes on social progress instead of accurately reflecting the constantly changing realities and guiding revolutionary action effectively. Nicolae Ceausescu said, "In analyzing any problems or ideas we must always proceed from the revolutionary conception of the world and life and the economic and social facts of the stage that society is in, realizing that the organizational forms and ideas are not eternal, they have not been defined once and for all, and they change and are replaced by new forms and ideas corresponding to the changed facts, the new stage of socioeconomic development, new scientific discoveries, and new knowledge... We must not fear innovation but stagnation in thinking and preservation of outmoded forms! The danger to socialism does not lie in seeking the new but in preserving the old!"

In full accord with those methodological principles and that creative attitude toward theory, the party general secretary formulated a number of new theories and concepts of vital importance to promotion of social-political thought and revolutionary practice, lending a dynamic spirit to all areas of domestic and foreign policy by eliminating anachronistic concepts from the theoretical and political-ideological language, and from socioeconomic and political practice methods, forms and approaches that had become brakes on social development and sources of contradictions and imbalance.

Nicolae Ceausescu's essential contribution to the theoretical, scientific and conceptual basis of a fully developed socialist society is well known. It is intended to clarify the comprehensive character of the task of building the new

society. As the general secretary pointed out,"We called Romania's future society 'fully developed' to avoid misunderstandings and leave no room for overlooking any aspect of the activity or concluding that in speaking of the developed socialist society we mean solely or particularly development of the material base."

An essential contribution to development of scientific socialism, the concept of the fully developed socialist society made it possible to prepare and apply a strategy encompassing the following in a single action: intensive development, modernization and harmonious distribution of the productive forces throughout the country on the basis of the present technical-scientific revolution; further improvement of social and production relations and socioeconomic management and planning; intensified workers revolutionary democracy; development of party leadership; formation and development of the masses' patriotic socialist awareness, with all social relations based squarely on the principles of humanism and socialist ethics and justice, and a high material and cultural living standard and a new quality of life for the people.

To combat superficial, triumphalist and idyllic misrepresentations of the process of building socialist society, a system radically different from all previous social systems based on private ownership of the production means and on exploitation of man by man, Nicolae Ceausescu formulated and scientifically substantiated the principle of continuity of the revolutionary process in Romania, stressing the need of dialectical interpretation of the successive stages and characteristics of socialist construction viewed as links in a single and continuous revolutionary process, requiring the party to persevere in combining scientific lucidity with the militant revolutionary spirit in social management and in bringing about the fully developed socialist society in Romania step by step and stage by stage.

This invaluable theoretical and practical principle runs like a red thread through Nicolae Ceausescu's entire works, being constantly enriched with new judgments and conclusions. For example, he pointed out at the Mangalia Conference in August 1983 that the stages following the acquisition of political power were no easier but, on the contrary, some were even more difficult than the struggle for power because they required increasing preparation and some great and radical revolutionary reforms in society as a whole.

One of Nicolae Ceausescu's major contributions to development of revolutionary theory and practice is his formulation of the principle of the objective nature of the appearance and effect of contradictions in socialism and the urgent need of studying, understanding and resolving them promptly and preventing them from becoming social antagonisms and conflicts. That is one of the essential functions of the party's leadership in society and an eloquent evidence of its high historical responsibility for continuation of the revolutionary process in Romania and for the future of socialism and communism here.

Nicolae Ceausescu also made a notable contribution in his truly innovating treatment of the dialectical relationship between social existence and social awareness as single aspects of the whole process of social development and in opposing the theory that the lag of social awareness behind the material living conditions is "inevitable" in the process of socialist construction.

A central position in Nicolae Ceausescu's works is given to the theoretical and practical problems of developing party leadership in the sense of its complete integration in society and its functioning as the vital center of the whole social system, the nucleus of the nation, and the integrating and stimulating factor of all workers' creative energies. Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out that consolidation of party leadership does not involve the economy, construction, industry or agriculture alone but also science, education, art and culture as sectors essential to the Romanian people's revolutionary socialist education.

The new theories of the state's role and functions in the present stage and its conversion to a state of revolutionary workers democracy, the need of abandoning the concept, anachronistic under the conditions of socialist Romania, of a "dictatorship of the proletariat," the consistent emphasis on development of socialist democracy, conceived and implemented as the masses' real and effective participation in management of public affairs, as workers self-management and, at the same time, as full assertion of the personality in society are all major contributions to development of the theory and practice of socialist and communist construction.

Rejecting on principle any idyllic or Utopian attitude or view of the complicated process of socialist construction, as well as any manifestations of lack of confidence or defeatism or any reservations about the capacities, potentials and superiority of the socialist system of social organization and management, the RCP is preparing, jointly with the masses, and implementing comprehensive improvement programs reflecting the nation's long-term interests, polarizing the energies of all social classes, categories and strata of the people, and directing them toward the single goal set by the RCP Program and the historic decisions of the 13th RCP Congress.

Nicolae Ceausescu's points about the place and role of the nation in general and the socialist nation in particular and of national independence and sovereignty in present-day social progress, about the present content of the concepts of national pride, socialist patriotism and international solidarity, as well as the party and state chief's ideas about stopping the armaments race and accomplishing disarmament, especially nuclear, safeguarding world peace, achieving European security and instituting a new international economic order are enjoying a wide international response and helping to create a world of equal rights and justice and of peace and friendly collaboration, a better and more just world.

One of the most substantial and original chapters in Nicolae Ceausescu's theoretical and political works includes development and promotion of the principles of the new kind of relations among socialist countries, of the new unity and solidarity of the international communist movement, of the principles of collaboration among all countries of the world regardless of social systems, of the elimination of the use or threat of force from international relations, and of settlement of conflicts solely by political means through negotiations, as well as determination of the content and requirements of democratization of international relations and of all peoples' collaboration in the struggle against the nuclear holocaust.

Precisely evaluating the changes taking place in our period and determining the new requirements for progress in a world characterized by growing interdependences, by prolonged coexistence of different socioeconomic and political

systems, by growing mobilization of the revolutionary, progressive and democratic social forces, and by growth of the masses' critical role in historical development, Nicolae Ceausescu outlined the ways of implementing the basic human rights and the supreme right of the peoples to life, liberty, dignity, peace and well-being. As Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out, "It is more necessary than ever to intensify the struggle of all the realistic and progressive forces and all peoples against armaments and danger of a new world war and a nuclear war in defense of the basic human right to existence, life, liberty and peace. In our time there is no problem more important than that of eliminating the danger of a new world war and a nuclear catastrophe and securing world peace!"

Strengthening the Revolutionary Spirit To Promote Dialectical Materialism

Being critical and revolutionary by nature, communist theory and ideology are characterized by a combination of their scientific character with a militant, aggressive attitude toward unscientific theories and backward, reactionary, anti-communist, irrational and antihumanist stands.

The revolutionary nature of the whole socialist construction program and the great ideological battle for development of the workers' advanced revolutionary awareness and for counteracting and combatting the ideology of the old society lend a militant, aggressive character to all political-educational work, clearly directed by the RCP Program and Nicolae Ceausescu's Address to the Expanded Plenum of the RCP Central Committee in June 1982 approved by the 13th RCP Congress as an ideological program of the RCP and an integral part of the RCP Program for Building the Fully Developed Socialist Society and for Romania's Advance Toward Communism.

The RCP's constant emphasis on the militant, aggressive nature of political-ideological work and the militant spirit of propaganda, education, the social sciences, literature and art is due to the need of securing, by a constant battle, the elimination of any backward manifestations, mystic ideas or remnants of the conceptions and attitudes of the old capitalist society (chauvinism, nationalism, anti-Semitism and racism in general) in any forms they may take. Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out again at the Congress on Science and Education that "We must combat and expose any chauvinist, nationalist, racist or anti-Semitic manifestations and any backward, obscurantist ones. Such manifestations have always been and especially are now foreign to socialist conceptions and scientific conceptions of the world in general. They are foreign to progress and democracy and we must take a firm stand against them anywhere anyone expresses them!"

The party and its secretary general request the entire ideological and educational front to promote the Romanian revolutionary philosophical conception of the world and society more actively and to be more agressive and allow the various backward conceptions no leeway whatever. Of course the revolutionary conception and the duty of the communist and the party activist to fight for promotion of that conception are not to be confused with the state policy of respecting everyone's belief and convictions or with the principles of peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems. A constant effort must be made to assert and demonstrate in practice the correctness and superiority of the revolutionary conception of the world and life, those of scientific socialism, and those of historical and dialectical materialism.

The RCP does not regard the militant opposition to the old ideas and attitudes and foreign ideological influences as a campaign but as a regular component of mass political-ideological work. Moreover the opposition should not be limited just to combatting one manifestation or another of the backward attitudes but should cover the entire front of the battle against the influence of the old ideas.

The reactionary imperialist circles are mounting a sustained ideological infestation to disparage socialism and to distort and obscure the questions of human rights. The political-educational activists are called upon to deliver a firm reply to anticommunist and antisocialist propaganda and to arm all workers regardless of nationality and the entire people with a correct understanding of social phenomena, the objective developmental laws, and the limitations of the old, backward ideas and attitudes. The fact cannot be overlooked that the intensive disinformation campaign to slander the socialist countries and socialism in general is related to intensification of the armaments race and the neocolonial policy of oppression of the developing countries. It is accordingly necessary to very firmly reject and expose the activity of the reactionary, neofascist and revanchist circles and reinforce the opposition to any reactionary trends and to anticommunist, antidemocratic and antiprogressive propaganda.

It is a major aim of Romanian propaganda to develop the workers' patriotic spirit and their dedication to party, country and the cause of socialism, as well as their determination to devote all their energy and creative power to socialist Romania's further progress. To that end the party is stressing the need of more emphasis on the new facts of Romanian society, the marvelous progress made in such a brief historical period in revolutionary national reform and in changing the Romanian people's whole way of life, as well as the need of a firm reply to those who deny the Romanian people's historic victories and Romania's progress and question the very nature of socialism. The correctness of the RCP policy must be presented in its true light, as well as the new revolutionary humanism of the system we are building, focused upon the individual and his dignity, welfare and happiness. As Nicolae Ceausescu has repeatedly pointed out, the propaganda activists are called upon to bring out the historic achievements of Romania and the other socialist countries more strikingly, as well as the great superiority of the system the peoples of these countries are building. The ideological activists are expected to take a firmer and more militant approach, exposing the bourgeois propaganda, nationalist and chauvinist ideas, and anticommunism promoted by the imperialist circles and s ressing the fact that the successes of the peoples of the socialist countries make very convincing arguments that demonstrate by themselves the superiority of socialism over capitalism.

The party also emphasizes the need of a more militant approach in the propaganda and all the media of political indoctrination to the backward attitudes and ideas that still persist in Romanian society, to parasitic and self-serving tendencies and to any foreign moral or ideological influences, so that all social activity will be based squarely on the principles of socialist ethics and justice characteristic of the new order.

The RCP and its general secretary are specially emphasizing revolutionary and patriotic education of the young generation. Education by work and for work and

life and mastery of the latest scientific and technological advances as well as the historical and dialectical-materialist conception of the world and life are major aims of education of youth.

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9. K. Marx, "Considerations on Feuerbach," in K. Marx, F. Engels, "Works," Vol 3, PPH, Bucharest 1958, pp 41-45.

10. F. Engels, "Anti-Duehring. Introduction" in K. Marx, F. Engels, "Works," Vol 20, PPH, Bucharest, 1964, pp 21-28.



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CSO: 2700/120

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY TURKISH PARLIAMENTARY GROUP

Meeting With Ceausescu

AU051617 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1443 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 5 April 1986--The members of the Turkish Parliamentary delegation, headed by Necmettin Karaduman, chairman of the Great National Assembly of the Republic of Turkey, who paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly, met in Bucharest with representatives of leading newspapers, the Romanian news agency AGERPRES and the radiotelevision.

In behalf of his associates, the chairman of the Turkish Parliament expressed satisfaction at being received by Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. We were able to note on the occasion--Necmettin Karaduman showed--that there were a great many convergences and identical views between our countries on a string of matters.

During the interview granted by his excellency Nicolae Ceausescu, chiefly international issues were discussed. World peace, the speaker said, has become the common aspiration of the whole of mankind, since it does not want to live the tragedy of a Third World conflict. We have noted with satisfaction Mr President Nicolae Ceausescu's dedication to this ideal. We are sure that the essential requisite for the establishment of peace is international detente and that all states of the world should participate on an equal footing in reinstating detente. What is necessary above all is that general and complete disarmament, universal disarmament be reached. President Nicolae Ceausescu keenly expressed the opinion that the settlement of all conflicts both at a regional and world level, can be achieved only through peaceful negotiations and discussions and we expressed our profound appreciation of and great satisfaction at this standpoint.

Romania, the chairman of the Turkish Parliament went on, is a friendly country. Our friendship has greatly developed in recent years reaching a very high level. Especially, the visits, contacts and talks between Presidents Kenan Evren and Nicolae Ceausescu were decisive factors in the intensification and diversification of the Turkish-Romanian relations.

During the interviews we had in Bucharest, the speaker stressed, we tried to find ways to strengthening our relations still more. We have also had the

opportunity to see for ourselves your country's economic, touristic and cultural potential, Romania's development along these years. I am sure that the contacts between the two countries' parliaments will help further developing our mutual relationships. I want to stress with great satisfaction that our contacts and interviews have yielded very good results. The rapprochement and friendship entrenched between Turkey and Romania have quite an alliance. We consider, Necmettin Karaduman said, that the relations between Turkey and Romania can set an example of relations between countries laying in the same geographic region. We are confident that the rapprochement between our countries, considering precisely their special positions, makes a factor apt to lead to detente, to the entrenchment of peace in the Balkans and in Europe.

Referring to the economic collaboration between Turkey and Romania, the guest said: our mutual relations have a promising future. Both countries have a great economic potential. Moreover, we build in common a host of big economic projects and objectives. There are also objectives which we can approach in common in a collaboration in Third markets. Actually, this aspect was emphasized by his Excellency Nicolae Ceausescu who stressed that both countries had to make steady efforts in order to improve the bilateral commercial and economic exchanges in order to attain the level the friendship and rapprochement between two friendly neighbour countries deserve, Necmettin Karaduman concluded.

Reception at Turkish Embassy

AU051612 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1945 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 4 April 1986--On the occasion of the visit a Turkish parliamentary delegation led by Necmettin Karaduman, speaker of the Grand National Assembly of the Republic of Turkey, paid to Romania, the ambassador of that country to Bucharest, Sureyya Yuksel, gave a reception on Friday, 4 April.

Attending were Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania, executives of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, representatives of other ministries and central institutions, deputies, representatives of mass and public organizations, men of letters and artists, as well as heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Romania.

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CSO: 2020/117

## REPORTAGE ON UCY PLENUM HELD IN BUCHAREST

### Nicu Ceausescu Addresses Meeting

AU121955 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Excerpt] The Union of Communist Youth [UCY] plenum was held in Bucharest today; the plenum examined the way in which the competition "Youth, Active Factor in Implementing the Objectives of the Decade of Science, Technology, Quality, and Efficiency in 1985" was organized and carried out. It also examined the tasks incumbent on the UCY bodies and organizations and on all the youth in implementing the socioeconomic development objectives in 1986 and the guidelines and recommendations of the RCP secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

Likewise, the plenum examined the activity carried out for the continuous political, organizational, numerical, and qualitative improvement of the UCY for shaping and educating cadres within the UCY and the Romanian Communist Students' Association aparatus, as well as the international activity carried out by the youth and student organizations in the SR of Romania in 1985.

During the plenum, Comrade Nicu Ceausescu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and first secretary of the UCY Central Committee, took the floor.

Expressing the desire for peace of the Romanian younger generation and the wish of our homeland's youth to live in a world of understanding and cooperation, the plenum adopted the appeal addressed to the progressive and democratic youth organizations in European countries, the United States, and Canada, and countries on other continents.

### Plenum Adopts Appeal On World Peace

AU121958 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12 April 1986--Gathered in Bucharest on 12 April, the plenary meeting of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth] adopted an appeal to progressive and democratic youth organizations of European countries, of the United States and Canada, of countries on other continents where it calls on the young generation throughout the world to rally its forces with those of the peoples, of world public opinion and remove the danger of a devastating nuclear war from the international life, to maintain and consolidate peace in Europe and the world over, to build a climate of security, understanding and productive cooperation among nations.

Hailing with satisfaction the proclamation by the UN of 1986 as the International Youth Year of Peace which follows the International Youth Year that had as theme "Participation, Development, Peace" the document expresses the will of the Romanian youth that this year mark a radical change of course of the international life from confrontation to detente, lead to the complete renunciation of the strength and domination policy.

Highlighting that the Romanian youth welcomed the Soviet Union's initiatives and proposals regarding the definite liquidation of nuclear weapons, the prevention [word indistinct] militarization, the cessation of nuclear tests and other actions aimed at international security and detente, the appeal stresses that the young generation in Romania, like the whole Romanian people, expects that in the International Year of Peace the United States, the other NATO countries adopt, in their turn, a realistic attitude and reach, on the basis of the proposals set forth by both sides, appropriate agreements meant to remove the danger of a world war and stop the militarization of the outer space.

The document calls on the world youth to cooperate and take efficient action so that in 1986 the international climate improve and the detente and cooperation policy be resumed, the arms race be stopped and a real disarmament process achieved, a passage being made from statements on principle to deeds, to constructive negotiations, to effective measures of removing the nuclear threat, conflicts in various parts of the world cease through the exclusively negotiated settlement of all interstate litigious issues, the contribution of the UN enhance to the discussion and equitable resolution, in the peoples' interest, of the major problems of the present-day epoch, first and foremost to the maintenance of peace and security in the world.

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CSO: 2020/117

## DOBRESCU HEADS RCP DELEGATION TO ITALIAN COMMUNIST CONGRESS

### Presents RCP Message

AU101839 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1759 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Rome AGERPRES 10 April 1986--On behalf of the Romanian Communist Party, of its general secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, of the working people of Romania, Miu Dobrescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Party Central Collegium, conveyed a warm comradely salute and the best wishes of success to the delegates to the 17th Congress of the Italian Communist Party, to the Italian communist, to all the working people of Italy.

We take this opportunity too to express our satisfaction at the traditional links of friendship, cooperation and solidarity between the Romanian Communist Party and the Italian Communist Party, as well as our belief that their further development will contribute to the development of the manysided cooperation between Romania and Italy, in the interest of the Romanian and Italian peoples, of the cause of peace and understanding in Europe and the world over, the salute reads.

It reiterates the assessment of the RCP and the Romanian state of the particularly serious international situation, Romania's and President Nicolae Ceausescu's stand on the safeguarding of peace, the halting of the arms race, the passage to tangible measures of disarmament, of liquidating nuclear weapons, the ensurance of peoples' right to existence, to peace, to life, as well as the principles Romania promotes in interstate relations.

Under the current international circumstances, the RCP salute shows, we think that everything possible should be done to strengthen cooperation among communist and worker, socialist and social democratic parties, other worker, democratic forces on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual respect, each party's right to work out its political line, revolutionary strategy and tactics in keeping with the historical, national and social conditions in its own country, in the joint fight for national independence and freedom, detente and cooperation, for peace and progress all over the world.

Meets With RCI's Natta, Others

AU131808 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1700 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Rome, AGERPRES 13 April 1986--From Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, a warm salute and wishes of health, happiness and fresh success in the party activity were conveyed to Alessandro Natta, secretary-general of the Italian Communist Party.

Thanking, Alessandro Natta requested that Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed a cordial salute and best wishes of peace and prosperity, of fresh success in the construction of multilaterally developed socialist society in Romania.

The exchange of messages was occasioned by the call paid on Alessandro Natta by Miu Dobrescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Central Party Collegium, head of the RCP delegation to the 17th Congress of the Italian Communist Party.

Expressing special satisfaction at the evolution of the relations of warm friendship and solidarity between the RCP and PCI during the talk on the occasion, they emphasized the mutual wish to further develop these relations, relying upon mutual esteem and regard, to the benefit of the two peoples, of the cause of socialism, peace, security and understanding internationally.

Miu Dobrescu also met with Franco Nicolazzi, secretary-general of the Italian Socialist-Democratic Party, and Valdo Spini, secretary for international affairs of the CC of the Italian Socialist Party.

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CSO: 2020/117

SCIENTISTS' MEETINGS MARK INTERNATIONAL PEACE YEAR

AU121740 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1727 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12 April 1986--Big meetings were organized in observance of the International Year of Peace in higher learning and scientific research institutes upon the initiative of the "Scientists and Peace" National Committee.

On the occasion, scientists, researchers, teaching staff, students, just like the entire people, expressed their full support to the new constructive initiatives of Socialist Romania, of President Nicolae Ceausescu regarding the halting of the dangerous course of events in the international life and the resumption of the detente, peace and cooperation policy. The speakers demanded that an end be put to the aberrant arms race and a passage made to tangible measures of disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, and that a lasting peace be ensued on the earth. They voiced their deep concern over and disapproval of the new UN underground nuclear test and requested that an end by put immediately to all nuclear tests.

Highlighting the importance of the call President Nicolae Ceausescu addressed to the Soviet Union at the end of last month to continue its nuclear test moratorium, as well as to the United States to join the moratorium and stop nuclear tests, the participants in the meetings pointed to the necessity of adopting a complex general disarmament programme which should focus on nuclear disarmament the carrying into effect of which could lead to built-up international confidence and security.

The speaker also expressed the hope that reason would eventually triumph and that tangible measures would be taken to shelter mankind from the nuclear holocaust.

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CSO: 2020/117

STOIAN MEETS ISRAELI CP LEADER VILNER, OTHERS

AU111749 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1720 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Tel Aviv AGERPRES 11 April 1986--Meir Vilner, general secretary of the Communist Party of Israel, received Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, head of the RCP delegation that participated in the congress of the Labour Party. On the occasion on behalf of RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, a warm salute and best wishes were addressed to the general secretary of the Communist Party of Israel, as well as wishes of new achievements in the activity the party devotes to the promotion and safeguarding of the interests of the working people of Israel.

Meir Vilner thanked for the message and asked that Nicolae Ceausescu be addressed, on his behalf and on behalf of the Communist Party of Israel a cordial salute and best wishes of good health and personal happiness, and the Romanian people prosperity and new successes of work.

The RCP delegation also talked with Eliazar Granat [spelling as received, Mapam general secretary, Uzi Baram [spelling as received] general secretary of the Labour Party of Israel, with members of the Israeli Government and with other leading members of the Labour Party.

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CSO: 2020/117

## BRIEFS

TRADE UNION PLENARY MEETING--Bucharest AGERPRES 11 April 1986--On 11 April Bucharest hosted a plenary meeting of the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation in Romania [GTUCR]. The plenum endorsed the documents to be included in the agenda of the approaching GTUCR Congress. The plenum also debated and endorsed reports on the political and educational activity carried out by the trade unions, the membership and composition of the trade unions, the number and structure of trade unions at the end of 1985, the cadre activity, the conclusions resulting from examining and solving the proposals, intimations, complaints and requests addressed by the working people to the TU bodies in 1985. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1551 GMT 11 Apr 86 AU] /12232

GIOSAN RECEIVES ARGENTINE PARLIAMENTARIANS--Bucharest AGERPRES 11 April 1986--On 11 April Nicolae Giosan, chariman of the Grand National Assembly [GNA], met members of a parliamentary delegation of the Argentine Republic, headed by Roberto Pascual Silva, first vice president of the chamber of deputies, that invited by the GNA are visiting Romania. During the interview the sides informed mutually of the organization, activity and preoccupations of the two legislative forums, bringing to the fore their contribution to developing and diversifying the Romanian-Argentinian relations of collaboration and cooperation in domains of joint interest. The sides also pointed out that the parliaments in Romania and Argentina, alongside all the parliaments and the peace-loving forces, may enhance their contribution to the struggle to build and consolidate a climate of detente, understanding and peace throughout the world. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1634 GMT 11 Apr 86 AU] /12232

DELEGATE ADDRESSES MIDEAST SEMINAR--Ankara AGERPRES 11 April 1986--Taking the floor during the debates of the 13th European regional seminar organized by the UN Committee for the Exertion of the Palestinian People's Inalienable Rights, the Romanian representative pointed out his country's stance on the attainment of a global settlement, the setting in of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. He presented at length the initiative President Nicolae Ceausescu launched as early as 1978 and Romania's later actions regarding the calling of an international peace conference within the UN, with the participation of all interested parties, inclusive of the PLO--the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people--the Soviet Union and the United States of America, as well as other states that can make a positive contribution to solving the comples problems in that region. Elements of the conception of

Romania's president on the calling of the Middle East peace conference were included in the conclusions and recommendations of the seminar. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1836 GMT 11 Apr 86 AU] /12232

DINCA, ENACHE ATTEND RECEPTION--Bucharest, AGERPRES 14 April 1986--On the Birthday of Kim Il-song, general secretary of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, president of the DPR of Korea, that country's ambassador in Bucharest, Cho Yong-Kuk, gave a reception on Monday, 14 April. Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister; Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council; members of the Romanian Government, other officials were in the attendence. During the reception toasts were proposed to the health of President Kim Il-song and of President Nicolae Ceausescu, to the development of the traditional links of friendship, solidartiy and cooperation between the two parties and countries, for the benefit of the Romanian and Korean peoples, of the general cause of socialism, peace and cooperation in the world. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1836 GMT 14 Apr 86 AU] /12232

CSO: 2020/117

## 'DWINDLING' ATTENTION TO TITO'S WORKS NOTED

[Editorial Report] Belgrade NOVE OMLADINSKE NOVINE in Serbo-Croatian on 23 February 1986 carries on page 15 a brief commentary by Dragana Niklanovic containing undeferential references to the current image of Yugoslavia's deceased president, Josip Broz Tito. Even NON, as Serbia's outspoken weekly youth journal is usually called, could not have been expected to describe publishing Tito's collected works as "an unprofitable business" or to state flatly that interest in works by and about Tito is "gradually dwindling"--in contrast to 1980-1982, when 260 such titles were published. The explanation given for the decline in attention is unprecedented: "The average working man is in no position to set aside the money for such expensive sets, which may run into 30 or more volumes and include such sentences as, 'Notify us urgently whether you are ready with the brigades for new assignments.'" The journal is more circumspect about a possible additional reason: "Judge for yourself whether 'outside' provocations have had an effect, e.g., the attitude of certain publishers that Comrade Tito was the last one to be called the author of his works and that a 'working group' produced his speeches, reports, and messages of greeting." The item appears beneath a 2-column photograph shwoing a pair of teenaged girls chatting with their backs to a bust of President Tito.

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CSO: 2800/230

## LENDL CRITICIZED IN BRATISLAVA PAPER

Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 Feb 86 p 8

[Text] The West German weekly DER SPIEGEL published an interview with Lendl in its fifth issue of this year. NASA TRIBUNA, the weekly for ideology and politics, in its issue No 6 [12 February 1986] reprinted that part of it which concerns Lendl's attitude toward the CSSR. We quote from it as follows:

[Question] It appears almost as if you do not ever want to return to Czechoslovakia. Is this perhaps true?

[Answer] I am waiting for my so-called "green card"...

[Question] ...permanent permission for work and residence in the United States.

[Answer] Yes, it looks that way at this time. I'm trying to concentrate on my tennis career and not on questions of citizenship.

[Question] The fact remains that last year you were on the Czechoslovak Davis Cup team. In 1986, you are not on it.

[Answer] They did not select me for it.

[Question] Why did they not select you?

[Answer] I don't know; you'll have to ask them.

[Question] What kind of reason could there be?

[Answer] There were already disagreements between the Czechoslovak officials and me in 1983 because I played a tournament in the South African Republic. As a result, we put out a lot of effort to get rid of the differences in our views. But actually we never succeeded in this.

[Question] The government in Prague would like to have you live in Czechoslovakia instead of Greenwich, Connecticut.

[Answer] For me, it is important to be where I can train for my matches. In my opinion, this is America.

[Question] The conflict between you and the Czechoslovak Tennis Union were obvious when the CSSR went up against the FRG in the Davic Cup semi-finals. At first, you did not want to play because of an injury, but then despite this you came to the tournament and played, but just in the doubles. Did they insist on it?

[Answer] This all affected me a lot. Because of my injury, I in no case should have been training, much less competing, but the captain of our team, Jan Kodes, asked me to come at least for the doubles. At first I told him no, but then he talked me into it. I wanted to support the team. Now I have to say that it was a mistake. I should have said, "Look, I really can't play, not even in the doubles. It won't help anyone because I couldn't train and therefore won't play very well." This was the way that it was and the reactions and criticism which followed really hurt me.

[Question] Would you again play for your country in the Davis Cup championships if the officials request it?

[Answer] Right now it is hard for me to answer that. We can't even say whether I'll be selected.

[Question] Are you homesick for Czechoslovakia? Sometimes, at least?

[Answer] Not really. I have been out of the country so often since I was a kid that the meaning of a homeland has become an abstract thing for me. My homeland right now is Connecticut. That's where I have my six dogs and that's where I play golf and go out with my friends.

Editor's note: This conversation only confirms what we pointed out in the article "Ostrich-like Policies in Tennis Representation" published in PRAVDA 28 October 1985. The article also included readers' views. RUDE PRAVO also carried readers condemnatory opinions earlier on 25 October 1985 in the article "Tennis with a Lion on the Chest." The readers' views quoted at that time were concerned mainly with Ivan Lendl's performance in the FRG-CSSR Davis Cup match in Frankfurt am Main in which, as is well known, the Czechoslovak tennis players lost 0 to 5 and Lendl only played in the doubles. The readers were especially bothered by the question as to whether some of our tennis players actually represent the country responsibly and put out their maximum effort.

The conversation with Lendl published in the magazine DER SPIEGEL, however, confirms the opinions of nine of the top athletes in the CSSR which we published in the editorial commentary of PRAVDA on the theme of "Patriotism, Internationalism, and Representation in Top-Level Sports" under the title "The Deepest Love" [PRAVDA 23 to 29 December 1985]. Let us repeat their statements and opinions, at least in abbreviated form. Petr Jirmus: "To talk about Lendl in any kind of relation to his country is a waste of breath." Bohumil Golian: "We condemn the fact that [Lendl] put any

representation of his homeland on a sidetrack and his personal benefit comes first with him." Marcel Gery: "...he already does not think along the same lines that we do. Tennis is no longer a sport in the true sense of the word and has gotten away from its basis and become almost a business." Ivan Hlinka" "Lendl is a splendid tennis player when he plays just for himself, when he plays for money." Jozef Sabovcik: "As Lendl overcame his injury and entered a paid exhibition a few days later, maybe he could have done the same in the CSSR's match with the FRG." Jana Saltysova: "No compromises are possible in this matter, even if that seems hard to some people." Anton Tkac: "In his training attitudes, Lendl can indisputably set an example of being deliberate, determined, and ambitious. From the aspect of dealing with people, however, it is worse as he lacks feelings toward his friends, his homeland, and often even his parents. No doubt he is being influenced by the environment in which he has been for quite a long time now." Jarmila Kratochvilova: "Let us accept that most of our sports fans look at Lendl's victories and know how hard he practices and trains to achieve them, but at the same time don't like his attitude toward his responsibilities of representing the CSSR."

Little sympathy [and that for his playing], but a lot of critical condemnation from the mouths of those who are, or have been, sports representatives of Czechoslovakia.

In the article "Ostrich-like Policies in Tennis Representation" [PRAVDA 28 October 1985] which we mentioned above, we wrote: "Our highest physical training agency must take a clear position in this matter, as is required of a socialist physical training organization, and not back off from the problem and act like nothing is going on. This is not an everyday case, but a matter of principle. A solution not based on principle will cause unlimited harm to our athletes' training. And training, as is known does not allow for compromise."

After publishing this article, the editors of PRAVDA asked the heads of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Physical Training Union and the heads of the Tennis Union Committee of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Physical Training Union in writing for their position. To date, we have not received an answer from them. Indeed, the leadership of the Tennis Union Committee of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Physical Training Union has so far "neutralized" and "distanced" itself from the serious problems of representing the CSSR and training questions that in January of this year, as an item in the daily SPORT of 16 January 1986 shows, it approved the composition of the CSSR's representational tennis teams for 1986 and in men's team A, in first place, was Ivan Lendl.

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CSO: 2400/208

## LACK OF CONCERN FOR ESTHETIC VALUES NOTED

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Mar 86 p 3

[Article by Dr Milena Vesela, Central Institute for Training of Pedagogical Workers in Prague]

[Text] Teachers of esthetic education are disturbed by the onesidedly favored polytechnic education without paying the necessary attention to esthetic education. While officially the goal of our educational system is the creation of a well-rounded and harmoniously developed individual, the reality does not paint to this harmony. The elimination of esthetic education from the curricula of secondary schools, secondary technical schools, and secondary technical training centers (except for literature courses which are a part of language courses), the reduction in the number of courses of creative arts and music in the curriculum of the basic schools, and the premature discontinuance of music courses in the seventh grade of the basic school's compulsory 10-year program are absurd.

In this respect we have been left behind. Education in music is not fully guaranteed for most of our young generation. We certainly want to have future workers and technical intelligentsia who are culturally educated and we want to maintain the important balance between reason and emotion. The violation of this balance cannot be ignored without serious consequences. The equanimity of the individual depends on this fact. A mere emphasis on the rational aspect of the human psyche will not lead to a harmonious development of the individual.

1277/13068
CSO: 2400/231

## CRIMINALITY IN NATIONAL ECONOMY

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Mar 86 p 2

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Last year, our national economy suffered losses caused by criminal activity in an amount close to Kcs 214 million, which is Kcs 61 million more than in 1984.

Lt Gen Jaroslav Chalupa, chief of the Department of Economic Crime at the Directorate of Criminal Service of Czech Public Security, presented statistics on crimes against the socialist economy at a press conference in Prague on Wednesday.

In 1985, 14,702 felonies and 19,713 misdemeanors were uncovered on the territory of the Czech Socialist Republic. Even there was an increase of 1,440 felonies and 59 misdemeanors. In the case of felonies, the largest category consisted of pilfering socialist property, followed by violations of economic discipline, unauthorized use of vehicles, bribes, and speculations.

In all, 17,246 perpetrators were prosecuted for economic crimes. In this connection reference was made to the failure of managers to report criminal acts. In 1985, of the total number of criminal acts discovered, only 1,262 felonies or 8 percent of the total, were reported by enterprises and organizations. In this respect it is imperative to improve in particular the work of the control organs.

From the findings of Public Security it follows that the perpetrators of these crimes also include responsible economic workers who misuse their expert knowledge for both the commission of a crime and its subsequent coverup.

It is necessary to adopt preventive measures to eliminate the conditons which make it possible to commit economic crimes. This means improving control, guarding property more effectively, and pay more attention to the quality control of goods. It is also necessary to constantly improve the level of the citizen's legal consciousness, in other words, to create a climate in which we will reject all forms of unjustified enrichment.

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PUBLISHING TECHNOLOGY NEEDS UPDATING

Prague TVORBA in Czech 19 Mar 86 p 5

[Article by Jiri Bagar: "On Books Without Illusions"]

[Excerpts] At a press conference on Book Month I asked the director of the Book Department of the Ministry of Culture, Otakar Lanc, how long book production took and he replied that production time here harked back to the Middle Ages.

Those are strong words. In the Middle Ages books were reproduced by copying with a goose or swan quill and even if the scribes were skillful it took them several weeks or months to transcribe a book. The invention of printing came at the time of great maritime discoveries, at a period we designate as the beginning of modern times. The first printers were not permanently settled but traveled about the world like puppet players, circus performers or bell casters. A skillful printer could cast 500 characters a day. So it is no wonder that it took printers Stahel and Preinlein of Brno from the autumn of 1490 to the end of 1491, or more than a year, to print their best and most extensive work, the Strigonien Missal (Missale Strigoniense). Here, in the last quarter of the 20th century, it may take even 4 years to publish a book. Worse yet, we have become used to this and consider it almost customary and normal.

It is a paradox but in fact the faster and more efficient the machinery, the longer the production time. Whenever more modern technology in printing and reproducing was introduced the length of production was extended at the same time. This is a personal observation, not necessarily objective, but the fact is that the average production time for books has increased beyond belief. And the printing and reproducing industry has not yet obtained all the most modern printing and binding equipment it would like to have.

Today's long delivery times can be explained and justified. But nevertheless, we cannot put up with them forever. The result is that original literature is outdated upon publication, that poetic writings are not the immediate response of the poet's heart but only tardy echoes. Scientific works and journalistic writings are often outdated at the very time of publication. Almost every author who receives the proofs of his work after 2 years feels that he should rewrite it, that events have transpired. Because in science

and technology not only is quality important but time also. Of course there are books for which lengthy production time does not matter. But such books are relatively few.

Much is being said about the new way of thinking, about promulgating new ideas and introducing modern technology. But it is somewhat forgotten that modern technology is connected with mass production. A robot that does not work three shifts is ridiculous.

Expensive photogravure in three or five colors is a technique that is useful only for large-scale printings. That is obvious to anyone. And yet we see paltry numbers of copies of scientific, specialized or regional printed matter destined for only a few interested persons reproduced by the most costly technology. When we consider that 4,000 books are issued annually in the Czech lands with about 60 million copies (in 1985 there were 4,004 books with 66 million copies) and most of them are high-quality reproductions, we have to give due credit to the printers and publishers.

At the same time it is clear that this is beyond the powers and technical ability of the printing and reproduction industry. But I hasten to add that I do not feel that this production should be reduced by even one copy. It is something else: not to bite off more than you can chew. Many scientific and specialized publications meant for a small group of interested persons ought to be printed by a corresponding technology. That means simply and speedily. Such a technology exists, is even very high quality and can produce scientific information rapidly and directly. It is all the more necessary because most of it has meaning only if it is disseminated in time. We would not tolerate having newspapers take a week to be printed just so they could appear on glossy paper with photogravure supplements. But at the same time we put up with the relatively late receipt of statistical surveys, economic analyses, or reports of research work only because we want them in book form and cloth bindings. I believe that if some of the scientific and journalistic works were turned over to simple technology the printers and publishers would breathe more easily.

Acceleration is essential because it determines the level of scientific and even cultural knowledge. It is not, however, a simple task, nor an easy one. But it is necessary.

Do you suppose that Mr Gutenberg had it any easier?

8491/13045
CSO: 2400/233

## BIRTH RATE DECLINE REPORTED CONTINUING

West Berlin IWE TAGESDIENST in German No 47, 25 Mar 86 p 3

[Article dateline IWE Berlin, 25 Mar 86: "Birth Rate in the GDR Continues Decline--Almost Every Third Child Illegitimate"]

[Text] The birth rate in the GDR, which has tended to decline slightly for some years, continued to do so in 1985, too. As East Berlin's "Berlin Radio" just announced, 227,436 children were born in the GDR last year, about 700 fewer than in the preceding year. In 1980, the number of boys and girls first seeing the light of day was 245,132.

In the GDR, the number of children born out of wedlock has risen precipitately in recent years. The statistics for 1976 show fewer than 32,000; for 1983, on the other hand, the number was almost 75,000. More recent figures are not available. While only every eleventh child born in the Federal Republic in 1983 was illegitimate, it was almost every third one in the GDR. Although marriage is touted in the GDR as being the best form of living together, more and more women are apparently deciding to raise a child on their own, or simply to live in a quasi-marital arrangement with their partners. In a study conducted in the GDR a few years ago, 11 percent of new mothers stated they were unmarried and "wanted to give a certain sense" to their lives by having a child. In the GDR literature, one reason cited for the rise in the number of illegitimate births is that the children and their mothers are no longer discriminated against by society today. The emancipation of women and extensive sociopolitical measures for mothers and children were also noted in this context.

/9274
CSO: 2300/301

## SPECIAL TREATMENT RECOMMENDED FOR JUVENILE PREGNANCIES

West Berlin IWE TAGESDIENST in German No 47, 25 Mar 86 p 4

[Article datelined IWE Berlin, 25 Mar 86: "Special Program of Treatment for Pregnant Adolescents Called For"]

[Text] The Leipzig journal, PEDIATRIC MEDICINE, considers a special program of care for pregnant juveniles essential because a considerable portion of this population comes from broken homes and does not have a firmly set path of personality development. Constant care by child welfare organizations is essential, even continuing after delivery, and corresponding to the efforts already expended on adolescent patients who have had early abortions. According to the journal, juvenile mothers (under 18 years of age) account for about 3.8 percent of the total births in the GDR, a figure which has remained largely constant in recent years. On the other hand, the number of abortions performed on young girls has risen. The publication termed adolescent pregnancies "undesirable" due to the high infant mortality rate.

At a meeting on medical ethics held in East Berlin, a call was issued for physicians in the GDR to give women more detailed advice about potential abortions. It was asserted that many women do not have a sufficiently clear picture of the ramifications of such a decision. Usually, too little emphasis is placed on the fact that risks--especially with regard to having children at a later time--persist, despite all the modern perfection of surgical abortion.

Since 1972, abortion during the first 12 weeks of pregnancy has been permitted in the GDR, provided it is performed in a clinic. According to statements from East Berlin, 80,000 to 90,000 legal abortions are performed annually. Physicians in the GDR voiced varying degrees of concern about these high figures.

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CSO: 2300/301

END

JPRS-EER-86-070

6 MAY 1986

# East Europe Report

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6 MAY 1986

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# STATISTICS RELEASED ON FIRST QUARTER ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS

AU092125 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Apr 86 p 1

["At the 11th SED Congress--National Economy Efficient and Dynamic; Unity of Word and Deed"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--In preparation for the 11th SED Congress, the GDR working people in all fields of the national economy have achieved the highest economic performances hitherto in the first quarter of 1986. According to preliminary statistics, the produced national income rose by 4.1 percent by the end of March in comparison with the same period last year. The combines of the industry, construction, transportation, and communications sectors fulfilled their commitment made to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary. They achieved an additional production of 1.2 daily outputs. In agriculture the plan targets were also surpassed.

In the industrial ministries sector net production rose by 8.6 percent. The national economic plan was overfulfilled by M823 million. Labor productivity rose by 8.5 percent. Costs were decreased by 2.2 percent. In industrial goods production the plan lead increased to M1.9 billion. The increase amounts to 4.4 percent. The working people of the GDR's coal and energy sector and transportation sector contributed considerably to that. With the support of many helpers from other sectors of the national economy and of members of the GDR Armed Forces, a stable supply of the national economy and the people with coal, electrical energy, gas, and heat was guaranteed under long-lasting extreme winter conditions.

The technological application of scientific-technological results was further accelerated. This applies in particular to the key technologies.

Compared to last year, the production of electronic writing devices increased by 78.2 percent, of monolithically integrated circuits by 28.2 percent, and there was a 3.4-fold increase in glass fiber production. About 5,266 office and personal computers were produced; this is an increase of 83.7 percent compared to last year. About 3,575 industrial robots were produced; this is an increase by 73.8 percent compared to the first quarter of 1985. In preparation for the 11th SED Congress 2,273 CAD/CAM (computer-aided design/computer-aided manufacture) work stations were put into operation.

By March investments of M10 billion were made in the producing sectors of the national economy. The enterprises' production of rationalization means as an important precondition for the efficient introduction of new products and technologies increased by 23.6 percent compared to last year.

The unity of the economic and social policy for the benefit of the people was continued. The plan for the production of consumer goods for the people was overfulfilled for the first quarter with M725 million. The net cash income of the people was M1.5 billion higher than last year. It increased by 4 percent. The retail trade turnover increased altogether by 4 percent, too. The enterprises of the local supply economy increased their services and repair services for the people by 5.6 percent.

In the first quarter 53,148 apartments were built or modernized; that is an increase of 4,248 apartments beyond the plan targets. Thus the living conditions for another 160,000 citizens improved. The Kreis-administered construction sector increased the repair services for houses by 13.7 percent compared to last year. In the capital Berlin 7,972 apartments were completed.

The construction sector increased net production by 7 percent and achieved a plan lead of M112 million. Labor producitivty increased by 7.5 percent. The cost per M100 of production were decreased by 2.4 percent.

In agriculture the plan for the state procurement of slaughter animals was surpassed by 31 kilotons, of milk by 152 kilotons, and of eggs by 37 million eggs. In the foodstuff economy and agricultural technology, net production rose by 8.7 percent in the first quarter. In the forestry sector 139,800 cubic meters of timber beyond the plan targets were made available.

Under complicated weather conditions the working people of the transportation sector increased the goods transportation services in the first quarter. The specific transportation expenditure for the national economy's transportation tasks was decreased by 3 percent.

In the post and telecommunications sector the services in the telephone and teletype sector increased by 3.1 percent compared to last year.

In the initiative "Return Funds to the State--Contribute to the National Income," material and financial funds totaling M1.4 billion were returned to the state bank by check in the first quarter.

By 31 March, 25 percent of the planned annual volume of export to the USSR was implemented. The foreign trade turnover with the socialist countries increased by 3.4 percent compared to last year. In the trade with the nonsocialist economic area an export surplus was achieved.

In the individual sectors of industry the following growth in new production and labor productivity per workday and the following decrease in prime costs per M100 of goods production were achieved.

| | Net Production | Labor Productivity | Reduction in Prime Costs |
|---|---|---|---|
| | -- Expressed in Percent -- | | |
| Coal and energy | 5.5 | 4.4 | 2.5 |
| Ore mining, metallurgy and Potash | 10.5 | 10.7 | 1.8 |
| Chemical industry | 13.0 | 13.5 | 1.6 |
| Electrotechnology/electronics heavy machinery and installation construction | 7.8 | 7.9 | 2.4 |
| Machine tools and processing machinery construction | 14.7 | 14.9 | 3.0 |
| General machinery, agricultural machiners, and vehicle construction | 9.9 | 10.0 | 2.5 |
| Light Industry | 7.3 | 8.4 | 1.7 |
| Glass and ceramics industry | 3.7 | 3.8 | 2.7 |
| Bezirk-administered industry and foodstuff industry | 9.4 | 9.6 | 1.4 |
| Geology | 12.9 | 9.6 | 3.6 |

In the Bezirk-administered industry the following growth per workday of the net production and the production of manufactured goods for the population, and the following reduction in prime costs per M100 of goods production were achieved:

| | Net Production | Manufactured Goods for the Population | Decrease in Prime Costs |
|---|---|---|---|
| | -- Expressed in Percent -- | | |
| Capital city of Berlin | 18.7 | 7.1 | 1.8 |
| Cottbus | 12.1 | 7.8 | 2.0 |
| Dresden | 15.8 | 5.5 | 1.5 |
| Erfurt | 13.1 | 5.9 | 2.6 |
| Frankfurt | 12.1 | 9.8 | 2.5 |
| Gera | 13.5 | 5.1 | 2.1 |
| Halle | 15.5 | 6.6 | 2.5 |
| Karl-Marx-Stadt | 12.6 | 7.0 | 2.1 |
| Leipsiz | 13.7 | 4.0 | 2.4 |
| Magdeburg | 13.9 | 6.5 | 2.7 |
| Neubrandenburg | 11.0 | 7.0 | 2.0 |
| Potsdam | 15.2 | 5.1 | 1.2 |
| Rostock | 11.0 | 10.0 | 1.8 |
| Schwerin | 13.4 | 7.8 | 2.6 |
| Suhl | 13.1 | 9.8 | 2.1 |

/12232
CSO: 2300/303

## ECONOMIC RESULTS FOR JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1986

AU102226 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 9 Apr 86 p 10

[Central Statistical Office Report on Economic Performance for January-February 1986]

[Text] January-February 1986 (Data As a Percentage of Figures for the Same Period of Last year)

Industrial state and cooperative enterprises (including small companies and small cooperatives.)

Volume of gross production value:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Industry total | | 100.4 |
| Within this: | Metallurgy | 108.8 |
| | Machine industry | 107.5 |
| | Chemical industry | 93.5 |
| | Building materials industry | 107.5 |
| | Light industry | 100.8 |
| | Food industry | 96.1 |
| | Industry excluding food industry | 101.2 |
| | Number of employees | 99.3 |
| | Gross product per employee | 101.2 |
| | Average monthly wages per employee | 108.1 |

Construction sector of the building industry (including small companies and small cooperatives)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Production of the building industry | 113.3 |
| | Number of employees | 94.9 |
| | Average monthly wages per employee | 117.3 |

Foreign Trade (at current prices)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Imports | 116.4 |
| | Exports | 104.8 |
| | Retail Trade Turnover (at current prices) | 108.6 |
| | Within this: | |
| | food, beverages, and tobacco | 105.7 |
| | articles of clothing | 111.7 |
| | miscellaneous manufactured articles | 110.6 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Procurement | 96.1 |
| Within this: | |
| plant products | 112.1 |
| live animals | 91.9 |
| animal products | 99.4 |
| Performance of transport enterprises | |
| Goods delivery (based on goods-tonnage kilometers) | 109.0 |
| Long-distance transport of passengers (based on passenger kilometers) | 101.1 |
| Population's revenues from central sources | 110.2 |
| Consumer price index | 106.2 |
| Including the 1986 price changes | 101.1 |

Production of the state and cooperative industrial enterprises in the period January-February 1986 increased by 0.4 percent; excluding the food industry, by 1.2 percent. Compared to the low basis of last year, the production of metallurgy, the machine industry, and the building-material industry increased considerably. The production of the mining and light industry increased at a slower rate. At the same time, the production of the electric energy industry decreased slightly and that of the food industry and chemical industry decreased more considerably. Compared to last year, industry sold 0.5 percent less on the domestic market, and 2.1 percent less for foreign trade purposes.

Within the domestic sales, the amount supplied to the wholesale and the retail trade increased by 2.7 percent; excluding the food industry, by 5.5 percent. Sales for investment purposes also increased. The amount of goods sold to production sector consumers decreased by 2 percent. This year, the number of employees in industry dropped by 10,800 people, 0.7 percent fewer than in the first 2 months of last year. Per capita production increased by 1.2 percent and production per hour increased by 2.4 percent.

The production of the construction sector of the building industry exceeded the low level of last year by 13.3 percent, but it was still considerably behind that of 2 years ago. The number of employees decreased by 5.1 percent compared to January-February of last year. Although it increased considerably, productivity did not reach the level of 2 years ago.

The sales of agricultural products decreased by 3.9 percent. The decrease is connected to the 8.1 percent decrease in the procurement of live animals. The procurement of pigs for slaughter decreased by 14.3 percent, and that of slaughter cattle decreased by 2.6 percent compared to January-February of last year. At the same time, the sales of poultry increased by 10.4 percent. The sales of animal products approached those of last year, including slightly more milk and considerably less wool and eggs compared to the first 2 months of 1985.

Retail trade turnover in current prices increased by 8.6 percent, in comparable prices by 3.1 percent. The firm increase in the January turnover was followed by a slower increase in February. Accounted in comparable prices, the greatest increase -- 4.9 percent -- took place in the sales of miscellaneous industrial articles. Sales of clothing articles increased by 1.8 percent and those of foodstuffs increased by 1.9 percent. The turnover of the

catering industry stood essentially at the last year's level. The rate of increase in retail prices decreased from 6.6 percent in January in to 4.1 percent in February.

Socialist bodies spent 16.9 billion forints on investments, 5.6 percent less than during this time last year. Payments at the central investments decreased. The sum of the council and enterprise investments exceeded that of last year during this time.

/12929
CSO: 2500/259

## DEBATE ON JOINT VENTURE LAW REPORTED

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German, 19 Feb 86 p 4

[Article: "Poland: High Tax Incentives for Export Orientation"; originally published in HANDELSBLATT 18 Feb 86, Duesseldorf, 18 Feb--The Polish Parliament is now debating a law to regulate the establishment of joint ventures, that is, companies with participation by western capital.]

The question of joint ventures has been discussed in Poland for many years, but until now doubts have prevailed in party circles about the suitability of enterprises with western capital participation. They were opposed mainly on ideological grounds.

The first breakthrough was made by the law for the establishment of small foreign enterprises by Poles living abroad. Since then, several hundred so-called Polonia firms have arisen. They employ about 30,000 workers and fill many gaps in the Polish market. The activities of these firms were criticized not only in official circles but also in parts of the populace, not least because of their high prices and high profits. Many public prosecutors also took part in the opposition to the foreign firms. Nevertheless the Polonia firms survived because top-drawer officials recognize their usefulness and see in them harbingers of future joint ventures with large capitalist companies.

The bill is a compromise between the dogmatic opponents of joint ventures and their advocates, and contains provisions also found in the laws of other CEMA countries.

Permission for the establishment of a mixed enterprise will be granted by the Minister for Foreign Trade. The participation by the western firm may not be greater than 49 percent of the basic capital, although in exceptional cases the Minister may allow a higher share.

Profits, in zlotys as well as in hard currency, are to be distributed according to the share in capital, and the western partner will be able to remit its share of the profits abroad in hard currency. The joint ventures will be required, however, to sell 15 to 25 percent of their foreign exchange earnings to the state bank at the official exchange rate. They may dispose freely of the remainder. In this respect the joint ventures will be in a better position than the Polonia *firms, since the latter must sell 50 percent*

of their foreign exchange earnings at the official rate. For Polonia firms the top tax rate may be 80 percent or more. The state will give the joint ventures two tax-free years, after which an income tax of 50 percent must be paid. This tax rate may be lowered, however, if the enterprise exports, and it may fall as low as 10 percent if 100 percent of its output is exported.

Management will consist of Poles and foreigners, with a Pole as chief executive officer. On all important questions, however, unanimity is required. A novelty: of the Polish representatives, one must be elected from the labor force.

The bill met much criticism in the Seim. Some deputies considered the incentives for western firms too limited, but substantial changes are not expected.

The Poles as well as western firms are still in the dark about the chances for joint ventures. According to Polish sources there are already 20 applications.

Aside from the conflicts, usual in all countries, between "capitalistic" joint ventures and state organizations, Poland's financial situation also plays a certain negative role. A survey conducted by the American magazine Business International revealed much scepticism among those questioned. Companies want first of all to see the law in its final form. On the other hand, the social and political climate in Poland is favorable for joint ventures. Even the Polonia firms were successful.

The Government will especially support enterprises that can export to hard-currency countries. Firms will certainly be found, therefore, which are ready to establish joint ventures. But there won't be a race to the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

12991/7687
CSO: 2300/222

## BRIEFS

ROMANIAN-HUNGARIAN TOURISM TALKS--Deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian Peoples Republic, Jozef Marjai, received Ion Stanescu, minister of tourism, who was visiting Budapest. In the Hungarian capital, the Romanian minister had discussions with Zoltan Juhar, minister of domestic commerce of the Hungarian Peoples Republic, in connection with the development of relations and of collaboration in the field of tourism between the two countries. An aide-memoire noting the development of these relations was signed. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Apr 86 p 6] /12232

CSO: 2700/137

## PRESERVING SOCIALISM EQUATED WITH VITAL NATIONAL INTERESTS

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8-9 Feb 86 p 3

[Article by Ignacy Krasicki: "Poland's Position and Socialism"]

[Text] Each country's position in its region and the world manifests itself by a variety of internal and external factors, the most important of which are the social and economic situations of the country and the nature of relations with its next-door neighbors.

Polish history is full of particularly suggestive examples in this respect. The inner breakdown of the Polish kingdom, the sad truth that "Anarchy is the order of things in Poland," and the constant antagonism with all its neighbors were responsible for its defeat.

The situation between the [two world] wars was similar. After all, the September 1939 tragedy demonstrated clearly that the basic lack of a sense of reality on the part of the Pilsudski and the colonels' governments, in conjunction with the selfish class interests of the then-ruling social strata, had been digging the grave of the independent Polish state from its very beginning.

### Lessons of History

The Polish Left drew invaluable conclusions from this [above described] history augumented as it was by the bitter experiences of World War II. These conclusions helped bring about the new process of revolutionary social, economic, and political change which began in the crucial years 1944-45. The Polish Left understood well that only a system with socialism as a goal can guarantee the nation completely new relations with its neighbors, especially with the chief victorious power of the anti-Hitler coalition, the Soviet Union. The party of Polish communists and the patriots who rallied around it understood that those two different concepts--that of Poland's position in the world and of socialism--were closely linked to each other, interdependent. The radical change in the constellation of powers after World War II, which was extremely advantageous for the new Poland's raison d'etat, developed from two basic phenomena.

First, as a result of victory over Germany, the Third Reich ceased to exist, and Poland's eastern neighbor, our chief ally, gained the status of a great world power. The return to the Motherland of the ancient Polish [Piast] lands, and the establishment of new borders of People's Poland along the Oder and Lusatian Neisse Rivers, the Baltic sea and the Bug River, were the obvious sign and result of these changes.

Second, the revolutionary changes in our country became a solid foundation of mutual interests for Poland and her socialist neighbors. This latter factor was especially important in order that Poland's position might be strengthened overall, thanks to socialism. In connection with this, Karl Marx's significant words should be remembered about the real possibility of a true unity between nations building a new social system together:

Nations must have common interests in order to be truly united. To make their interests common, present property relations have to be abolished, because they create conditions for exploitation of some nations by others. Only the working class is interested in abolishing the current property relations. And it alone can achieve this. The proletariat's victory over the bourgeoisie means a simultaneous victory over nationalist conflicts which separate nations and sow discord among them.

The above words were strongly confirmed by the achievements of the now over 40 years of building socialism in Poland, as well as in the impressive development of the whole community of socialist states.

The Warsaw Pact and COMECON

The military and political alliance of these states--the Warsaw Pact and the organization of mutual economic assistance--COMECON--were and are more than ever the essential tools of unification of the countries in the area of genuine socialism. By perfecting these tools, strengthening and deepening the allied unity as well as social, political and military cooperation, the socialist countries contribute not only to strengthening the whole community but at the same time, to securing their own individual rights and interests, and to improving their position in the region and the world.

The [particular] Polish experience presents a convincing example in this latter regard. In the course of the past 40 years, the more favorable the process of building socialism developed, the stronger Poland's position became not only within the socialist community, but also in the capitalist world. And vice versa. When, during the Polish anti-socialist crisis forces of decay and upheaval attempted to seize power, subvert the economy with anarchy, smear the social consciousness of socialism, and question Polish alliances with the USSR and other socialist countries, not only was Poland's credibility in this part of Europe weakened, but so was out country's position in the whole world.

The assumption, basic from the point of view of our raison d'etat, that Poland's place within the socialist community, the Warsaw Pact, and COMECON

decide her general position in Europe and in the world, was in this way yet again decisively confirmed in the 1980's.

Security in the Region

It is precisely this unity of the basic interests of Poland, the USSR, and the socialist countries in general--a unity based on common [political] systems and ideological ties--which guarantees our nation that which it so tragically lacked both in the 18th century and during the first decades of the 20th century: namely, security in the region.

This is of enormous significance for protection of our vital national and state interests, both in view of the danger of thermonuclear annihilation, as well as the threat from revisionist pan-Germanism.

Poland's regional security is a common and supreme value for all of the Warsaw Pact. And the security of each separate socialist state is likewise of indispensible value for all its allies, among them, Poland.

The above concepts, facts, and ideas delineate our country's place in Europe and in the world. It is a secure place, not subjected to ephemeral changes. It is also a place located in the area of particular sensitivity from the point of view of general European interests of cooperation and peace.

In order that these truths and values--undisputed from the point of view of Polish reasons of state [raison d'etat]--acquire a yet more permanent and forceful measure, it is necessary to constantly keep in mind the extent to which the position of contemporary Poland in Europe and the world depends on socialism.

In precipitating, strengthening, and deepening the process of building genuine socialism in towns and villages under the direction of the party of Marx and Lenin, we directly help Poland rise to her rightful place in the world. And vice versa. The intrigues of the enemies of socialism within our country and abroad, their designs to erase Potsdam and Yalta, to liquidate the GDR by uniting Germany on the basis of capitalism, their hopes that the unity of socialist states disintegrate, their schemes to gradually restore neo-capitalist relations, aim directly at the most vital interests of our nation and state.

That is why Polish opinion should resolutely resist all appearances of the confrontational tendencies stimulated by our domestic opponents of socialism. Hopes to "wait out" socialism and Yalta, mad ravings about the "return to Poland on the Pershing," disregard for the pan-Germanic threat and strivings of the revanchists in the FRG to weaken Poland's alliance and thus increase chances to take away our northern and western territories--all these demands are as anti-Polish as they are, fortunately, irrational.

It is worthwhile to remember these truths. And to do our best to bring the concepts of Poland's position and socialism still closer to each other. This lies in the best understood Polish national interest.

13230/6662
CSO: 2600/287

## SOVIETS JOIN IN ROUNDTABLE PREVIEW OF CPSU CONGRESS

[Editorial Report] Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 February 1986 published a lengthy transcript on pages 1-2 of a recent roundtable discussion between Soviet and Polish party activists. The conference was organized in Warsaw on 29 January 1986, on the initiative of the editorial staffs of TRYBUNA LUDU and PRAVDA. Taking part were Polish and Soviet party activists, scholars and journalists who discussed issues which came up during the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress. The roundtable conference took place in the editorial offices of TRYBUNA LUDU and the following individuals were present: Vitaliy Korionov, PRAVDA commentator; Giorgiy Lebyazhev, trade adviser at the Soviet Embassy in Warsaw; Mikhail Krapivin, press adviser; Vyacheslav Zamotayev, deputy economic adviser at the Soviet Embassy in Warsaw; Oleg Losoto, director of the PRAVDA office in Warsaw; Oleg Kharchenko, first secretary of the Soviet Embassy; Vitaliy Andreyev, engineer, chief consultant to the construction of the Warsaw metro; farmer, member of the PZPR CC Mieczyslaw Maksymowicz; ironworker, member of the PZPR CC Czeslaw Stepien; first deputy rector of the Academy of Social Sciences, Professor Wieslaw Iskra; director of the Center for the Study of Politics and Propaganda of the Academy of Social Sciences, Assistant Professor Janusz Kolczynski, and the editor-in-chief of TRYBUNA LUDU, Jerzy Majka.

/12232
CSO: 2600/367

## NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMISSION VIEWS MILITARY POLITICAL TRAINING

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22-23 Feb 86 p 8

[Text] On 21 February, the Sejm National Defense Commission under the chairmanship of deputy Henryk Jablonski held a traveling meeting at the Janek Krasicki Higher Air Force Officers School in Deblin.

Deputies learned of the operation of the school, of the process of teaching and training and of the essential conditions of officer cadets, ensign cadets and students of the air force high school. They visited a teaching-learning base and other school facilities. They discussed problems of recruiting candidates to military vocational schools, stressing the need to enrich and expand the activities of the local organs of the state administration, educational authorities, sociopolitical organizations and youth organizations in order to broaden the drawing power of these schools.

Issues related to military high schools were discussed based on the example of the WOSL Zwirka and Wigura Air Force High School. Besides the Deblin High School, the following also are in operation at present: the air force high school in Zielona Gora, military liberal arts high schools in Lublin, Torun and Wroclaw and the Military Music High School in Gdansk. These schools enjoy great success, proof of which is the number of candidates vying to be accepted that exceeds the number of openings many times over.

The following deputies participated in the discussion: Henryk Jablonski, Tadeusz Rostkowski, Andrzej Trzaskalski, Ryszard Najsznerski, Stanislaw Gucwa, Jerzy Szmajdzinski and Jerzy Wilk. During the discussion it was pointed out that military education is implementing successfully the envisaged teaching-training program. It was emphasized that the results achieved in the initial period of operation of the military liberal arts high schools opened last year confirm the validity of the solutions adopted. A great deal of attention was paid to improving the forms and conditions of the teaching-training work of military high schools and to ensuring them a material base that corresponds to their specific nature. The need also was noted for constant patronage over them and for the granting to them of effective aid by the administrative authorities of the given area.

The commission accepted favorably the report on plans to open another military liberal arts high school this year in Czestochowa. At the same time it stressed

that given the tremendous social need, the further expansion of the network of such institutions should be facilitated. This recommendation was made to the appropriate local organs.

Participants in the deliberations placed flowers at the foot of the monument of the heroic fliers of the Deblin eaglets' school.

Deputy Kazimierz Pilat, chairman of the National Education and Youth Commission, took part in the meeting. Other participants included: Boguslaw Kedzia, director of the PZPR CC Science, Education and Scientific-Technical Progress Department and members of the leadership of the Ministry of Education and Upbringing, the Ministry of National Defense and the ZSMP ZG.

8536
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'FORMULA' HISTORY EDUCATION ADDS TO SOCIOPOLITICAL TENSIONS

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 22-23 Feb 86 p 8

[Text] Jerzy Wyszkowski writes in the columns of ODRODZENIE:

"One of the reasons for the heated arguments over historical awareness is the lack of generally available books and sources allowing for rational digestion of the past. What we have available is prepared formulas and recipes and interpretations in vogue for a given time, but we have little decent historical literature (I mean primarily literature in print) (...)

"The blank pages of history also are a factor spurring on our discussions. I do not see any sense in talking about whether there are many or a few of them; it is enough that they exist (...) again we yield to the delusions that if we do not talk about certain issues, they do not exist. At the same time, we should keep in mind that concealing certain events or phenomena always works to the disadvantage of these events in the estimation of society (...)

"Thus, on the one hand, the general lack of historical literature and, on the other, the blank pages create more myths about our national history. Often they are in conflict (...) While it is very important for one to be firmly convinced about his own view, let us not close the door before a different view, let us not try to impose one compulsory interpretation of our national history (...)

"On the other hand, there should be no disagreement about the facts themselves. For the here and now, there are arguments between textbook learning, the home and other sources. We must ruthlessly build trust in the facts (...) Retaining even one blank page will not bring closer this trust in the facts."

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## MORE EFFECTIVE PARTY TRAINING PROPOSED

Warsaw ZYCIE PARTII in Polish No 5, 26 Feb 86 p 6

[Article by: MaM]

[Text] On 30 January 1986, under the chairmanship of Politburo member, CC Secretary Comrade Jozef Czyrek, the CC Ideological Commission held deliberations. The meeting was devoted to a discussion of the draft assumptions of the new party training system.

Comrade Janusz Janicki, deputy director of the Ideological Department, opened the discussion. According to his introductory remarks, during the 3 years following the 1980 collapse, there has been a rebuilding of the ideological training system both in the program sphere and in the organizational sphere. At present, training programs are being conducted in over 90 percent of party organizations for approximately 112,000 members of the lectureship and instructorship cadre. Moreover, about 27,000 persons are being trained within the framework of the Worker's Aktiv Schools. At the same time, it is important that many nonparty individuals (sometimes up to about 50 percent) are taking part in this form of training. Higher forms of ideological indoctrination, especially the Evening University of Marxism-Leninism, are functioning well.

On the other hand, the quality and effectiveness of training cause some concern. The need likewise was noted for raising the level of general education. It was assessed that in its present form, it still does not create the proper circumstances for disseminating knowledge about the foundations of Marxism-Leninism, especially with reference to an analysis of the present day.

In consideration of the past experiences and envisaged goals of ideological work among party members, the introduction of Marxism-Leninism study groups has been proposed. The courses are to last 3 years. Upon successful completion of the program, this is to be recorded on the party identification card, and primary school equivalency is to be granted. Until the present time, about 600 such groups totaling nearly 18,000 participants have arisen. Their experiences will help to implement this new form of indoctrination more broadly and effectively.

During the very lively discussion, topics covered included what to change, in what direction to move and what methods to use to make training more

attractive and thereby considerably more effective. Many remarks and proposals were made. Most often, however, the proposal was made that the basic virtue of the modified system of party training should be its close link with practice. It was stressed during the discussion that the program cannot be an abstraction! It should be constructed so that its implementation, based on real reality, relates to the direct experiences of the participants. The belief was expressed that only such a program-structural training design allows for a better understanding and dissemination of the party's policy among its members and among nonparty individuals as well. The failure to appreciate this problem impacts the course of training sessions in a negative way. How often the course taken by training sessions is that of silent meetings with no discussion. This is related to the insufficient consideration of the importance of this issue in the ideological education process.

Much attention also was devoted to the issue of preparing the teaching cadre. It was emphasized that the lecturer and the instructor often are factors determining the level and effectiveness of training. Thus, keeping in mind the importance of this group of the aktiv in the party teaching process and its role in this process, we must be concerned over its proper selection and we also must create suitable conditions for working with this cadre. This obligation applies to all levels and elements of party operation. However, to enable this cadre to measure up to the times and to the current needs of the party, its work should be aided by innovation and technology that penetrates all fields of our life. In choosing a source of information, modernday man considers not only its scope or content, but also modern methods of transmission. Thus, it becomes necessary to make party training more attractive from this viewpoint as well!

Both the assessment emanating from the past course of the indoctrination process and the recommendations and proposals for changing the entire party training system for the future prepared by the CC Ideological Department were viewed favorably. Their straightforwardness and critical view and the validity of selection of directions of action were emphasized.

As the commission's deliberations concluded, Comrade J. Czyrek took the floor. He assessed the discussion as interesting and stated that it dealt with subject matter of special importance. This emanates from the function of our party to be concerned constantly over the level of knowledge of its members. The comrade secretary emphasized however that this function must be shared by all party elements and the entire party apparatus. They should take an active part in this, for the mere conviction and belief that the level of knowledge must be raised do not guarantee the proper attitudes and state of awareness. The speaker stated that as training develops knowledge, it also should mold the skills to assess phenomena properly and independently; it should become a forum for authentic discussion. Taking into account the remarks made during the discussion, the CC secretary advised the continuation of work on the given document.

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## PARTY ACTIVITIES CALENDAR 3-16 FEBRUARY 1986

Warsaw ZYCIE PARTII in Polish 26 Feb 86 p 20

[Text] The Session of the Politburo

4 February. The Politburo acquainted itself with motions from discussions of the PRON on the subject of the state and prospects for national understanding and directions for the development of the movement:

-- it reviewed information on the results of the coordination of five-year plans between Poland and the CEMA countries,

-- it adopted the timetable for the precongress campaign,

-- it acquainted itself with the actions undertaken for the purpose of increasing the effectiveness of the battle against the symptoms of social pathology,

-- it reviewed information about the state of sanitation and hygiene in the country.

Consultations and Meetings

3 February. In the Central Committee of the PZPR, there was a consultative session for the secretaries of Provincial Committees, devoted to the ideological-propaganda problems connected with preparations for the 10th Party Congress. The consultation was led by the Central Committee secretary, Henryk Bednarski, with the participation of the Deputy Politburo member, Central Committee secretary, Jan Glowczyk.

-- Under the leadership of Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, deputy Politburo member, there took place a consultation of the directors of the sectors of the intra-party economy of Provincial Committees devoted to the discussion of financial-economic tasks in the party in 1986. Kazimierz Morawski, the chairman of the CKR [Central Revision Committee], participated in the consultation.

-- At a meeting with press, radio and television journalists from socialist countries and with the press attaches of the embassies of those countries, the key problems of the 24th Central Committee Plenum were presented by the following department chiefs of the Central Committee: Boguslaw Kedzia, of the

Science, Education and Scientific-Technological Progress Department, and Leszek Miller, of Youth Affairs, Physical Culture and Tourism Department.

5 February. A session of the Senate and Executive of the University Committee of the Academy of Social Sciences took place. Prof Henryk Bednarski, secretary of the Central Committee, participating in the session, thanked the current rector, Prof Marian Orzechowski, deputy Politburo member, and acquainted the gathering with the Politburo decisions to entrust the function of Rector of the Academy of Social Sciences to Prof Jarema Maciszewski, and the function of the Deputy Rector to Prof Bronislaw Ratus. Wladyslaw Honkisz, director of the Cadre Department of the Central Committee, also participated.

--- In the Center for Party Courses of the Central Committee in Warsaw, a consultation of the chiefs of the departments (sectors) of the political cadre of the provincial committee took place. Its subject was the basic problems of the realization of party personnel policy. The deliberations were chaired by Wladyslaw Honkisz, director of the Cadre Department of the Central Committee,

7 February. In the CKKP [Central Party Control Commission], there took place a meeting of its leadership with representatives of the leaderships of the organs of state and social control and of prosecution, during which cooperation over the past year was summed up. The consultation was chaired by Tadeusz Nowicki, the deputy chief of the CKKP.

--- In the Center for Party Courses of the Central Committee, there took place a consultation of the directors of cadre departments (bureaus) and of the training of ministries, central offices and cooperative unions, on the subject of the state of implementation of the assumptions of the PZPR cadre policy. The consultation was chaired by Wladyslaw Honkisz, chief of the Cadre Department of the Central Committee.

--- In the Center for Party Courses of the Central Committee, there took place a national meeting of POP [Basic Party Organization] secretaries operating in the groups of vocational schools. Participants in the meeting met, among others, with Boguslaw Kedzia, chief of the Science, Education and Scientific-Technological Progress Department.

9 February. Wojciech Jaruzelski, first Secretary of the Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, received Polish Ambassador to Hungary, Jerzy Zielinski.

10 February. A protocol was signed in Warsaw on cooperation between Polish-Soviet Friendship Societies. The signing of the documents by Stanislaw Wronski, chairman of the TPP-R [Polish-Soviet Friendship Society], and member of the presidium of the ZRTP [expansion unknown], Wyaczeslaw Zalamow, was attended by, among others, Henryk Bednarski, Central Committee secretary, and Soviet Ambassador Wladimir Browikow.

11-12 February. The Mining Commission of the Central Committee, at a session in Katowice, discussed the problems of technical progress in the mining of anthracite and brown coal and the prospects for scientific-technical cooperation with foreign countries. The deliberations were chaired by Politburo Member Jerzy Romanik.

12 February. Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Tadeusz Porebski, Chairman of the Deputy Club of the PZPR, met in Central Committee Headquarters with participants in the Warsaw consultative forum of chairmen of groups of the Interparliamentary Union of socialist countries.

13 February. The Central Committee's International Commission discussed the government draft of the "The Program of Work with Polonia in Capitalist Countries in the Years 1986-1990." In connection with Stefan Olszowski's resignation from the position of the chairman, the Commission nominated Marian Orzechowski, Deputy Polituro member and minister of Foreign Affairs; Ernest Kucza, chief of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Central Committee, was nominated the secretary of the Commission.

--- A session of Provincial Committee secretaries devoted to the key problems of social policy took place under the leadership of Marian Wozniak, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary.

14 February. Jan Glowczyk, deputy Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, participated in the annual meeting with Soviet press correspondents in Poland, organized by the Chief Board of the "Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch" publishing house.

--- The editorial committee for the publication of the "Collected Works" of Wladyslaw Gomulka met in a session at the Central Committee headquarters. Henryk Bednarski, Central Committee secretary, presided.

Groups and Organizations

5 February. The Provincial Committee in Kalisz discussed the tasks of party members and organizations in the realization of the resolution of the 23rd Central Committee Plenum and in the pre-election campaign. Jan Glowczyk, deputy Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary, and Antoni Banaszak, deputy chief of the Political-Organizational Department of the Central Committee, participated in the deliberations.

--- Stanislaw Bejger, deputy Politburo member and first secretary of the Gdansk Provincial Committee, participated in the meeting of the division party organization in the PLO [Polish Ocean Lines], inaugurating the pre-election campaign in the province.

6 February. The Provincial Commitee in Ostroleka discussed the directives for the socioeconomic development of the province in the years 1986-1990.

--- Jan Glowczyk, deputy Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, participated in the meeting with the political-economic aktiv of the J.

Marchlewski Construction Industry Works in Lodz, which discussed the participation of party members in discussions preparatory to the 10th Congress.

7 February. The Provincial Committee in Konin discussed the tasks of the provincial party organization in the campaign before the 10th Party Congress.

--- The political-economic aktiv of the "H. Cegielski" Machine Industry Works acquainted itself with the preprations for the 10th Congress of the PZPR. During the meeting, in which Stanislaw Kalkus, deputy member of the Politburo, participated, party cards were handed to the new party members.

--- In the Lenin Steelworks in Krakow a meeting of the first secretaries of the POP, lectors and party training instructors, took place. During the meeting preparations for the discussion on the draft of the party program were discussed. Wladyslaw Loranc, chief of the Ideological Department of the Central Committee, took part.

--- Waldemar Swirgon, Central Commitee secretary, and Witold Nawrocki, chief of the Central Committee Culture Department, participated in a meeting with a group of Polish writers, in the Ministry of Culture and Science. The merited writers were decorated with high state honors.

9 February. Jan Glowczyk, deputy Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, met in Katowice with the party aktiv of the journalist milieu. The tasks of the mass media before the 10th Party Congress, were discussed.

--- The Provincial Committee executive in Zielona Gora met with over 600 POP and OOP [Branch Party Organization] secretaries and with a group of the aktiv of the lowest level party organizations. The slogan of the meeting was: "The party is the organizer of the cooperation of the forces of progress and development." In the meeting, Kazimierz Cypryniak, chief of the Political-Organizational Department of the Central Committee, took part.

10 February. The party aktiv in Nowa Huta in Krakow discussed the draft of the PZPR program. Kazimierz Morawski, chief of the CKR [Central Control Commission] participated in the meeting.

--- Central Committee Secretary Henryk Bednarski participated in the consultative session of the ideological aktiv in Pila, which inaugurated the precongress discussion in the region.

11 February. Politburo Member Albin Siwak participated in the open meeting of the POP of the editorial board of the First Channel of Polish Television. The problems of socialist morals, lawfullness and party members' attitudes, were discussed.

12 February. The Provincial Committee in Olsztyn discussed the tasks of party groups and organizations in the realization of socioeconomic goals in 1986 and the tasks of the provincial party organization in the precongres campaign.

--- Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of State, participated in the meeting of the POP of the prefab section of the Szczecin Shipyard. It was devoted to the discussion of the tasks of party members in the precongress campaign.

13 February. Central Committee Secretary Henryk Bednarski took part in a meeting of the party aktiv in Swidwin, Koszalin Province, innaugurating discussion on the draft party program.

14 February. Politburo Member and Premier, Zbigniew Messner, took part in a meeting in Krakow devoted to the role of science in the Krakow environment in the service of the Polish economy.

--- Florian Siwicki, deputy Politburo member, minister of National Defense, general of the Army, met with the leadership aktiv of Gdansk Province. Stanislaw Bejger, deputy Politburo member and first secretary of the Gdansk Province Party Committee, was the host.

--- In Gdansk, there took place a gathering of the provincial aktiv devoted to combatting disturbance of the norms of social coexistence, problems of social pathology, and activities aimed at improving the moral health of the nation. Stanislaw Bejger, deputy Politburo member and first secretary of the provincial party organization, chaired the gathering and Jozef Baryla, Central Committee Secretary, took part in it.

Interparty Cooperation

In Belfast, the proceedings of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of Ireland ended. The PZPR was represented at the Congress by Bogdan Prus, first secretary of the Radom party organization, Jan Bisztyga, deputy director of the Information Department of the Central Committee.

9 February. A PZPR delegation to the 3rd Cuban Communist Party Congress ended its stay in Cuba. The delegation was made up of Jan Wozniak, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, Jerzy Urbanski, chairman of the CKKP, and Czeslaw Dega, the Polish ambassador to Cuba. Marian Wozniak, the delegation chairman, delivered a speech of greetings from the podium of the congress and was received by Raul Castro Ruz, the second secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party,

--- Stefan Zawodzinski, the Director of the Agricultural Department of the Central Committee, completed a working visit of a few days to Czechoslovakia. During the course of a visit to northern Moravia, he familiarized himself with the agricultural situation and the agricultural food industry and met with the party leadership of the province.

11 February. Jozef Baryla, Central Committee secretary, received a delegation from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania--with its Secretary Nikolaj Dybienko--which is visiting Poland on the invitation of the Suwalki province party committee. Ernest Kucza, director of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Central Committee, and Waldemar Berdyga, first

secretary of the Suwalki provincial party organization, took part in the talks. Ambassador of the USSR, Wladimir Browikow, was present.

--- Wladyslaw Loranc, director of the Ideological Department of the Central Committee, visited the German Democratic Republic. He delivered lectures at the Polish Information and Cultural Center as well as at the Institute of Marxism-Leninism of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party [NSPJ] on the subject of the problems of ideological work of the PZPR before its 10th Congress.

13 February. Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, met with Erich Mueckenberger, Politburo member and chairman of the Central Party Control Commission of the German Socialist Unity Party. Jerzy Urbanski, chairman of the Central Party Control Commission also met with E. Mueckenberger.

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## PZPR ACTIVITIES CALENDAR: 6-19 JANUARY 1986

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSAWY in Polish No 3, 29 Jan 86 p 19

[Unattributed report: "Party Chronicle: 6-19 January 1986"]

[Text] Sessions of the Central Committee Politburo:

14 Jan

The Politburo:

-- Considered the program and organizational assumptions of the 24th Central Committee Plenum, at which prospects for changes and improvements in the system of enlightenment and higher education will be discussed;

-- Accepted a report on the implementation of the resolution of the Ninth Central Committee Plenum dealing with problems of the rising generation.

Session of the Commission for Drafting the Party Program:

10 Jan

-- Under the chairmanship of Central Committee Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski a session of the Commission for Drafting the Party Program was held. A revised version of the draft was discussed with the intent of recommending that document to the Central Committee at its next plenary session. The session was also attended by the Politburo members and Central Committee secretaries Jozef Czyrek, Hieronim Kubiak, Marian Orzechowski and Henryk Bednarski.

Conferences and Meetings:

6 Jan

-- First Central Committee Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski, together with Politburo members, Central Committee secretaries and chairmen of the CKR [Central Audit Commission] and the CKKP [Central Party Control Commission, met at the seat of the Central Committee with veterans of the worker movement. One hundred and sixty merited party activists were awarded the

Ludwik Warynski Badge.
-- Marshal of Poland Michal Zymierski was visited by Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Jozef Czyrek and Central Committee Secretary Jozef Baryla. Jozef Czyrek decorated the Marshal with the Ludwik Warynski Badge on transmitting best wishes from First Central Committee Secretary Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

7 Jan

-- Central Committee Secretary Zbigniew Michalek received the Chairman of the Central Council of Cooperatives, Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Indrich Zahradnik, during the latter's sojourn in Poland.

8 Jan

-- During its sojourn in Poland the delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, headed by Army General Chu Huy Man, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, chairman of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Vietnamese People's Army, was received by First Central Committee Secretary and Chairman of the PRL Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski. The participants in the conversation included Central Committee Secretary Jozef Baryla and Director of the Foreign Affairs Department under the Central Committee Ernest Kucza. The Ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Nguyan Trong was present.

-- First Central Committee Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski received the Ambassador of the Republic of Cuba Narciso Martin More Diaz.

-- The Commission for the Protection of Public Health and Environment under the Central Committee discussed the assumptions of the draft plan and budget for public health and social welfare for the year 1986. Its deliberations were chaired by Politburo Member Stanislaw Opalko.

-- In Kiekrz near Poznan was held the 13th Central Conference on Rational Management of the Armed Forces. Its deliberations were chaired by Candidate Member of the Politburo and Minister of National Defense Army General Florian Siwicki.

9 Jan

-- The Ideology Commission under the Central Committee ended its 2-day deliberations at a circuit session in Wroclaw. Party activity in the milieux of the intelligentsia was discussed. The deliberations were chaired by Candidate Member of the Politburo Marian Orzechowski.

-- At the Royal Castle in Warsaw was held a meeting of artists and cultural activists with representatives of party and state authorities. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Prof Zbigniew Messner. Also present were the Politburo Members and Central Committee secretaries Jozef Czyrek, Jozef Baryla and Waldemar Swirgon.

-- First Central Committee Secretary and Chairman of the Council of State Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski received, in the presence of Politburo Member and Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner, the Supreme Commander of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty Countries Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov and the Chief of Staff of the United Armed Forces Army General Anatoliy Gribkov. The conversations were attended by Candidate Member of the Politburo and Minister of National Defense Army Gen Florian Siwicki and the Chief of General Staff of the Polish Army General of Arms Jozef Uzycki.

-- Candidate Member of the Politburo and Secretary of the Central Committee Jan Glowczyk took part in a session of the Press Council at which the development of the material-technical base of press, radio and television as assumed in the 1986-1990 National Socioeconomic Plan, was analyzed.

10 Jan

-- The inaugural session of the Council for Science and Technology Progress and Applications under the Central Committee was held. Its deliberations were chaired by its chairman, Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Tadeusz Porebski. The vice chairman of the Council is Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Marian Wozniak.

-- The 2-day seminar on "The CPSU on the Eve of the 27th CPSU Congress" was ended in Warsaw. It was attended by a 200-member party aktiv group. Central Committee Secretary Jozef Czyrek and Candidate Member of the Politburo and Secretary of the Central Committee Jan Glowczyk met with the seminar participants. The seminar was directed by Director of the Information Department under the Central Committee Jerzy Lazarz.

-- The Presidium of the Commission on Women under the Central Committee met with the chairpersons of commissions and sections on women under province party echelons with the object of exchanging experience and defining issues relating to women that should be raised during the campaign prior to the 10th Congress. The deliberations were chaired by Politburo Member Zofia Grzyb and attended by Director of the Socio-Occupational Department under the Central Committee Stanislaw Gabrielski.

13 Jan

-- The Culture Commission under the Central Committee discussed the status of and prospects for the conservation of relics and the maintenance of museums. Its deliberations were chaired by Politburo Member Hieronim Kubiak.

15 Jan

-- The Commission on Social Policies under the Central Committee considered the government draft of a decree for increasing pensions and annuities in 1986 and examined reports on the status of the work on collective labor bargaining agreements. Its deliberations were chaired by the commission's vice chairperson Zofia Wilczynska.

16 Jan

-- The Youth Commission under the Central Committee discussed the material prepared for the 24th Central Committee Plenum insofar as it relates to the implementation of the resolution of the Ninth Central Committee Plenum on youth affairs. The commission also examined reports presented by youth associations on the implementation of tasks addressed to them by the Politburo as regards the implementation of the resolution of the Ninth Central Committee Plenum. Its deliberations were chaired by Politburo Member Tadeusz Czechowicz.

17 Jan

-- A plenary session of the CKR considered a report on the auditing activities of the CKR during the second half of 1985 and discussed draft theses of the CKR report to the 10th PZPR Congress. Its deliberations were chaired by CKR Chairman Kazimierz Morawski.

18-19 Jan

-- A conference of first secretaries of province party committees was held. The conference, attended by Central Committee secretaries, chairmen of the CKR and the CKKP, and directors of Central Committee departments, was chaired by First Central Committee Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski.

At Party Echelons and Organizations:

8 Jan

-- The Lomza Province PZPR Committee discussed the tasks of the province party organization as regards preparations for the 10th party congress. Its plenary session elected Mieczyslaw Czerniakowski, hitherto organizational secretary, to the post of first secretary of the province committee. The following were elected as province-committee secretaries: Marek Strzalinski and Jan Zarzecki. The deliberations were attended by Candidate Member of the Politburo and Secretary of the Central Committee Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak and Director of the Socio-Occupational Department under the Central Committee Stanislaw Gabrielski.

-- Politburo Member Stanislaw Kalkus took part in a session of the Poznan Province People's Council dealing with the program for cultural development of the Wielkopolska region.

9 Jan

-- Politburo Member Albin Siwak took part in a session of the Commission for Proposals, Grievances and Signals for the Population under the Walbrzych Province PZPR Committee, at which its performance last year was assessed.

--The Koszalin Province PZPR Committee evaluated the activities of local party echelons against the background of the political and socioeconomic situation in the province.

-- The Poznan Province PZPR Committee discussed the directions of the province's socioeconomic development in the years 1986-1990. Its deliberations were attended by Politburo Member Stanislaw Kalkus.

10 Jan

-- The Leszno Province PZPR Committee discussed organizational matters. In connection with the retirement of First Province Party Committee Secretary Jan Plociniczak, the hitherto Organizational Secretary Stanislaw Sawicki was elected the new first province party committee secretary. The deliberations were attended by Central Committee Secretary Zbigniew Michalek as well as by Director of the Office of Letters and Inspections under the Central Committee Marian Kot and Deputy Director of the Cadre Policy Department under the Central Committee Jerzy Wojcik.

-- Politburo Member Kazimierz Barcikowski attended a meeting of the branch party organization at Department K2 of the A. Warski Szczecin Shipyard, at which the program of preparations for the 10th Congress was discussed.

11 Jan

-- The Torun Province PZPR Committee discussed the tasks of the province party organization as regards implementing socioeconomic tasks for 1986. Its deliberations were chaired by Politburo Member and First Province Party Committee Secretary Stanislaw Opalko. In connection with his retirement, Stanislaw Opalko addressed to the plenum a request to relieve him of the post of first province party committee secretary. The province committee entrusted this post to Wladyslaw Plewniak, hitherto the organizational secretary. The deliberations were attended by Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Jozef Czyrek as well as by Director of the Ideology Department under the Central Committee Wladyslaw Loranc.

-- The Gdansk Province PZPR Committee outlined the tasks of the province party organization in the economic domain for 1986. Its deliberations were attended by Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Marian Wozniak and chaired by Candidate Member of the Politburo and First Province Party Committee Secretary Stanislaw Bejger.

-- Politburo Member Stanislaw Kalkus took part in the inauguration of "The Maritime Year in Education," held at the Ensemble of Economics Schools No 2 in Szczecin.

13 Jan

-- The Radom Province PZPR Committee discussed the tasks of the province party organization as regards preparations for the 10th Congress and evaluated party activities intended to promote the housing situation. Its deliberations were attended by Politburo Member Zofia Grzyb, Director of the Department of Intraparty Administration under the Central Committee Antoni Gorny and Deputy Director of the Economics Department under the Central Committee Andrzej Dobrucki.

-- The Elblag Province PZPR Committee considered the tasks of the province party organization regarding preparations for the 10th Congress as well as in the light of the resolution of the 13th Central Committee Plenum. In connection with the transfer to other work of the heretofore First Province Party Committee Secretary Jerzy Prusiecki, Boleslaw Smagala was elected the new first province party committee secretary. The deliberations were attended by Central Committee Secretary Zbigniew Michalek and Director of the Cadre Policy Department under the Central Committee Wladyslaw Honkisz.

-- Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Jozef Czyrek familiarized himself, at a meeting with the political and administrative heads of Rzeszow Province, with the region's socioeconomic situation and the course of preparations for the 10th party congress. J. Czyrek also took part in a meeting of the branch party organization at the Mechanics Department of the Rzeszow WSK [Transportation Equipment Plant], of which he is a member.

-- Politburo Member Albin Siwak met with the party aktiv of the Province Sanitary-Epidemiological Station in Warsaw.

14 Jan

-- The Slupsk Province PZPR Committee determined the tsks of the province party organization in the campaign on the eve of the 10th PZPR Congress. Concerning organizational matters, the plenum accepted the request of the heretofore First Province Party Committee Secretary Edward Szydlik and relieved him of his duties. Zygmunt Czarzasty, heretofore deputy director of the Socio-Occupational Department under the Central Committee, was elected the new first province party committee secretary.

15 Jan

-- The Czestochowa Province PZPR Committee discussed the tasks of the province party organization in the campaign on the eve of the 10th party congress. Its deliberations were attended by Politburo Member Stanislaw Kalkus.

-- The Gorzow Wielkopolski Province PZPR Committee evaluated the implementation of resolutions of the Ninth Congress within the province party organization. As regards organizational matters, the heretofore First Province Party Committee Secretary Florian Ratajczyk asked the plenum to relieve him of his duties in connection with his transfer to diplomatic service. The heretofore Ambassador of the PRL to Yugoslavia Wiktor Kinecki was elected the new first province party committee secretary. The deliberations were attended by Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Marian Wozniak.

-- The Zamosc Province PZPR Committee discussed the directions of the province's development in the years 1986-1990. As regards organizational matters, the plenum accepted the resignation of the heretofore First Province Party Committee Secretary Wladyslaw Kowol, in connection with his transfer to other work. The heretofore Governor of Zamosc Province Marian

Wysocki was elected the new first province party committee secretary. The deliberations were attended by Central Committee Secretary Waldemar Swirgon and Director of the Cadre Policy Department under the Central Committee Wladyslaw Honkisz.

16 Jan

-- The Szczecin Province PZPR Committee discussed the tasks of the province party organization as regards increasing the effectiveness of economic management. Its deliberations were attended by Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Marian Wozniak.

-- The Biala Podlaska Province PZPR Committee discussed the participation of the province party organization in the implementation of socioeconomic tasks in 1986. Its plenum was attended by Director of the Economic Department under the Central Committee Marek Holdakowski.

17 Jan

-- Central Committee Secretary Zbigniew Michalek took part in the ceremony of awarding the Order of Banner of Labor 2nd Class to the Kolaczkowo State Farm in Konin Province.

18 Jan

-- The party committee at the Wroclaw Polytechnic discussed the status, prospects and development of the academic cadre at this engineering school. Its deliberations were attended by Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Tadeusz Porebski and Director of the Department for Science, Education and Technological Progress under the Central Committee Boguslaw Kedzia.

Interparty Cooperation:

7 Jan

-- During his sojourn in Hanoi Deputy Prime Minister and Chairman of the Planning Commission under the Council of Ministers Manfred Gorywoda pinned highest Polish decorations on eminent Vietnamese personages. The Grand Ribbon of the PRL Order of Merit was conferred on Member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese CP and Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Phan Van Dong. The Commandery with the Star of the PRL Order of Merit was conferred on the members of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese CP the deputy ministers Vo Nguyen Giap and To Hu, as well as on the candidate members of the Politburo Deputy Minister Dong Si Nguyen and Minister of Foreign Affairs Nguyen Co Thach. The Commandery of the PRL Order of Merit was conferred on Secretary of the Central Committe of the Vietnamese CP Hoang Tung and Member of the Central Committee and Director of the Foreign Affairs Department under the Central Committee Vu Quang.

17 Jan

-- Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Jozef Czyrek met with Secretary General of Morocco's Party of Progress and Socialism Ali Yata. On

the same day Jozef Czyrek met with Member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Chilean CP Volodia Teitelboim. J. Czyrek also received Member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Venezuelan CP Eduardo Gallegos Mancer.

14-18 Jan

-- A visit was paid to Moscow by Editor-in-Chief of TRYBUNA LUDU Jerzy Majka upon the invitation of the editorial board of the PRAVDA daily, the organ of the CPSU Central Committee. Concluding his visit, J. Majka was received by CPSU Central Committee Secretary Mikhail Zimyanin. Also present were Editor-in-Chief of PRAVDA Viktor Afanas'yev and PRL Ambassador Wlodzimierz Natorf.

1386
CSO: 2600/272

## SZCZECIN PZPR, GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS MEET UNAFFILIATED AKTIVS

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1-2 Mar 86 p 2

[Report of meeting by H. Prawda]

[Text] -- How close is the vision of the future, presented in the draft of the PZPR program, to your own strivings and aspirations?

--Does your opinion of the program agree with the opinions of your friends and colleagues? If not, on which points does it differ?

Those were some of the questions asked at a meeting of a 300-person group of unaffiliated aktiv with members of the party and state leadership of Szczecin Province. We will have to wait for the results of the poll questionnaire; however, the first statements by the unaffiliated workers and employees of large and small enterprises and institutions show that this form of invitation to wide-scale public discussion on the draft program met with approval. As Arkadiusz Dalak, a farm worker from Przybiernow, said in a conversation with a journalist: The party program for the 10th Congress affects all of the people and the entire country, and because of this, the broadest masses of working people should express their opinions and submit their comments and suggestions.

Here are some other opinions which were expressed at the Szczecin meeeting.

Tadeusz Kopanski, employee in Swinoujscie ENERGOPOL: The draft PZPR program looks to the future of our economic development and progress. Much can be done in this regard by the entire maritime economy, whose goals thus far are being implemented only partially. The large Swinoujscie fishing-shipbuilding-port center is an example of this. The potable-water shortage is growing. This affects not only the health spa, but also the future of Swinoujscie as one of the most importance maritime centers on the Baltic.

Konrad Makuch, teacher from Szczecin: Even the best programs remain on paper if they are not very scrupulously implemented every day by all working people: workers, farmers and intellectuals. To do this, personal responsibility on every job must be increased. Above all, we must take a very strong position on the growing waste of public property and the failure to do the work which is required by the normal job contract. Penalties for waste are too mild to produce good results.

9295
CSO: 2600/329

## AIR DEFENSE UNIT DISCUSSES PZPR PROGRAM DRAFT

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1-2 Mar 86 p 2

[Text] (PAP) The meeting of the Primary Party Organization (PPO) in the First Fighter Aircraft Regiment, "Warsaw," of the National Air Defense, held on 28 February, was devoted to a discussion of the draft PZPR program.

In a paper delivered by PPO first secretary, Capt Jacek Niegodzinski, and in the discussion, it was emphasized that the draft is a document which outlines the party's real tasks into the 21st century.

Much attention was given to the goals and tasks contained in the program which deal with the country's socioeconomic development and the struggle for peace and the security of the state.

General of Arms Florian Siwicki, Politburo member and minister of defense, who attended the meeting, underscored the importance of the nationwide discussion of the draft program. This demonstrates the party's great sensitivity and the feeling of responsibility expressed in statements made by party members. He also discussed certain aspects of the country's sociopolitical situation with its international determinants.

9295
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## LODZ PZPR COMMITTEE, FACTORY REPS MEET

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Feb 86 p 2

[Text] (PAP) Replying to the demands of party members made during the pre-Congress discussion that there be closer contacts between party echelons and plant organizations, members of the secretariat of the Lodz Committee (LC), first secretary of the LC and Politburo member Tadeusz Czechowicz, and the executive board and workers, members of the LC plenum, in separate groups, visited six plants in Lodz Province on 27 February. Conversations were held with shop workers, party members, youth, trade unionists, and workers' self-management activists.

These visits gave rise to many concrete suggestions. Here are some of them: There is a great need on the part of workers for sincere, open talks; attention should be given to plant information systems, because frequently workers do not know even the most important problems of their factories. Comments were also noted on the subject of the attitudes of some representatives of the management staff, who do not always observe the principle that they are first a comrade, and only then a manager.

All of the suggestions were included in the LC executive board's work plan. Many matters were referred for settlement to the appropriate organizations, ensuring the plant committee's reliable information on this subject. It was decided to continue this form of contacts.

9295
CSO: 2600/329

## WLOCLAWEK NITROGEN PLANT HOSTS 'SOCIAL PATHOLOGY' TALKS

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Mar 86 p 2

[Article by Marek Badtke: "The Party is Not Alone in the Struggle Against Wrongdoing"]

[Text] "We often choose foreign expressions when we feel helpless. That is how I explain the presence of the words 'social pathology' in our life," said Jozef Marciszewski, a metalworker at the Nitrogen Plant, at yesterday's meeting in Wloclawek. "The workers believe that we are always attacking the elimination of social scourges like a 'dog attacks a porcupine.'"

And they translate the word "pathology" as a sign of "sick logic." Therefore, we must show more determination in combating those phenomena which are in contradiction to humanistic values and the moral standards of socialism. Adventurers, speculators, drunks and drug addicts should not feel that they will go unpunished. The same with people who change jobs at whim. "It is high time we fully respected the laws which were established to deal with all evidences of wrongdoing," said Czeslaw Tyczkowski, foreman in the Radziejow MEPROZET.

The statements made at the meeting held in Wloclawek on 3 March, which was devoted to the struggle for the nation's moral health, were full of emotion, and often passion, and there were many of them. Jozef Baryla, PZPR CC secretary, was present.

The elimination or reduction of negative aspects must also be accompanied by popularization of sterling examples and attitudes. That is the viewpoint that was presented by Jaroslaw Skowronski, farmer from Kowal gmina, inspector in IRCh; Regina Szychulska, farmer, ZSL activist; Rev Marian Bienioszek, curate of the Evangelical-Augsburg parish in Wloclawek; and Henryk Kowszewicz, assessor in the Wloclawek Regional Court.

In a town known for its workers' traditions, especially strong demands were that the morality of work be guaranteed. The relaxation of discipline on the job, waste, indifference as to quality of production, lack of internal controls and toleration of these aspects by the management group--those are the reasons for the delays in overcoming economic difficulties.

The party is not alone in its struggle with all kinds of distortions in public life. This was shown by the proceedings at the meeting in Wloclawek, where representatives of ZSL, SD, the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, IRCh, catholic societies, and churches of various denominations, spoke out. In condemning wrongdoing, we must shape, and then carefully cultivate, socialist values and models. A united front of people who are active and sensitive, created by various forces and groups, should help in this effort. In this work, which is called the moral health of the nation, we must all begin with ourselves, our neighbor, and our own surroundings, said one of those attending the conference in Wloclawek.

The present stage of normalization of Polish life, said Jozef Baryla, when strong political passions are fading and people want to live calmly in peace, greater respect for work and law is required. But to achieve this we must fully unite all of the forces of people of good will and good deeds. Party members have a special task, he said. In practice, party membership means integrity, honesty and conscientiousness. In leading the striving to clear the Polish landscape of all signs of wrongdoing, we must begin with ourselves in removing the obstacles which stand in the way of our achieving the full moral health of our nation.

9295
CSO: 2600/329

DIFFERING VIEWS OF 'COALITION' RULE, 'PROLETARIAN DICTATORSHIP'

Too Much Dialogue

Warsaw NOWE DROGI in Polish No 1, Jan 86 pp 149-150

[First paragraph is introduction by NOWE DROGI No 1, Jan 86

[Letter by Bonawentura Kaiser]

[Text] After reading Professor Sylwester Zawadzki's article, "The Development of Socialist Democracy and the Coalition Method of Exercising Authority," I would like to mention a few observations and reflections which came to me in my everyday practice of the coalition method of exercising authority on the lowest level.

Why has the term "dictatorship of the proletariat" almost completely disappeared from our political vocabulary? Is it because the term betrays our present and potential allies? Or is it because in this transitional period, as we build the foundations of socialism--we unfortunately do not really know ourselves where we are on the road to socialism--the party can fulfill its leading role without as dictatorship of the proletariat? Or, having set as our primary goal understanding, dialogue, and gaining the support of a broad section of the population, do we sometimes renounce our ideological identity as a Marxist party? Or do the present activities not lead to a continuation and a realization, in a changed form, of the thesis of the moral and political identity of the nation?

That which separates us and makes us different from our coalition allies quietly leads to ideological confusion in our ranks--to the ideological undermining of the party. It is true that as a party we possess no complete certainty on the question of the political model of socialism and the leading

role of our party. Our allies possess complete certainty on this question, or have possessed it in recent years. Through the activists of the fundamental cells of these parties a singular model of Polish socialism is promoted and popularized--a socialism of small producers. This model has recently gained more and more supporters, even among the working class, from which a sizable portion of this stratum is descended, as well as from the class of small producers themselves. In the broad social sense this model begins to be the only road for achieving some sort of personal welfare. The young intellectual technicians have also begun to support this model, because they do not see a chance for themselves in the ossified and structures of our industries, which are unfavorable to innovations. People are terrified of big capitalism, but not of small capitalism.

When we speak of the development of socialist democracy, of the coalition method of exercising authority, we cannot forget that the years 1980-1981 have left indelible marks on people's consciousness. Many still have the embedded and continually developing conviction that the Polish model of socialism does not demand that the PZPR play the exclusive leading role.

Let us not say that the class structure, i.e., the predominance of the working class, gives the party of that glass the right to a leading role in the coalition method of exercising authority. That right is weak and the principle of that leading role is poor.

The agricultural structure is changing in Poland. If we want to have something to eat and the food to be cheap, we must increase the territory of peasant farming. Let us say openly that the time of the traditional peasant economy in Poland is ending, and the time is coming for a farmers' economy, with a territory increased to the limits expressed in the agricultural reform. A rich peasantry, controlling almost 70 percent of the arable land, and rich craftsmen, conscious of their economic strength, will want to play a leading role in the country--their own interests will demand it. Then the small producer sector will not only be a basis for establishing all kinds of counterrevolutionary movements, but these movements will also enjoy strong support in this sector. Economically strong classes will have to try to break free from the leadership of the working class, which will limit the further growth of their riches. First they will try to draw the working class to their side, with a self-governed Poland as their motto, in order to break it apart and weaken it through creating from it a class of small producers, caring only about their own group interests. This has already happened? Yes, but it could happen again. At the appropriate moment the opposition will attempt this. The opposition will stand on the ground of the constitutional principles of the government, but with a vision of Poland different from the party. Some publicists are summoning us into an alliance with this "constructive" opposition.

In speaking of the coalition form of exercising authority, we cannot forget the role of the Church, or rather the clerics, who for years have conducted an antigovernment indoctrination of Polish society, and whose social doctrines have found many supporters especially among the young. By conducting a dialogue with these clerics we only strengthen their political authority in

society. Let us conduct a dialogue with the believers without the intermediary of the clerics.

The rank and file of the party is in favor of a reformed, socialist democracy, of cosmopolitan tolerance, of the coalition method of exercising authority, of dialogue and understanding. However, these same party members do not want the price for this to be the loss of the party's identity.

It is worth reflecting on this when discussing the socialist democracy and the coalition method of exercising authority. Too much dialogue and understanding at too great a cost may also lead the party to break with its own class and to ideological confusion. Then it might turn out that at the 11th Congress we will be a little to the left of a social democracy and at the 12th a little to the left of a Christian democracy.

## More Publicity for Divergent Views

Warsaw NOWE DROGI in Polish No 1, Jan 86 pp 151-152

[Letter by Wlodzimierz Stanislawski]

[Text] The term "the coalition method of exercising authority" has been used for a long time now in political documents and in publications. However, there has been a total lack of scientific, theoretical analysis of this concept. So I was very interested in the article of Professor Sylwester Zawadzki in No 9 of NOWE DROGI, in which the author raises many very essential theoretical problems and also presents interesting suggestions for political practices.

Professor Zawadzki states that the coalition method of exercising authority is not an accidental and transitional phenomenon under our conditions. I think that the statement that this method cannot be treated as a transitional and accidental phenomenon is quite accurate. For the author himself states that in the history of People's Poland, also in reference to the coalition method of exercising authority, the "wave line" is characteristic, i.e., occurrences of the lessening of the role of the ZSL and the SD, in which their role becomes only that of "transmission."

Fully appropriate, however, is the author's assertion that the coalition method of exercising authority results from the objective social conditions. For as long as deep social divisions occur in Polish society, with a prominent class-stratum structure expressing varied social interests, there will obviously continue to be a need for and sense in the activities of political parties and social organizations of a different type which represent their interests. After all, the thesis of achieving a state of moral and political unity in our society has been totally comprised in recent years. The consequence of recognizing the inevitability of the existence of political or social organizations representing the various interests which appear in society must in turn be the recognition of the role of these political forces as the real participants in the exercise of authority, exerting influence on decisions, and participating in the forming of the state's policies.

In S. Zawadzki's opinion, one of the essential characteristics of the coalition of the 80's is the widening of the circle of participants in this accomplishment. They are not only political parties, but also associations of Catholics and lay Christians and other social organizations and associations. This has also found expression in the creation of PRON. We must remember that a condition for the proper functioning of such a system is the acceptance by all the organizations participating in it of the program of building socialism in our country and of the leading role of our party in the whole society and in the system of participants in the coalition exercising authority.

The leading role of the PZPR, however, cannot mean a monopoly on authority. The experiences of the preceding periods show that this type of approach is disastrous both for the party itself and for society as a whole. A lack of appreciation for the role of other parties and organizations leads to a separation of the authorities from the masses of society. In lessening the permeability of information channels, the leadership does not get a complete picture of the aspirations and moods of society. On the other hand it creates the conviction in society that the party is responsible for everything. During the crisis of 1980 it led to the conviction that the party and only the party was at fault.

The coalition method of exercising authority must not only designate a share of positions in government organs, but also a share in the responsibility for making decisions and realizing them.

In conjunction with this, it seems to me that a fuller manifestation of the differences of views of the partners of this coalition is essential. Let society know what the differences of positions on individual questions rests upon, and then, who is responsible for the subsequent decisions that are made.

## In Defense of PZPR 'Leading Role'

Warsaw NOWE DROGI in Polish No 1, Jan 86 p 152

[Letter by Wojciech Kumala]

[Text] I read with great care and interest the article by S. Zawadzki, which, as I see it, is an attempt to explain the problems of the coalition method of exercising authority in Poland. In this context several questions came to mind which I will list below:

1. Does the author admit that the state is an organ of class rule?

2. Does he admit that the state is waging a class war, and is not reconciling the classes?

3. Does he admit that the period of transition from capitalism to socialism is a period of class war, that the state created during this time is a dictatorship of the proletariat against the classes possessing private means of production, with the aim of creating universal, social ownership of these means?

4. Does he admit that society in Poland is composed of classes:

a) those possessing in social rule the means of production in industry and agricutlrue--the working class;

b) those possessing the means of production in private rule: --in industry--craftsmen and capitalists, in agriculture--peasants and capitalists?

5. Does he admit that as long as classes exist in Poland the PZPR is the leading force in building socialism, that this epoch, in which we are currently living is:

a) a transitional period from capitalism to socialism;

b) that the state should be the dictatorship of the proletariat;

c) that the goal of this state of the dictatorship of the proletariat is building the foundations of socialism?

6. Does he admit that the form of the dictatorship of the proletariat--the people's democracy--demands that those nonproletarian parties working with the Marxist-Leninist party share unanimity with it, an identical program, leaving it organizationally independent?

7. According to the author and the substance of his article, wherein lies the concrete substance of the directing (leading) role of the party in the process of building socialism, given the remaining program independence of the ZSL and SD: "accepting the partnership means recognizing the independence of the parties and their independent approach to methods of performing the tasks of building socialism, the tempo of their socialist transformation, etc." (S. Zawadzki: "The Development of Socialist Democracy and the Coalition Method of Exercising Authority," NOWE DROGI No 9, 1985).

8. In the understanding of the author of the article does the coalition method of exercising authority mean the authority, the dictatorship of all classes and parties? --If so, it is senseless to speak of a class state, and at the same time with respect to the real existence of classes to speak too soon about a general national state.

Perhaps this is all concerned with a return to "to the sources," to F. Lassall.

12972/9365
CSO: 2600/270

## WARSAW CONFERENCE EVALUATES ZSP'S UNIVERSITY ROLE

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 10 Feb 86 p 2

[Text] How to present effectively the students' interests in the collegiate bodies of institutions of high education? How to achieve a real cooperation of the various agencies of the Association of Polish Students [ZSP] in managing the institutions? These were the basic questions to which answers were sought by ZSP members--student representatives to the senates of these institutions, at the conference which took place in Warsaw on 8 February of this year.

It was noted during the debate that the winter semester, which is ending soon, is, in a somewhat natural way, closing the first introductory period of implementation of the revised law on institutions of higher learning. Those decisions favor regulating the work of the institution and concentrating the activities of its self-managing and representative bodies on improved fulfilling of the basic goals of institutions of higher learning. As was emphasized in the discussions, the participation of the ZSP in these processes was effective whenever the students did not limit themselves to merely formal participation in the meetins of the senate and departmental councils, but actively brought up problems important to them and took an active part in working out ways and means of solving them.

The discussions have demonstrated the importance of the cooperation of the association with other youth organizations and political organizations active at the higher institutions to the realization of the ZSP initiatives. The experience gained so far from the participation of the ZSP representatives in the work of the senates of the institutions should be put to good use in the coming semester. The main task facing the association in the immediate future is active cooperation in improving the plans and programs of study in such manner as to secure better efficiency and better results of the didactic process.

The ZSP plans also to participate actively in working out the educational programs and their realization at the institutions. It also intends to deal with problems of the better professional preparation of graduates, improvement of forms of programming skills and starting a plan to introduce the students' work program during their term of study.

Prof Czeslaw Krolikowski, deputy minister of science and higher education, emphasized that the problems and directions of activities undertaken by the ZSP are contained in the resolution of the 22nd Plenum KC PZPR. Expansion of the role of ZSP in the life of institutions of higher learning depends in his opinion also on the active participation of the association's representatives in the work on the status of these institutions, organization of the students' self-government bodies, and working out programs of development for the institutions of higher education.

12470/6662
CSO: 2600/291

## STUDENT COMMENTARY ON ZSP EFFECTIVENESS, STUDENT ATTITUDES

Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 15 Feb 86 p 10

[Article by Mariusz Janicki]

[Text] The author is a 3d year student of Polish studies at Warsaw University. We hope that this article will provoke an exchange of opinions on the situation among the students.

The atmosphere around the higher educational institutions and students is not good. All kinds of views and opinions are circulating which are influenced also by the daily press and weekly magazines. The versions presented there have a diversified cognitive value--to put it mildly. First, people who graduated a few years ago understand little of the present situation. Besides using the worst journalistic methods, they conduct interviews using the so-called "key": ZSP party members, "Wici" (peasants' opinions), previous student self-government, an official, possibly a young scientist (closer to youth)! The picture that results from these interviews may be clear and many confirm the author's idea, but it is far from the truth. The matter is serious when we realize that a large majority of people do not have the slightest idea what an institution of higher learning really is. It is known that there are exams, deans and professors, but the rest is confusing, which I myself found out in many instances.

The present situation at the higher schools is quite complicated (I am saying this from the perspective of Warsaw University). Now it is not any more as it was even 2 or 3 years ago when the opposition mood was very strong. Today a new line of division between the students is becoming progressively more pronounced. There are attempts to make light of it, to disregard it in the name of unity of the "students brotherhood"; but the line exists and is becoming more pronounced all the time. Regarding it in the most general terms, it is a matter of a generation gap. Young people are entering the university; people with a clean slate, too young to have had any political "past." (In 1981 they were 14-15 years old.)

Being less interested in political problems is connected with the desire of taking advantage of all the prerogatives available to students. Who can best deliver those? Obviously the legal organization--the ZSP. One of

its members once said to his antagonists: "You people keep up with your conspiracy, keep plotting, and we shall keep enjoying our vacations abroad!" This statement is an excellent illustration of the split which is taking place at the institutions of higher learning. The polarization is still strong. The ZSP circles comprise a separate group which stays together, organizes its own cultural diversions, vacations, publishes some short-lived papers read exclusively by its own members. And still it is gaining new members and power. There are two reasons for this: after the dissolution of the students' self-government, in its previous form, there is no other significant organization to which the first year student has access, and then this very ZSP has at its disposal the major part of funds for amusement and tourism. The Association of Polish Students has already separated itself from the older students. It is counting on the youngest group and is gaining some measure of success.

The old self-government is still maintaining a strong position, or rather the people who at one time were connected or sympathized with it. Its activity can be evaluated in various ways. The truth is that many of its actions were not carefully thought through; they were too emotional, drastically one-sided; but those people did not graduate from schools for diplomats and still the discussion with them was useful, because it immediately led straight to the heart of the most important matters. The fact that on the opposite side, there was no equivalent organized partner to discussion, is certainly not their fault. The reason that the first year student took his first lesson in citizenship education from the self-government activist was not because the activist's ideas were so much to his liking, but because nobody else talked to him. The dynamism of the self-government in itself had its attraction: always a full board of messages, letters, appeals. These characteristics, really nonessential for the substance of the case, play a significant role.

Will the ZSP be able to fill the void left in the wake of the old self-government? For the time being not many signs point in this direction. This new organization lacks charisma and spontaneity.

It is true that ZSP claims to be a social-existentialist organization, but I don't believe that it does not have any other ambitions; and if it wants them realized, it must change its style. For the time being there is no ZSP at the most important departments of humanities at Warsaw University; such as, for instance, Polish studies, sociology, philosophy and history. This certainly is significant.

Finally, it is time to talk about the so-called "centrum." This is the most numerous group at the university. This group takes in those who are not interested in politics at all and who are very passive.

There are, though, also those who are very well versed in politics, but their acute criticism does not allow them to get engaged on either side. Sometimes small things decide: the style of campaigning, certain definitions, primitive

aggressiveness, exaggerated exaltation. Herbert put it wonderfully as a matter of "good taste." This aesthetic attitude to politics is gaining followers. I have even heard an opinion that politics is in bad taste. This does not mean limiting oneself to his or her own interests, but it calls for a different attitude, devoid of hysterics, because many problems in our country do not have a political character in spite of all appearances. This attitude is criticized as being cynical, resulting from a lack of ideas. However, the belief that any idea, though it may be the worst, is by its own definition better than none, is wrong. It would be better for the world if some time ago some people had been absolutely devoid of ideas.

The question arises whether the "centrum" can get closer to the ZSP. For the time being this is impossible because of that "good taste." Besides, the centrum has a great need of independence, this being one of its most important characteristics. I believe, therefore, that an eventual rapprochement could happen only on the ground of some wider forum; it cannot take place as a result of lack of an alternative. Let us admit it openly: at the present time there are not many opportunities for expression, especially for a political center. But then this was always the case. Therefore, the society has a false picture of an institution of higher learning. From this stem the various anti-student demands, the decreasing sympathy for students and some cadres.

I do not wish to seek for excuses; our study habits are really terrible, we are not taking advantage of all the opportunities that come our way, we lack enthusiasm and energy, we lack intellectual hunger. The practical, down-to-earth matters become more important to us; tutoring a wealthy illiterate is more important than Plato and Socrates. There is no desire to learn, there is no discussion, everything is left for the last moment, like drudgery. And this is taking place at Poland's leading university. I don't know how to explain this. Maybe this is some kind of a general tendency, a sign of the times?

12470/6662
CSO: 2600/291

## JOB ASSISTANCE DIRECTIVE PUBLISHED

Warsaw MONITOR POLSKI in Polish Item No 2, 30 Jan 86 pp 4-5

[Directive No 32 of the president of the council of ministers, J. Messner, issued on 24 December 1985 in the matter of job assistance for functionaries dismissed from the Security Force and the Citizens' Militia]

[Text] On the basis of article 57 paragraph 2 of the law of 31 July 1985 on the service of functionaries of the Security Force and Citizens' Militia of the Polish People's Republic (OFFICIAL GAZETTE no 38 item no 181) the following is ordered:

Article 1. Whenever the following terms are used in this directive:

1) functionary--understand by this a functionary dismissed from the Security Force or the Citizens' Militia, who has not yet completed: for a man--the 55th year of his life, for a woman--the 50th year of her life and who is not counted among one of the disable groups.

2) provincial government for internal affairs--understand by this the provincial government for internal affairs proper to the place of residence of the functionary.

3) organ of employment--understand by this the regional state administrative organ with particular competence in matters of employment at the rudimentary level proper to the place of residence of the functionary.

Article 2. 1. Upon his application the functionary is to be referred to a job in a socialized place of employment.

2. In extremely justifiable circumstances when it is impossible to refer him to a job in a socialized place of employment, the functionary may be directed, with his consent, to a unit of the socialized economy which organizes production or services in the form of publishing work--for employment in this work.

3. The functionary is to file his application for employment with the provincial government for internal affairs, which will present this application to the organ of employment.

4. The organ of employment will refer the functionary to a job with the consent of the chief of the provincial government for internal affairs.

Article 3. 1. The functionary should be referred to a job suitable to his special qualifications. In the event of the impossibility of directing him to such a job, the functionary--with his consent--may be directed to another job.

2. The socialized place of employment will employ the functionary referred by the organ of employment, taking into account the recommendations included in directing him there. Employment of the functionary will follow the general principles with regard to the conditions of employment and wages specified in the schedule of qualifications which are binding in the given place of employment.

Article 4. 1. The functionary should be referred to a job in the locality in which he has a permanent place of residence, or in a nearby locality, if it is possible to travel to this place by means of state transportation.

2. With the consent of the functionary he may be referred to a job in another locality than that specified in paragraph 1, if the workshop which employs the functionary insures him help in obtaining a place of residence.

Article 5. 1. If the functionary refuses acceptance of the proposed job because it does not correspond to his special qualifications or because of its significant distance from his place of residence--he should inform the organ of employment and the provincial government for internal affairs of his refusal.

2. The chief of the provincial government for internal affairs in agreement with the organ of employment will conduct an evaluation of the legitimacy of the refusal to accept the job by the functionary.

3. In the case of an illegitimate refusal to accept a job by the functionary, the organ of employment, after coordination with the chief of the provincial government for internal affairs, will direct the functionary to the job according to the general principles.

Article 6. For the functionary, who himself indicates a workshop in which he would like to obtain a job--without the mediation of the organ of employment--and appeals to that organ to issue a directive to the job, the organ of employment is to issue such a directive.

Article 7. 1. In the case of the existence of an obstacle which will not permit the functionary to be directed to a job in the course of 30 days from the time the application is received, the organ of employment is to notify the provincial government for internal affairs about this.

2. The notification, which was mentioned in paragraph 1, does not free the organ of employment and the chief of the provincial government for internal affairs from their obligation to refer the functionary to a job immediately

after the cessation of the obstacle which does not permit him to be directed to a job.

Article 8. 1. In the instance of a functionary separated from his work situation who has acquired the right to a militia pension in measure less than the 30 years of service toward that pension and who wants to continue to work--that functionary is to be referred to a job by the procedure specified in the present directive.

2. The functionary mentioned in paragraph 2 will submit his application for referral to a job with the provincial government for internal affairs within 30 days of the day of his being separated from his work situation, however, if the separation from his work situation resulted from reasons of a lingering illness or justifiable absence from work for other reasons--within 30 days from the day of the cessation of the reason which caused the separation from his work situation.

3. The right for a renewed referral to a job by the procedure specified in this directive does not apply in the instance of the separation from a work situation of a functionary without a renunciation of his own fault or in the instance of being fired from his job.

Article 9. To the extent that possibilities allow, functionaries who have earned their militia pensions after having served for 30 years or who have completed: for men--55 years of their lives, for women--50 years of their lives may also be directed to a job, at their request, according to the principles defined in this directive.

Article 10. Directive No 17 of the President of the Council of Ministers of 10 March 1976 on the matter of directing functionaries of the Citizens' Militia dismissed from service to a job loses force (MONITOR POLSKI no 10, item 49).

Article 11. This directive goes into effect on the day it is issued.

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## BRIEFS

YOUTH'S 'MOST ADMIRED' LIST--[From an interview of Grazyna Zwolinska (GAZETA ROBOTNICZA, 27 Dec 1985) with Maria Mossakowska from the Center for Research of Problems of Youth ZC ZSMP, author of the work: "The State and Nation in the Social Awareness of Youth."]--"When we inquired about their role models and asked them to choose from among 180 contemporary personalities, from almost all walks of like, the winners very decidedly were : John Paul II and General Wojciech Jaruzelski. Following them was a short interim and then the chosen were: Jablonski, Milosz, Rakowski. I like to note that the young people were not supposed to chose one single person, but had to decide on three names." [Text] [Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 18 Jan 86 p 2] 12470/6662

POZNAN UNIVERSITIES START SOCIAL COUNCILS--In the last few days social councils were started at eight Poznan institutions of higher learning. The law pertaining to institutions of higher learning has provided the legal ground for forming this type of social group. The purpose of the social groups is the creation of closer ties between the institutions of higher learning and the social environment, economy, and culture of the region. They are supposed to control and evaluate the functioning of these institutions, and to initiate scientific research projects which serve the socio-economic and cultural needs of the region. The councils were formed by the decision of the Voivodship People's Council in Poznan for the term of office of the present WRN, to which presidium the councils will present an account fo their activities at the beginning of each academic year. Social councils were started at the Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznan Polytechnical School, at the academies of medicine, agriculture, economy, music, physical education as well as the State Higher School of Fine Arts. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 10 Feb 86 p 2] 12470/6662

CSO: 2600/291

SCIENTIFIC, PEACEMAKING ACTIVITY OF ELENA CEAUSESCU

Bucharest ERA SOCIALISTA in Romanian No 1, 10 Jan 86 pp 5-8

/Article by Diamanta Laudoniu, vice chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology: "A Brilliant Example of Revolutionary Work for Progress in Science and Education, the Nation's All-Around Prosperity, and the Cause of Socialism and World Peace"/

/Text/ In the spirit of the advanced revolutionary concept formulated by Party General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu from the high forum of the Ninth Party Congress, science has acquired the status of a critical factor for the nation's constant rise to new heights of civilization and progress in recent decades.

In speaking of the role of science and technology in socialist and communist construction in his Report to the Ninth Party Congress, Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out that "The program to develop socialist society is inseparably bound up with scientific progress and intensified basic and applied research in all sectors." This practically and theoretically invaluable principle of the need to bring domestic scientific research up to the standard of the world's most advanced achievements and of the requirement to provide for rapid technological progress, as integral parts of the strategy for building the new order in Romania, was further developed in the documents of the subsequent party congresses and national conferences and in the party general secretary's explanations and speeches as well.

In stressing the need of steady development of national scientific research as an essential for Romania's progress, Nicolae Ceausescu said in his address to the National Conference on Scientific Research and Design in 1974 that "Unfortunately a misconception of scientific activity in Romania has prevailed for a long time. It was believed that we should not undertake research, especially in the technical fields, because it would be better to spend money on imported foreign licenses than on research."

The 20 years since the Ninth Party Congress have confirmed the critical, constantly growing role of science and scientific research in the development of modern technology and the introduction of technical progress.

The contemporary technical-scientific revolution, accompanied by the conversion of science and technology into a powerful productive force, is progressing intensively in all sectors of the national economy while scientific research and technological development are becoming concerns of the greatest national importance. Romanian science is now taking the lead in the immense undertaking of creating a modern, advanced economy.

Strong research units were formed in the years of socialism in all fields and employing over 200,000 people. Now there are 210 scientific research institutes and centers throughout the country in addition to 100 agricultural research and production stations compared to 110 and 36 respectively in 1965. In 1984 the total volume of fixed assets in the scientific research units was over 112 times greater than in 1945 and about 10 times greater than in 1965. Outlays on science and technology were over 8 times greater in 1976-1980 than in the 1961-1965 Five-Year Plan and about 2 times greater in the last five-year plan than in 1976-1980. And as for promoting new technologies, 6,400 new and modern technologies were applied in 1981-1985, especially in the chemical, metallurgical, light, machine building, electrotechnical and power industries and in nuclear physics and energy. In 1984 over 95 percent of the technologies needed to build investment capacities were domestically designed.

The Directives of the 13th Party Congress, based on Nicolae Ceausescu's exceptionally accurate and far-sighted view, provide for Romania's transition to a new and higher stage of its socioeconomic progress on the basis of heavily intensified scientific research and accelerated introduction of technical progress. In reference to the goals set by the 13th RCP Congress, Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out in his address to the Congress on Science and Education that "We must fully realize that the lag in development of the productive forces on the basis of the latest scientific and technical advances can seriously impair the Romanian people's future and Romania's very sovereignty and independence." This emphatically bears out the need of accelerated application of the latest advances of the technical-scientific revolution to production as a first requirement for developing and improving the entire national economy in order to prepare for the transition in the next period to the higher stage of building socialist society and to communist construction in Romania. In the same speech the party general secretary said, "Scientific research must be committed with all determination to implementation of the new five-year plan and the expectations up to the year 2000 in order to produce the research findings and the most advanced technologies and introduce them more rapidly for purposes of raising the technical and qualitative standards of all products. By 1990 the Romanian products must be equal to the best comparable products in the world and in the lead in some fields."

A permanent correlation of research, education and production to maintain regular introduction of technical progress throughout the economy is an integral part of Nicolae Ceausescu's conception of the role of science in national economic development. To this end he pointed out in his speech at the Plenum of the RCP Central Committee in October 1982 that "We must strengthen collaboration between research and education and secure the active participation of education in solving research problems. We must also strengthen collaboration with production and with the cadres and workers in production even further. Experience has shown that where there is and has been close collaboration with production a number of problems of great technical and scientific importance have been rapidly resolved."

Romania's recent history demonstrates that all its accomplishments, the increase in industrial output by more than 100 times, the radical reform of agriculture, the renovation and growth by more than 16 times of fixed assets, the radical changes in the technological processes, growth of productivity, and the increase by 28 times in the social product and by 32 times in the national income compared with 1945 were based to a great extent upon increasingly pronounced introduction of the latest scientific advances, the technical-scientific revolution, and the new. Economic growth necessarily requires modernization of the production structures through science and technology as well as technical and qualitative improvement of the products and growth of labor productivity. Meanwhile continuous expansion of the raw material base requires more intensive geologic investigation and technological studies as well as complete use of the raw materials. As Nicolae Ceausescu said, all these (and examples could be multiplied) demonstrate the complete correlation of the economic and scientific objectives and the need of a creative symbiosis of scientific research, technological development and production.

Under the direct guidance of Academician Dr Eng Elena Ceausescu, as chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology and, since the Congress on Science and Education, chairman of the National Council for Science and Education, Romanian research is benefiting and will benefit further, in an increasingly close involvement with education and production, by the competence and revolutionary and creative innovating spirit of the eminent politician and scientist of wide international reknown who is making an active contribution with a communist sense of responsibility to the formation and implementation of party and state policy and to the constant improvement of the organization and management of Romanian socialist society.

Throughout her whole life and activity Academician Dr Eng Elena Ceausescu has been an inspiring example of revolutionary dedication to the people's welfare and happiness and the triumph of justice and freedom. Buth in the outlaw years and after 1944 Elena Ceausescu made a major contribution to the struggle for social and national liberation and for the socialist revolution and construction in Romania.

In the highly responsible functions entrusted her by the party and the people Elena Ceausescu shows an inexhaustible innovating spirit, high principles, a sense of justice and deep concern for the individual. As a scientist she has done precise and productive research work and furthermore in the office she is holding as chairman of the National Council for Science and Education she is making unremitting efforts to coordinate and develop Romanian science and to keep promoting the latest advances of the present technical-scientific revolution in all sectors of the national economy as a sine qua non for the development and progress of Romanian socialist society.

As a graduate of the Faculty of Industrial Chemistry at the Bucharest Polytechnic Institute, Elena Ceausescu began her scientific research work at ICECHIM /Central Institute for Chemical Research/, one of the first research institutes founded in Romania after the main production means were nationalized. The first scientific studies made in the institute's laboratory concerned polyester resins used to make polyurethans.

Production of a synthetic rubber that would exactly reproduce the characteristics of scarce natural rubber was one of the chief chemical problems that came up in those years, when the foundations were being laid for the nation's socialist industrialization. Upon noting this new situation, Elena Ceausescu organized scientific research projects for stereospecific polymerization of isoprene in diluted solutions. The novelty of the problem and technology was typical of the thinking of the scientist who boldly approaches the most complicated problems despite the scientific (and sometimes also subjective) difficulties reflecting the conflict between the old and the new, between those in favor of importing natural rubber and those who were making every effort to promote the new. The difficulties were overcome successfully, the studies made it possible to explain some basic aspects of the synthesis process, and they led to an original industrial process for obtaining polyisoprene. In 1967 Elena Ceausescu brilliantly defended her doctoral dissertation on the basis of the findings of the lengthy investigation, and it was one of the first dissertations on polyisoprene synthesis.

The correctness of this direction of research is even more apparent when we consider that back in the period when the raw materials crisis was not so acute a domestic process for making an elastomer to replace natural rubber was started and developed in Romania, to an extent that now makes Romanian industry almost independent of its import. The activation of the installation to produce polyisoprene was not the end of the studies. The further studies made to perfect the technology and improve polyisoprene rubber place Romania in a leading position in this peak field of the chemical industry.

As director of ICECHIM Elena Ceausescu lent a new spirit to scientific and technological research in chemistry. In a short time the quality of the projects improved and they went into industrial production. Jointly with the researchers in the collective, Elena Ceausescu published many articles in the Romanian and foreign technical journals as well as a number of fundamental works that were widely esteemed throughout the world and published in translation in many countries on all continents. A great many patents were registered, indicating the originality of these research projects, their worldwide primacy, and Romania's contribution to the world's chemical science and technology.

It is unquestionably to Elena Ceausescu's credit that she contributed to the advancement and recognition at home and abroad of Romanian chemical research, constantly bent on developing the most efficient modern technology to make better use of raw materials and solve the major problems of productive activity.

With her exceptional organizational ability, foresight, high standards and consistency, Elena Ceausescu organized the Central Institute for Chemistry on a new concept based on unity of science with technology and of research with production through uniform coordination of research in all research institutes, in plant laboratories and in chemistry departments in universities. This provides for rational, coordinated use of the research forces and technical and financial resources, eliminates duplication, and concentrates attention upon the major problems presented by the aims and tasks of the five-year and longer range plans for chemistry. The Central Institute for Chemistry now has 23 units for technological research and engineering, design and low-tonnage production, covering all representative fields of the chemical sciences. In the last few years this direction and organization of chemical research have made it possible to develop the chemical industry over 90 percent on the basis of domestic research results.

This exemplary organization of scientific and technological research in chemistry and its integration with education and production served as models for the founding (under the auspices of the National Council for Science and Technology, of which Elena Ceausescu was made chairman) of comparable central institutes in the main branches of science and technology, which effectively integrate research, design and specialized higher education with production.

The inherent bond between science and social development is a constant of the thought and action of the RCP and its general secretary and of the way Elena Ceausescu implements their policy. The fact to be stressed is that the talented researcher and revolutionary politician, despite her important tasks in party and state administration, regularly engages in scientific research, technological engineering and design as chairman of the Scientific Council of the Central Institute for Chemistry. By optimally combining her capacities as member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and as first deputy prime minister of the government with the high office of chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, Elena Ceausescu has made a noteworthy contribution to the performance of the functions assigned to that body by the party and state for implementation of the tasks of science and technology in national socioeconomic development.

As chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology Elena Ceausescu directed and directly supervised the preparation and application, jointly with the economic ministries and central research institutes, of the programs for better exploitation of the raw material, material and energy resources, recovery and recycling of all material and energy resources, growth and diversification of agricultural production, reduction of production costs and outlays, greater labor productivity, reduced imports, increased exports etc. In implementing these ends, special emphasis is placed on design and application of new technologies that will make more intensive use of the raw materials containing useful substances and enhance the value and quality of the products and accordingly the effectiveness of the activity as a whole.

The formation of integrated districts and units for research and production or research, production and education reflected the transition to higher forms of organization in order to fully coordinate research, education and production. Those aims were first accomplished in chemistry and later in physics, electronics and electrical engineering, and the Bucharest and Iasi polytechnic institutes and Brasov and Craiova universities have also acquired such functions.

The decision to form microproduction or production units under the research or higher education units, for purposes of prompt and efficient assimilation on an adequate economic scale of the products and technologies resulting from research, was of the same outstanding importance.

In order to shorten the research-design-production cycle, a vitally important problem, a whole series of measures have been taken such as formation of mixed interdisciplinary collectives consisting of specialists from scientific research and design, higher education and production, employment of teachers in higher education and students in the final years to solve complicated problems of research and application of the results to production, and collaboration of collectives of specialists in plants and in research institutes.

Thanks to application of those measures, a high level of material and financial resources, an increased number, vocational diversification and accelerated improvement of the qualifications of the personnel, as well as growing diversification and intensification of scientific research and technological development, the whole activity is making a considerable leap and conforming more and more extensively to the requirements of the current technical-scientific revolution. Meanwhile basic research has been developed in various fields such as physics, chemistry, biology, mathematics, the economic and social sciences, and the technical sciences.

The fact is significant that the funds allocated in Romania to scientific research and development are now comparable to those in a number of developed countries with rich traditions in research and development and introduction of technical progress. The results obtained (renovation and better quality of the products, reduced imports and increased exports, development of machines, equipment installations and devices with technical performances up to world standards, and greater labor productivity) indicate the important part that allocation of those funds to research has been playing.

The idea of organizing the entire research system on a strictly scientific basis was developed and all the other requirements for that activity were met at the suggestion and under the direct, regular and consistent management of Elena Ceausescu.

Elena Ceausescu's impressive accomplishments in science and its correlation with the requirements of society and of socialist and communist construction are the outcome of years of intensive work, initiatives and sustained efforts alongside Nicolae Ceausescu, the inspired and farsighted leader of the RCP and the state.

The RCP's and Nicolae Ceausescu's advanced revolutionary view of the decisive role of scientific research and education in construction of the fully developed socialist society was very emphatically brought out at the First Congress on Science and Education in November 1985. By virtue of the programs approved for scientific and technological research and that for personnel training in 1986-1990 and on to the year 2000, this national forum organized on the initiative and with the active help of the party secretary general opened up inspiring prospects for educational and research work to carry out the decisions of the 13th Party Congress.

Elena Ceausescu's appointment as chairman of the National Council for Science and Education positively guarantees implementation of the 13th Party Congress' programs for this activity by the highest standards.

In the light of Nicolae Ceausescu's conclusion that in the present stage science is the most powerful force for economic and social progress, the Congress on Science and Education appealed to all workers in scientific research, technological development and introduction of technical progress to increase their efforts and contribution toward solution of the problems vital to the success of the aims of the new five-year plan, namely implementing the energy program for growth of the national energy potential, use of unconventional energy sources, and preparation of rational norms for energy consumption and the program for development of the raw material base, better use or raw materials and materials,

and development of new materials and technologies with better characteristics; developing new and highly automated multipurpose machines and equipment; implementing the program for automation, electronization and robotization of production, etc.

In reference to the contribution that research in all industrial sectors and in construction and transportation as well is to make to attainment of the quantitative and qualitative indices of the five-year plan, to regular promotion of technical progress and to growth of labor productivity in the economy, Elena Ceausescu pointed out in her speech concluding the proceedings of the Congress on Science and Education that "According to the provisions of the Unified Plan for Socioeconomic Development for 1986-1990, technical progress is to provide about 55 percent of the planned gain in labor productivity in the new five-year plan."

Meanwhile the congress pointed out the need of developing basic, long-range research in all fields of knowledge in order to open up new horizons for applied research and to enrich the treasury of the world's scientific thought.

The Congress on Science and Education also stressed the need of best possible use of the conditions created for education so that it will perform its important function and best meet its obligation to keep conforming to what is new and to the changes the present technical-scientific revolution is making. In this connection it emphasized the necessity of strengthening the inseparable tie of science with education and production and also of further improving the content and structures of education by promoting all that is new and advanced in human knowledge and social practice. As Elena Ceausescu said at the congress, "The founding of the National Council for Science and Education makes it possible to unite science and education even more closely and reinforce their collaboration with production in order to carry out the research and personnel training programs and introduce the advances of technical-scientific progress into all activities even more rapidly."

Concerned with the need of promoting science as a medium of communication among nations, at a time when the increasingly brisk circulation of cultural and scientific values has become an unquestionable fact of our time, Elena Ceausescu attaches particular importance to the problems in connection with scientists' and scholars' responsibility for making a better world and a new international order and for defending and consolidating peace.

As the chairman of the National Council for Science and Education says, in our time development of collaboration and cooperation among scientists and scholars in all countries and international exchange of experience and scientific values on a wide scale are vital to all peoples' progress. Today, when we are seeing an intensive revolution in science and technology and when the human genius is probing more and more deeply into the secrets of matter, science no longer knows any borders and has become a possession of all mankind. Modern civilization can no longer evolve without all nations' contributions to the legacy of the world's values.

As chairman of the Romanian National Committee "Scientists and Peace," Elena Ceausescu is making a consistent effort to strengthen collaboration with other

scientists organizations throughout the world in the effort to defend peace, the gains of science and civilization, and all peoples' right to life. As she says, "There has always been a close bond between science and peace, and a mutual conditioning and determination. Man's whole evolution shows that peace and progress are inconceivable without the direct contribution of science, while science cannot advance its potentials for progress without peaceful conditions."

Expressing its complete adherence to the foreign policy of peace, friendship and collaboration among peoples consistently promoted by the RCP and the state, the Congress on Science and Education ratified the "Appeal to scientists, scholars and teachers thoughout the world on behalf of collaboration, disarmament and peace," calling upon the servants of science, culture and education to take steps as soon as possible to induce governments, parliaments and politicians to abstain entirely from use or threat of force in international relations and to settle any disputes, conflicts or litigious questions by peaceful means alone.

In this vein Elena Ceausescu pointed out in her speech at the Congress on Science and Education that "Under the present circumstances, when a great many of the advances of modern science and technology are being used for warlike purposes and to make weapons of mass destruction, we must do all we can to keep strengthening our collaboration with scientists and educators of the whole world in the struggle for peace, disarmament and elimination of the danger of a nuclear war, so that science and culture will solely serve peace, international understanding and the security of every people's welfare and happiness."

Elena Ceausescu's productive, notable and tureless activity is a brilliant incentive to all workers to promote the scientific values in Romania during the current technical-scientific revolution. A politician with outstanding qualities, an inspired revolutionary, an exemplary communist militant and an inestimable scientist, Elena Ceausescu is taking a most active part in the whole revolutionary undertaking of socialist construction in Romania, while making a major contribution through her scientific works and her entire activity to the advancement of the technical-scientific revolution and to man's great contemporary battle for peace.

Elena Ceausescu's birthday is a new occasion for the research workers and all workers to pay warm and profound homage to her work, fraught with revolutionary zeal and total dedication to the high offices entrusted her by the party and the people, and to her notable contribution to the great undertaking of building the new order in Romania. Her versatile activity in both politics and science is also a powerful incentive for us research workers and for all Romanian citizens as well at work and in the task of unfailing implementation of party policy in all activities.

The workers in science, the communists and the entire people in full unanimity of thoghts and feelings send Elena Ceausescu their cordial felicitations on this anniversary day and their good wishes for a long life and new successes in her efforts to carry out the RCP policy and consistently implement the decisions of the 13th Party Congress.

5186
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## NEED TO COMBAT RELIGIOUS CONCEPTS REITERATED

Bucharest ERA SOCIALISTA in Romanian No 1, 10 Jan 86 pp 21-24

/Article by Univ Reader Dr Octavian Nistor for the first year of the University of Politics and Management: "The RCP's Revolutionary Conception of the World and Life. Party General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu's Contribution to Creative Delopment of the Theory and Practice of Socialist Revolution and Construction"/

/Text/ The revolutionary materialist philosophy of the working class is the RCP's conception of the world and life, the theoretical basis of its policy and entire activity. As it says in the RCP Program, "The party's ideological basis is dialectical and historical materialism, scientific socialism and the Marxist-Leninist theory, which is based on experience and the universally valid truths and constitutes a living giide to action and to the struggle for revolutionary social reform."

Dialectical and historical materialism is a scientific and radically revolutionary conception that reveals the fundamental laws that govern the world's constant change, the evolution of social organization, and the continuous progress of man's thought, knowledge and practice and arms men for the battle for innovating structural change of society and of their own existence as well.

In the whole process of forming and developing the masses' socialist awareness it is vital to maintain an extensive effort to arm the communists and all workers with the scientific-materialist interpretation of nature, society and thought, the origin of the world, and the laws that govern man's development, so that they will reject the idealist, religious conceptions of the world and use the advances of science and of dialectical-materialist philosophy for that purpose. As Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out in his Report to the 13th Party Congress, "We must take a firm stand against the various mystic and obscurantist manifestations, which obstruct understanding of the real relationships between man and nature, the laws that govern the universe, and the objective requirements of social development and interfere with man's struggle for purposeful self-determination."

## The Conflict Between Science and Religion

The revolutionary conception of the world and life treats reality in its entirety, providing a scientific and consistently materialist solution to the basic problem of philosophy, that of the relationship between social existence and social awareness. At the same time dialectical and historical materialism express a new attitude toward the world, an active, revolutionary attitude of reform of society and social relations. Moreover history has proved that the superiority of dialectical and historical materialism lies in its scientific reflection of objective reality and its capacity to foresee events and to mobilize the masses, all progressive forces and the peoples for renovation of the world. Marxist philosophy bases the process of knowing man and society, as well as the revolutionary effort toward socialist and communist construction, on realistic, scientific grounds.

Materialist philosophy has always developed in open opposition to backward, antiscientific and mystic-religious theories and doctrines and all that is old, outmoded and anachronistic. Accordingly unalterable opposition to religious, fideist, spiritualist, mystic and obscurantist ideas and idealist and metaphysical concepts of any variety is a characteristic feature of dialectical and historical materialism. In his speech at the Expanded Plenum of the RCP Central Committee in June 1982 Nicolae Ceausescu said, "We must reply to the metaphysical conceptions of the world from dialectical-materialist positions. The guarantee and observance of religious freedom do not mean that communists accept the religious or idealist conceptions of the world. Proceeding from scientific advances and human knowledge, the communists are guided by a scientific conception of the world and society. They cannot accept any theories about supernatural powers governing or having governed the universe," especially since in our time basic sciences like chemistry, physics, biology, genetics et al. have greatly enhanced man's knowledge of the world and provided scientific answers to the questions about the origin and development of the universe.

Science and religion are two radically different ways of interpreting objective reality, and there is an inevitable structural incompatibility between them. While religion is a distorted reflection of reality based on illusions and prejudices, science is a system of disciplines concerning nature, society and thought that adequately reflects the world around us and its objective laws. Science explains natural and social phenomena as well as their developmental laws rationally, and it is based upon precise proofs and empirical verification of its explanations as it becomes ever more objective.

Dialetical and historical materialism is in this category in irreconcilable opposition to religious, fideist, spiritualist, mystic and obscurantist ideas and idealist concepts of any description. It exposes the false, antiscientific and irrational character of religious dogmas. As we know, in the history of knowledge materialist concepts have always been developed in close connection with the development of science. This fact is being confirmed even more emphatically in the current technical-scientific revolution, when modern science is reaching more and more new areas of reality and demonstrating at each developmental stage the correctness of the materialist philosophy and the unity of materialism and science.

The revolutionary conception of the uncreated materiality of objective reality is a synthesis of the results of scientic progress that also demonstrate the theoretical and practical value of the materialist philosophical procedure and reveal the materiality and infinity of the universe and the ascending dialectical development of nature and society. As we know, dialectical materialism brings out the inherent dynamism of matter, ruling out the "necessity" of spiritual factors outside of and prior to the material world, as the idealist and religious schools contend. As Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out, "We communists know that the world was not created by any supernatural, divine power and that no one is standing somewhere directing social development and the organization of people's lives. Every day and every hour science is bringing more and more new and unquestionable evidence of the formation of nature and man and the materiality and infinity of the universe. Experience tells us that men are becoming more and more capable today of changing nature and society and discovering any secret of nature or social development.

Dialectical-materialist philosophy does not in the least detract from the role of man's purposeful activity when it stresses the objectivity and necessity of the laws of nature and society. The objective laws can be determined and used, and they are not studied in order to take a fatalistic stand toward them but to be able to act in the interest of social progress when their direction is understood. The materialist philosophical interpretation of the world is vital to understanding and changing nature and society because it reveals the order and regularity of the phenomena and thereby makes scientific foresight possible.

In this period, when science is emerging more and more as the most powerful force for economic and social progress, the fundamental opposition between science and religion becomes more and more conspicuous. The present technical-scientific revolution is a qualitative leap in development of knowledge of nature and use of its objective laws, thereby constantly reducing man's dependence on the natural forces. As the general secretary of the party said in his address to the Congress of Science and Education, "In view of this situation, we must not for a moment forget that socialist and communist construction are feasible solely on the basis of the latest scientific and technological advances and human knowledge in general."

Scientific-materialist convictions are formed and consolidated by acquisition of broad and sound scientific, professional disciplines, improvement of general culture and political-ideological indoctrination, and promotion of the militant revolutionary spirit in all activities. It is now more necessary than ever for scientific-materialist indoctrination to be constantly related to the gains of the new technical-scientific revolution and the changes that process is making in the relationships among nature, society and culture and among man, science and production.

Opposition to Religious Prejudices in Forming the New Man

The RCP's program documents bring out the vital importance of the historical and dialectical-materialist philosophical conception to all of the Romanian people's constructive revolutionary activities. Experience, the facts and Romania's great progress in socioeconomic development and socialist construction emphatically bear out the correctness of the RCP's general policy, the superiority of the new order, and the invincible power of historical and dialectical-materialism and scientific socialism.

The scientific-materialist conception of the world and life is precisely reflected in the RCP's whole theoretical and practical activity and in Nicolae Ceausescu's exceptionally valuable and significant works.

If the new man is to be formed as a purposeful and dedicated builder of socialism and communism, all educational work must be based on scientific advances and all that man has created that is more progressive in all fields, including that of knowledge. Nicolae Ceausescu said, "Being a communist means being a person versed in many scientific and cultural disciplines who is continually enlarging his mental horizon and learning all that is more advanced in his time. Being a communist activist means, in addition to that, being able to understand the new and to form, on the basis of the new scientific advances, theoretical and practical conclusions for revolutionary social reform."

The revolutionary reforms that have taken place in Romania in social existence, development of the productive forces, social and production relations, and people's living and working conditions, the party's intensive ideological and cultural-educational work, and consistent promotion of the revolutionary conception of the world and life, the principles of socialist ethics and justice, and revolutionary humanism brought about an essential restructuring of the workers' mentality, set of values and behavior and of the masses' political awareness. Moreover the socioeconomic, political, ideological and cultural innovations would have been out of the question without reforming the workers' awareness, improving their general knowledge, and refining their personalities with socialist traits and ideals. These structural changes in the moral-political attitude and behavior of the members of Romanian society are reflected in the workers' unvarying loyalty to party policy and in the dedication and sense of responsibility with which the entire Romanian people work for the nation's progress and prosperity and its rise to new and higher levels of civilization.

Formation of socialist awareness is a complicated and lengthy process going on against the background of the ceaseless conflict between the new and the old and the unremitting battle against backward ideas, attitudes and habits in order to promote the high political, moral and philosophical values of socialism. By doing away with exploitation and oppression and instituting new economic and social-political relations as well as fully equal rights among all members of society, socialism provides for full development of the personality, application of all citizens' creative aptitudes and liberation in that way of the individual awareness from belief in supernatural powers. Revolutionary socialist humanism, in opposition to religious pseudohumanism, makes the individual, the supreme value of socialist society, the center of the party's and state's attention and all their activity.

Since the persistence of mystical, backward ideas in some people's thinking restricts their creative progress in society, the RCP and its general secretary keep stressing the need of scientific-materialist indoctrination of the masses and promotion of an aggressive, militant attitude toward backward mystic-religious ideas and any backward attitudes at work and in life. Accordingly the party, mass and public organizations and the educational, cultural and artistic institutions are making an active and sustained educational effort to disseminate scientific knowledge of nature and society, because scientific-materialist indoctrination is an essential part of formation and development of socialist

awareness and a major aim of ideological work. This activity is not an end in itself but subordinated to revolutionary social reform, the particular tasks of building the fully developed socialist society, and implementation of the RCP Program and the decisions of the 13th Party Congress.

Romania's experience fully bears out the principle of historical and dialectical materialism that liberation of the masses from any form of enslavement or mental alienation, especially religious alienation, primarily requires liberation of society from oppression and exploitation and formation of new social relations and structures. Socialism has done away with the basic social causes of religion (exploitation, oppression, social inequality), but of course that has not eliminated all the situations and circumstances that permit mystic-religious ideas and practices to persist. Religion still influences the ethical and practical-social behavior of some people, including some youths. Of course it is due to the fact that various foreign ideas and attitudes and habits characteristic of bourgeois-landowner society still persist and that not all citizens have broken with the ideas and practices of the past. Moreover we cannot forget that all kinds of influences foreign to our revolutionary conception of the world and life are still coming in from outside Romania.

Under these circumstances the party is emphasizing the need of greater efforts by all political-educational media to indoctrinate all workers with scientific-materialist convictions based upon the results of knowledge and of the whole contemporary humanist culture. It is especially necessary to expose the diversionist, reactionary activity of some religious sects that are used as tools in the hands of the imperialist, neofascist circles trying in this way too to undermine the new order and divert the peoples' attention from the problems of the contemporary world.

In doing scientific-materialist educational work it must always be borne in mind that the controlling factor in forming socialist awareness is work. By work in the course of changing nature and society man has formed himself and constantly improved himself, rising to new heights of material and cultural progress. In their practical daily labor of changing nature and social relations, people themselves are changed and become masters of their own destinies.

By eliminating relations of exploitation and oppression, instituting new economic and social relations, and securing the workers' direct participation in social management by continually enhancing workers revolutionary democracy, Romanian socialist society is meeting all the requirements for full development of the personality, for application of the creative aptitudes and energies of all members of society, and accordingly for their permanent emancipation from mystic-religious ideas and practices.

Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out in his Report to the 13th Party Congress that during the years of socialist revolution and construction the intensive development of the productive forces and the formation and improvement of the new social and production relations led to the revolutionary structural reform of Romanian society. Great revolutionary changes have also been made in the entire Romanian people's standards of culture and awareness. Education, science and culture have been intensively developed and are playing an increasingly important part in the whole process of renovating Romania.

Against this broad background, the party's theoretical, ideological and political work has been playing a vitally important part in arming the communists and the masses with the scientific interpretation of the facts of Romanian socialist society and of current international affairs, while effectively helping to raise the masses' general level of knowledge, to enlarge their cultural horizon, and to form socialist awareness and the new man.

Need To Educate All Workers To Combat Backward Ideas

Proper implementation of the decisions of the 13th Party Congress and increasingly intensive development of the party's role as the leading political force of the whole nation require improved efforts to form and develop socialist awareness. As Nicolae Ceausescu said in his Report to the 13th Party Congress, this entire activity "must always be based upon the revolutionary dialectical-materialist conception and scientific socialism, the science of revolutionary world reform."

The RCP regards development of the workers' socialist awareness as a vital task and an essential factor for building the fully developed socialist society and for Romania's advance toward communism. In the RCP's view, socialist awareness has a structure and content suited to the new kind of social existence and the needs of social and individual development. It involves thorough mastery of all that is constructive in contemporary culture, science and technology as well as a profession, and armament of communists and all workers with the general truths of the revolutionary conception of the world.

Development of the masses' socialist awareness, indoctrination of the workers in the spirit of the scientific-materialist conception, enlargement of their horizon of culture and knowledge, promotion of the advanced attitude toward work and life, and firm opposition to mystic and obscurantist manifestations, any backward attitudes, and any ideas foreign to Romanian ideology are main objectives of the party, mass and public organizations and organs and of the educational, scientific, artistic and cultural institutions.

Scientific-materialist indoctrination is based on the fact that the various mystical and obscurantist manifestations interfere with understanding of the real relationships between man and nature, the laws that govern the universe, and the objective requirements of social development and with man's effort toward purposeful self-determination. Criticism of religious concepts from positions of Marxist-dialectical philosophy is not just rejection of religious aspects, elements or practices nor mere abstract denial of belief in supernatural powers. The scientific-materialist conception is deeply involved in the constructive effort to build a new culture of revolutionary socialist humanism.

In the light of the decisions of the 13th Party Congress on intensified political-ideological and cultural-educational work, the workers in scientific-materialist indoctrination are called upon to lend effective aid in strengthening the advanced, materialist convictions about the world and life, in raising the masses' general level of knowledge, in regularly fostering the philosophical, social and human values characteristic of Romanian society, and in combatting backward, mystic manifestations and idealist conceptions.

Active promotion of the revolutionary conception of the world and life is vital to scientific-materialist indoctrination. As the history of knowledge has fully proved, the philosophical viewpoint is indispensable in making any overall criticism of religion because religion is not only a false, distorted, fantastic and illusory reflection of reality but also a total conception of the world and man's destiny, and as such it includes not only an epistemological aspect but also an axiological and ideological one. It promotes a certain set of values and determines particular convictions and ideals as well as attitudes and behavior.

The RCP proceeds from the premise that the process of knowing nature and society has no limits, and that there are no facts, phenomena or laws of the world's development that cannot be known. What has already been accomplished and what we learn today are the basis of a new knowledge and a new development of the theory and the conception of the world and life. The revolutionary theory is a living science, constantly developed and enriched, that synthesizes the experience of history and the conclusions from social development. As Nicolae Ceausescu points out, "That is why we must try to know and understand more and more new secrets of nature and the universe and to fathom the general laws of social development and progress, basing the whole task of socialist and communist construction in Romania upon this new knowledge."

Scientific advances and their application to production and to society in general have vital effects upon formation of the workers' scientific-materialist conception. Expansion of the horizon of knowledge and improvement of general culture and occupational and technical training on the basis of mastery of all that man has created that is more advanced are essential to the existence and progress of contemporary man. Accordingly the workers in scientific-materialist education have heavy responsibilities for reasoned and convincing explanations of the new gains in scientific knowledge and for firm and reasoned rejection of the mystic-religious ideas. As Nicolae Ceausescu said at the 13th Party Congress, "The all-around effort to improve all workers' revolutionary socialist awareness will have to be intensified, as well as that to firmly combat the various backward, obscurantist manifestations and attitudes toward work and life."

Increasingly intensive promotion of the revolutionary spirit, firm opposition to all that is old and outmoded in all sectors, including that of awareness, and consistent promotion of the new and all that is advanced in society are first requirements for the further progress of Romanian socialist society. Accordingly expression of the militant revolutionary spirit includes determined opposition to the various backward attitudes and firm rejection of the reactionary imperialist circles' efforts toward moral and intellectual pollution. The ideological and political-educational workers are called upon to use all means available to them to arm all workers with the scientific historical and dialectical-materialist conception of the world. Nicolae Ceausescu said, "Socialism and communism are the result of the masses' historical creativity, while their purposeful action is the result of knowledge and mastery of the general laws of nature and society. Therefore thorough mastery of the revolutionary conception of the world and life and of historical and dialectical materialism are indispensable to construction of the new order."

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## BRIEFS

PEOPLES COUNCILS APPOINTMENTS--On the basis of Article 97 of Law No 57/1968 on the organization and operation of the peoples councils, the President of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees that Comrade Gheorghe Matei is delegated to fill the position of chairman of the executive committee of the Teleorman County Peoples Council, Comrade Veronica Cornea is delegated to fill the position of deputy chairman of the executive committee of the Teleorman County Peoples Council, and Comrade Dragomir Stan, director general of the General Directorate for Agriculture in Teleorman County, is delegated to fill the position of deputy chairman of the executive committee of the Teleorman County Peoples Council [Excerpts] [Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 14, 26 Mar 86 p 2] /12624

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END

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8 MAY 1986

# East Europe Report

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## BRIEFS

YUGOSLAV-ALBANIAN TRADE--Only $83.4 million worth of trade was completed last year between Yugoslavia and Albania, or 69 percent of the planned volume of $121 million for 1985. This is even 4 percent less than in 1984 and it is the third year in a row marked by stagnation and decline in trade. The volume of exports depends considerably on imports of electric power and chrome ore since these are the largest items imported from Albania. An economic delegation from Albania is expected in Belgrade at the end of April to submit their proposals, requests and criticisms to a specialized service by 20 April at the latest. [Excerpt] [Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 10 Apr 86 p 8] /9599

CSO: 2800/234

## REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY USSR DEPUTY PREMIER MASLYUKOV

### Tours Semiconductor Parts Factory

LD142058 Prague CTK in English 2026 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Bratislava 14 April (CTK)--Soviet Deputy Premier Yuriy Maslyukov ended the first day of his visit to Czechoslovakia by inspecting the Tesla Plant in Piestany, a major Czechoslovak manufacturer of semiconductor parts.

The guest were acquainted with the production program which includes such semiconductor parts as diodes, transistors and unipolar integrated circuits and saw a line for the production of pivots and assembly of integrated circuits.

The plant exports to the Soviet Union nuclear particle detectors for the nuclear research institute at Dubna near Moscos, and Yuriy Maslyukov spoke to Tesla officials about the development of cooperation with the Krystal enterprise in Kiev.

### Sees Computer Works

LD190947 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Yuriy Maslyukov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of USSR, visited today computer producers in the Artima Vokovice. He acquainted himself with the demanding production program of the enterprise that contributes to the advancement of electronics in the CEMA countries. He showed interest in the top products and praised the office microprocessor TEXT 01 for automation of all administrative work, which could be used for the control of small production organizations.

At the end of the visit Yuriy Maslyukov spoke highly of the exemplary work of the Collective of Artima and emphasized that the connection of scientific-research and production capacities of the CEMA countries in this sphere would help not only to achieve the best results but would do away with the dependence on imports from capitalist countries too.

/12913
CSO: 2400/255

REPORT ON ISRAELI TRADE UNION DELEGATION VISIT

LD201401 Prague CTK in English 0825 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Prague 19 April (CTK)--A three-member delegation of the bloc of the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality in the Federation of Workers' Trade Unions of Israel (Histadrut) visited Czechoslovakia on 15-19 April for talks with a delegation of the Prague-based World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), led by General Secretary Ibrahim Zakaria.

A communique on the talks said the Israeli delegation spoke about the deteriorating political, economic and social situation in Israel due to its government's aggressive and expansionist policy. The delegation stressed that this policy, together with the intensified militarization of society and the economy, places the burden of the crisis on the shoulders of the workers and is also refelcted in discrimination against the Arab people.

The delegation stressed the role played by the Democratic Front in mounting opposition against the government's aggressive policy, and spoke also about its struggle against racism, which is supported by the democratic Jewish forces.

The Israeli delegation emphasized the consistent stand of the bloc in the struggle against the occupation and repressive and colonialist practices. It reiterated the active contribution of the bloc to the national and international struggle for peace and nuclear disarmament and in this context stressed its support for the Soviet initiatives aimed at safeguarding world peace. The delegation also strongly condemned the U.S. attacks against Libya and warned against the participation of Israel in this action.

The WFTU delegation informed Israeli representatives of the preparations for the 11th World Trade Union Congress to be held on 16-22 September in Berlin. The WFTU reiterated its solidarity with the struggle of the bloc of the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality in the face of the continued attacks on the living standards of workers, and highly appreciated the extremely important role played by the Front in the struggle to defend workers' rights and their trade union freedoms and in promoting the struggle of the anti-war forces in Israel.

The two sides expressed their determination to continue strtengthening relations between the two organizations.

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CSO: 2400/255

## BRIEFS

JOINT CSSR ECONOMIC TALKS--Prague, 3 March (ADN)--Additional express train services will be introduced between Berlin and Prague and between Berlin and Budapest via Prague beginning June. This was confirmed at the 22d session of the permanent working group on transport in the joint GDR-CSSR economic committee, which ended three days of discussion on Thursday in Luhacovice. Measures for the realization of the programme of economic and scientific-technological coooperation up to the year 2000 were also discussed. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1509 GMT 3 Apr 86 LD] /12913

PETRA ADDRESSES SEMINAR--A specialist seminar took place today in Brno on intra-enterprise khozraschet [cost accounting system] and the brigade form of organization of labor and remuneration in agriculture. Frantisek Pitra, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, stated in his speech that one of the key tasks crucial to the implementation of the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress was to broaden and disseminate more thoroughly the experience gained from the enhancement of intra-enterprise khozraschet and from the implementation of brigade forms of organization of labor and remuneration. He drew attention to the most important sectors and the weak areas in agricultural production and the food industry that would have to be attended to in further elaborating and implementing the congress' conclusions. He recalled the current important task of carrying through the effect of the improved system of planned management in agriculture into the work collectives. Comrade Frantisek Pitra stressed at the same time that it was necessary to improve internal enterprise economics, raise the standard of internal enterprise planning and management, and improve forms of organization of labor and remuneration in every way. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 3 Apr 86 LD] /12913

CSO: 2400/255

TAXATION SYSTEM COMPARED TO THOSE OF WESTERN EUROPE

Budapest HETI VILAG GAZDASAG in Hungarian 25 Jan 86 p 53

[Article by Andras Inotai: "Taxation Here and There"]

[Text] Enterprises, let them be state or private ones, have to pay several kinds of taxes: in many places they have to pay infrastructural--settlement development--contributions, special taxes as buildings in which there are no homes are treated as investments--production factors--and in most advanced countries there is also uniform private income-taxation-system. The Hungarian measures taken recently in the field of taxation are based on foreign examples and the main role of taxation-system is the re-distribution of incomes in the division of public burdens. However, the West-European tax-systems have two main features which cannot be ignored: there is not only taxes but the reduction of taxes also exists and the laws make clear what taxes are spent on.

For instance, in several countries in Western-Europe, research workers who spend much time at home, in their studies, are allowed to reduce a certain proportion of their heating-, electricity- and telephone-bills [at least 25%] from their taxes. After the energy-crisis of the 70s--parallel with the price-rises--the programme of the modernization of heating-systems started which did not only reduce energy-consumption but those who used the new heating methods had to pay less tax. The catalyst-programme which was started in West-Germany recently try to make the population use this energy-saving system by that those who use it do not have to pay their car-taxes. It is an even more general practice that in the first few years after the establishment of enterprises either they do not have to pay tax at all, or have to pay less and get better credit conditions. In other words, in the first few years the state supports the investment instead of getting hold of the most possible profits from the very first moment.

I am afraid that the Hungarian taxation-system--however just the reasons are why it has to be introduced--will remain a one-way street just like the other branches of economic life. As prices can only go up and never down, and there is scarcely ever better quality behind price-rises; as manufacturing and servicing units do not strengthen competition but establish monopolistic positions, as the economic measures taken over the past few years were able to bear our burdens in a passive way but did not contain elements showing renewal and not just those citizens have to pay higher taxes who have higher incomes but also

those who are more intelligent, more active, versatile and innovative--at the same time there is no incentive which would guarantee their further development and renewal, tax is just a burden which punishes instead of making people use their initiatives.

That is why many people think that it is not worth planning and thinking of future and at the same time it is not worth saving their money either.

The general opinion is that everybody has to "consume" whatever they have because it cannot be taken away, taxed or condemned. Under these circumstances there are more and more poeple who do not earn less than those who have holiday houses but they spend their money on beer, wine and alcohol and during weekends they do not clean their homes or train themselves but have "fun" instead. Sociological statistics prove that a significant part of Hungarian young people know nothing about values and their way of life is closely related to this concept.

The increase of national and private property and the realization of the possibilities of private activities necessary for national renewal are not just a question of public burden bearing but the population should be given such aims which they are ready to accept. The law on the taxation of buildings not used as homes says that the extra-incomes should remain at the local councils and that is why they get 100 million forints less from the state budget. In other words: 100 million forints can be spent on something else--but the population has not got a clue on what. Not even economic experts know how much money is wasted on the feeding of Hungarian loss-making companies.

I would like to stress once more: the re-distribution of incomes is necessary including the re-distribution of the incomes of the population. It is another serious problem that Hungarian tax-system has reliable data only on the incomes of those who are in touch with state organs and companies and this system is unable to tax extremely high incomes--to put it more correctly, high incomes compared to social demands and intellectual-professional standards--although this would be rather important. The aim of tax-systems is usually to increase the incomes which can be distributed centrally: to increase the "big cake" of the country. In the interest of this it has to motivate the strata which are able to produce extra incomes and pay tax. As against this the good ones--which are better than average--are simply "punished" and this is in contradiction with our basic, long-term social and national aims. If these strata are not prepared to work more, then the incomes to be distributed centrally may drop so much that in the end there would be no "cake" at all on the table of the country.

Many people argue a lot about the serious social problems in Hungary. According to my information I can say that we can pay more attention to these problems of primary importance if we establish the necessary financial resources first. These resources cannot be established by drawing everything away from those who have something left, re-groupping the poor sources but we have to be able to build new resources increasing incomes. This requires sacrifices from the population, social consensus and some other conditions. Instead of the process of re-groupping we should not aim at the financing of the increasing losses but at the rapid elimination of the sources of losses.

This is especially important because we do not have such resources which could be exploited without significant-reforms. On the other hand, the increasing burdens--which must be born also by the population--do not strengthen internal stability and consensus which we need today and in the future more than ever.

/9716
CSO: 2500/239

'TRANSCRIPT' OF KUBICZEK CONFERENCE ON ECONOMY

AU082054 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 5-6 Apr 86 pp 5, 6

["Transcript" of press conference for foreign journalists given by Minister Franciszek Kubiczek, deputy chairman of the planning commission of the Council of Ministers, at the Interpress Center in Warsaw on 27 March]

[Excerpts] Minister Franciszek Kubiczek: viewed in general terms, the economic situation can be assessed as follows: for the past 3 years, from July 1983 to be more precise, Poland has been going through a period of economic growth. With the exception of January and February of last year, when output declined by a minimal 0.5 percent, growth has been registered throughout the period. This is true of industry, building, and agricultural production. The economic growth rate is quite high. However, one can detect a certain very slight slackening of the growth rate. I would like to comment on this.

When the 3-year plan was being drawn up, it was envisaged that the rate of growth during the first year would be very low but that it would gradually increase in the years that followed. The very opposite has occurred. Thanks to the high level of social mobilization and the economic reform, a very high rate of economic growth was already obtained during the first year of the 3-year plan. Basic reserves [rezerwy proste] were freed quickly. And that is also one reason for the gradual decline in the rate of growth in 1983, 1984, and 1985. Last year it fell to the level which is envisaged in the plan being prepared for the period 1986-90.

Compared to other socialist countries, and to capitalist countries, the growth rate obtained by Poland hitherto is quite respectable.

A second element in our assessment of the economic situation is the favorable changes which have occurred in the structure of industrial production. These changes have occurred in the structure of material production; in particular, I am thinking of the increased role of products manufactured by the electrical engineering industry, the chemical industry, and the greater role played by new or up-dated goods. I should also like to point out that the trend toward reducing production material-intensiveness has been gaining momentum since 1983. The modernization of construction and technology along with changes in the structure of production are resulting in a gradual decline in material-intensivess.

In terms of the 3-year period, relatively favorable output results are being obtained in agriculture--in both vegetable production and animal husbandry.

Positive changes are occurring in the investment structure. Investment aimed at modernization is occupying a more important place. This trend is clearly discernible when one compares investment indexes for construction work with those for the purchase of machinery and equipment. The investment process itself is being rendered more efficient, especially central investment and investments which are covered by government orders. Nevertheless, the level of improvement is still unsatisfactory, although investments are being realized more efficiently than 2 or 3 years ago. Production investments are playing a greater role in the investment structure, a development which is of fundamental importance for further economic development.

A negative aspect in the investment field is the overstepping of investment plans. Overall enterprise demand for finance continues to be so high that investment outlay is higher than envisaged in plans. Increased construction costs are another negative element. As far as overstepping investment levels is concerned, this is a phenomenon which has its plus as well as minus side. In a situation in which a rather far-reaching decapitalization of capital assets is occurring in many sectors of the economy, the speeding up of investment has helped to check the decapitalization process.

A further feature of the economic situation is the increasingly greater role played by our economy in the international socialist division of labor. Two-way trade between Poland and CEMA member-countries has been increasing at a rapid rate. It is recognized that the structure and effectiveness of this trade is advantageous. As for trade with capitalist countries, last year we noted that the planned level of trade was not attained. This was largely due to the withdrawal from export of significant amounts of coal in the first quarter of last year, which was due in turn to the difficult weather situation. Faced with the dilemma of having to choose between withdrawing coal from export, of reducing the heating of housing and halting production in many industrial plants, the building industry, and in agriculture, we chose the option of reducing the amount of coal available for export. This did, of course, result in a significant loss of hard currency earnings.

We are not satisfied with the progress that has been made in reducing inflation. It seemed as if we would be able to reduce the level of price and wage hikes to the level envisaged in the plan, that is, 12-13 percent. This we failed to achieve. Wage levels rose by 18.5 percent. It is interesting to note that the diffence between the planned and actual rate of wage increase was paid for out of taxes, and that that portion of the increase in wages covered by production results amounted to between 12 and 13 percent, as we had planned.

As for the level of price increases, the amount by which the planned level was exceeded was not very great and amounted to 1.5 points, [as published] a level significantly lower than that for wages. Besides, I already said at last year's press conference that we had the price situation under control.

Essentially, the situation is that prices have been chasing wages for several years and not the other way around. And if we had the wage situation under control, it would be possible to reduce the rise in prices more quickly.

National income, both produced and distributed, increased by 15 percent, whereas the increase envisaged in the 3-year plan was in the region of 10 percent. Thus, the increase in national income was more rapid, almost 5 points higher, than envisaged in the plan.

As for consumption, a 9-10 percent increase was foreseen and a 13 percent increase obtained. Both real wages and real pensions, real in the sense that the cost of living is taken into account, rose by an amount which exceeded the planned level.

The level of investment is also high--it amounts to 27 percent--this is particularly true of production investment which amounts to 30 percent. It should be recalled at this juncture that between 1981 and 1982, that is at a time when national income fell greatly in relation to 1978, consumption fell by 11 percent and investment by 40 percent and production investment by 50 percent. Although the current rate of investment is sufficiently high, investment continues to be about 30 percent lower than it was in 1978.

Speaking in general terms, the 3-year plan has been successfully implemented. The many indicators which show concrete economic results attest to this. I should like to say a little more about some of them.

Industrial output has increased by 16.3 percent over the last 3 years. This high rate of increase was attained at a time when supplies from abroad were limited and has today reached a level that is close to that which obtained in 1978-79. The level of imported supplies is still 15 percent lower than it was at that time. As for imported supplies from capitalist countries, they are still 35 percent lower than in the period 1978-79. Nevertheless, the economy and industry in particular are displaying enough strength to overcome the difficulties arising from this situation. This has of course resulted in a certain decline in quality and increased costs; these are the negative side effects. Industry has, however, displayed great resilience in activating production under difficult material conditions.

A few words about exports. Exports to socialist countries are growing continually and are continuing to increase rapidly. They have increased by 23 percent in terms of fixed prices over the last 3 years. This growth has significantly surpassed the rate of increase in industrial output, which is evidence of progress in economic integration, and of the establishment of new cooperative and specialist ties with almost all CEMA members.

As for exports to capitalist countries, the results obtained in this area are still unsatisfactory. The goals of the 3-year plan have not been completely attained. However, I would like to point out that in terms of fixed prices our exports in 1985 reached the precrisis level, at a time when, as I have said, imports of supplies from capitalist countries were 35 percent lower.

If one does not include coal or shipping in the index for export growth, on account of the large decline in exports attributable to the unfavorable world market for shipping, then we have attained an increase in exports to capitalist countries when 1985 is compared to 1987 [as published].

If one examines the situation carefully, it is clear that for at least 2 years the development of certain branches and sectors of the economy has been assuming an increasingly export-oriented character. In 1984 we introduced a series of quite powerful economic levers for stimulating production for export; these levers were made more effective on the first of January of this year.

Marian Kafarski, AFP: Minister, I would like to ask you a very concrete question. Could the minister tell us what reductions in the inflation rates for the years 1982, 1983, and 1984 were envisaged in the plan, what actually occurred in practice, and what is the current situation like?

F. Kubiczek: The 3-year plan did not forecast particular rates of inflation for particular years. If one were to arrive at figures for each year on the basis of the general index or price increases, the picture would be more or less as follows: 1983, 23-25 percent; 1984 about 15 percent; and about 10 percent for 1985. And what were the actual figures obtained? The inflation rate for 1983 was 23 percent, a little less than 15 percent for 1984, and 14.7 percent for 1985. If one compares the actual indexes obtained with those deduced from the general index for the period contained in the plan, one finds that there is a clear discrepancy only for the year 1985. Were it not for the relatively high wage hikes in 1985, I think the increaes in prices would have been significantly lower and would have easily fallen within the limits contained in the annual plan.

We envisage--besides, we want to express this very clearly in the 5-year plan--a further reduction in the rate of price increases. If one takes the rate for 1985 to be 100, then we want to cut this figure in half by 1990, that is to say, to bring the inflation rate down to between 7 and 8 percent. If one considers the objective causes of inflation, and here I have in mind the level of foreign trade, the investment structure, and the nonproductive investment outlays which have to be made, then it is difficult--and I am sorry I have to use this word--to dream of bringing the rate of inflation rate down to some very low level. It seems to us at the planning commission that reducing the rate of inflation to between 7 and 8 percent by 1990 is a very ambitious tasks. Moreover, this depends on whether we are successful in getting wages under control, as I said earlier.

Guy Dinmor, REUTER: You mentioned that three enterprises might be declared bankrupt. Could you please name these enterprises? How many people do they employ? What will happen to the employees once they lose their jobs? And finally, how many enterprises in Poland have gone into liquidation so far?

Kubiczek: First of all I would like to draw a distinction between liquidation and bankruptcy because the law envisages the possibility of liquidation but not necessarily in the form of bankruptcy.

I cannot name the enterprises concerned because we too are bound by the principle of banking confidentiality which obtains in many countries of the world including Poland. The most I can say is that these are large-scale enterprises. The execution of a liquidation or bankruptcy operation will always be very difficult. After all, we do not have much experience in this area. The two bankruptcy proceedings which occurred recently have not so far been resolved. And one can say that these cases will take some time.

There is no doubt that the employees concerned will obtain work. There are a lot of jobs in Poland. If one follows reports produced by the main statistical office on the number of job vacancies, then one can say that there is no need to be worried on that score. Besides, it is also possible that in cases of this kind a plant will be absorbed by an enterprise which is performing better. This enterprise might buy the plant or place it under its own management. A question hangs over the fate of the management of enterprises which go into liquidation or are expected to be declared bankrupt. There is no doubt about this. The law envisages certain unpleasant consequences for plant directors and chairman of workers' councils when they are no longer occupying managerial posts. These consequences will undoubtedly be unpleasant for leadership cadres.

We are approaching matters very calmly and carefully. I do not hide the fact that we would like to acquire some experience in this field. It might emerge that certain regulations are flawed or need to be expanded.

I would attach more importance to enterprises which have been taken over by supervisory commissions. The number of such enterprises will increase, perhaps significantly. We are running courses for commission directors; directors have to be trained in order to be provided. These people not only have to know how to perform their job; they must also want to carry it out and be prepared to take a certain risk. They must also have enough intellectual and organizational abilities to be capable of rescuing an enterprise from its difficulties. Supervisory commissions were operating in several enterprises last year; some of them have already been removed now that the plants concerned have been placed on a sound footing. These people derive satisfaction from being able to lead an enterprise out of difficulties by making bold decisions. We are acquiring experience in this area. And I think that in a year's time--if I have an opportunity to meet with you again--the number of enterprises which have been declared bankrupt will not be too great. On the other hand, I think that the number of enterprises run by supervisory commissions or undergoing what is called internal change will be greter than it is today.

Christopher Bobinski, FINANCIAL TIMES: I would like to ask what kind of an allowance a planner makes during work on a plan for any talks with the IMF on the subject of future loans. And second, will the demands and wishes of the Mining Energy Ministry concerning their investment fund for the next 5-year plan be approved, or will the figures contained in the draft plan be accepted as final?

Kubiczek: In the draft plan being prepared we do not foresee any extraordinary conditions caused by our reacceptance into the IMF. After we have already been accepted and when talks on very concrete undertakings commence, we will examine any such conditions during the actual implementation of the plan. The 5-year plan--and this is after all a plan involving a reformed economy--is flexible enough to be adapted to favorable changes. I repeat, favorable changes. So when such possibilities occur, they will be analyzed very carefully.

As far as the Mining Ministry's postulates are concerned, this is a matter which the Council of Ministers will deal with at its meeting tomorrow. I would not like to forestall facts here. This topic is bound to be analyzed carefully. For it is a strategic issue and will affect the present 5-year periods much as the next one, not to mention the period 1995-2000. I would therefore ask you to wait until Premier Gorywoda's press conference.

I would like to add that the problem of distributing funds for investment purposes is very difficult, as we know--difficult both from the point of view of the determination of needs and from the point of view of the possibilities of satisfying them. The point is to achieve something that Professor Sulmicki has called a perfect balance. It seems to us in the planning commission leadership that we have in fact proposed a distribution of investment funds that is a perfect balance.

Charles Gans, AP: I have three questions. The first: I realize that you cannot give the names of enterprises that will probably go bankrupt, but could you at least tell us what kind of enterprises they are? Are they for instance building enterprises or some other kind?

Second: You said that the price of oil in Western countries has been falling. Could you tell us whether it costs less than Soviet oil?

The third question concerns debts. I realize that debts will be discussed somewhere else, but nevertheless this issue effects planning, and in this respect the planning commission has an overall view of the situation. Could you therefore tell us what the instructions of the planning commission would be if--and I repeat if--proves impossible to obtain larger loans from the West in the immediate future?

Kubiczek: Of the three enterprises threatened with liquidation, one is a metal enterprise, another produces building materials, and the third produces machines. However, there are quite a large number of enterprises in the hands of supervisory boards. They incude chemical, building material, and machine enterprises. Also included are a few building and agricultural enterprises. There is also a considerable number of production cooperatives that have lost their credit rating. Of the 730 economic units that have done so, 194 are state enterprises. The rest are cooperatives.

The present oil price on capitalist markets calculated in dollars is less than that of Soviet oil. As has been said many times, trade prices with CEMA

countries are based on the prices in force on capitalist markets 5 years ago. Hence the price we pay to the Soviet Union for oil, as well as the prices we pay other countries for their goods and the prices they pay us for our goods, are the same as average prices were between 1981 and 1985. That is why when weighing up the advantages, one must compare prices over a longer period of time and carry out an analysis of interdependent prices.

As far as our debts are concerned, Minister Nieckarz will discuss them. I only wish to say one thing: the only possible development path for our economy is to boost exports. That is why a rise in exports occupies first place among the economic goals contained in the 1986 central annual plan. The project of structural changes in our economy, which we will also present at the Council of Ministers meeting tomorrow as an integral part of the plan, will be subordinated to the need to raise exports. In this project, the selection of planned undertakings and the planned distribution of investment funds according to industrial branches is subordinate to the required pro-export development.

A rise in exports should be encouraged by quite a rich array of economic instruments. I wish to stress yet again that pro-export development figures exceptionally clearly in the draft 5-year plan. We believe priority should be given to exports and that thanks to exports, we can do a better job of solving problems in the domestic market.

G. Dinmor , REUTER: Can you tell us how much Soviet oil costs right now? You also said that Poland bought more oil fom the West in January and February. Could you tell us how much Poland bought, and how much this is compared to past purchases?

Kubiczek: For details, please ask the appropriate "ciech" [Import-Export Center for Chemicals and Chemical Equipment] employee dealing with oil purchases. The rise in oil purchases in January and February was quite high. But it should not be regarded as a trend that will last the entire year. This was a kind of early purchase in order to meet our preliminary intentions.

Leopoldo Buderachy, PARA EL MUNDO of Argentina: I have one short question. What place do Polonian firms or any other enterprises based on Western capital occupy in the planning process?

Kubiczek: We establish a plan in accordance with the law. Today we have different legal instruments from those we had 5 or 10 years ago. They generally deal with total numbers, and neither Polonian firms nor Western small-scale enterprises are mentioned in them specifically. There are still so few of them that they are included in the whole category of enterprises.

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CSO: 2600/378

## DEPUTY MINISTER ON SOCIAL WELFARE MEASURES FUNDING

PM141053 Bydgoszcz GAZETA POMORSKA in Polish 12 Mar 86 p 3

[Interview with Deputy Minister of Labor, Wages, and Social Affairs Jozef Bury by KAR correspondent Irena Scholl; date, place not given]

[Text] [Scholl] The bill on enterprises' social welfare and housing funds has finally reached the Sejm. Why did it take so long to come into being?

[Bury] Because it concerns an important and difficult question. Enterprise funds are, or at any rate ought to be, the basis of enterprises' social welfare policy. Hence the interest taken in them by both work forces and trade unions. It is no wonder the negotiations took so long.

[Scholl] Did the views expressed by the unions influence the shape of the bill in any way?

[Bury] Of course they did. For example, the original government draft stipulated that the amount allocated for social welfare be calculated on a quota basis, equalling Z4,200 per employee in 1986. Subsequently, in the course of preparing future annual plans, the quotas would be adjusted.

The unions did not agree to it, and the bill as it now is provides for parametric allocations equivalent to 25 percent of the preceding year's average wage in the socialized economy, while the allocations for the housing fund are envisaged as equivalent to 12.5 percent of the average wage.

[Scholl] Were these the exact percentages asked and negotiated for by the unions?

[Bury] The unions had proposed higher figures. For example, for the social welfare fund they tried to secure an allocation equivalent to 30 percent of the average wage.

[Scholl] Precisely...

[Bury] ...but the arguments forwarded by the economists proved irrefutable. After all, it is in the manufacturing costs that the burden of these allocations is reflected, and if the latter are high they are going to be felt

by none other but the working people, who will have to pay higher prices for consumer goods. Suffice it to say that the cost of the changes envisaged in the bill will amount to some Z40 billion.

[Scholl] Please tell us what amounts can be expected to be allocated per employee for the two funds this year?

[Bury] Assuming, for example, that the average wage will equal Z19,600, in the following year the social welfare fund allocation in the manufacturing sector will amount to Z4,900. Let me remind you here that the figure obtaining until now has been Z2,700. That is, it will go up by Z2,200. In enterprises belonging to the nonmanufacturing sector it has been Z3,300, which means that the increase will amount to Z1,600. The housing fund allocation will be increased from Z1,350 to Z2,450 in the manufacturing sector and from Z1,650 to Z2,450 in the nonmanufacturing sector.

[Scholl] Until now, in making profit, industrial enterprises gained additional sources for their social welfare activities from the work forces' funds. Is that going to continue?

[Bury] There will be some changes. While preserving the principle of extra allowances, the bill provides for the introduction of above-standard-remuneration tax on that part of enterprises' social welfare allowance allocated out of work force funds which exceeds 2 percent of the wage fund. At present the allowance drawn on the work forces' funds is exempt of all taxation.

[Scholl] Why should the conditions governing the use of work forces' funds be made more difficult? After all, it is the work forces' own money, so why should they not use it as they think fit?

[Bury] Such freedom to use these funds is currently a "bone of contention," because there are tremendous differences between those enterprises that are "wealthy" and those that are not. They have been squandered with no regard for any social policy within the enterprise.

[Scholl] For example?

[Bury] There have been cases in which some of the money in work forces' funds was transferred to social welfare funds with only one aim: to make subsequent payments out of these, with no tax liabilities. This led to the rise of the phenomenon of the so-called holiday pay, which was, moreover, paid out to employees "as they came," irrespective of their incomes or family situation. In addition, audits carried out by treasury chambers showed that, among other things, television sets were purchased with that money. It was also used to pay for expensive trips abroad.

Consequently, huge disproportions arose between benefits available from social welfare funds. These disproportions were by no means the result of any deliberate social policy that might be pursued by enterprises, such as, for instance, consciously planned, extensive assistance offered to workers'

families suffering hardship (naturally, only if it is due to misfortune and not to unwillingness to work). Or else assistance extended to employees engaged in particularly hazardous or demanding duties, where there are perennial difficulties over full staffing. Disproportions in the scale of available benefits have arisen and continue to persist between those enterprises that make profits more easily, and so have more money to share out, and the remaining ones, whose inferior financial situation is not always their own "fault." As a result, there are enterprises where the work force has at its disposal a bare "skeleton" allowance for the enterprise's social fund, while in others the same fund is enhanced by sums reaching as much as tens of thousands of zlotys per each person employed.

Standardization of the principles of allocating resources and curtailment of excessive payments coming out of work forces' funds is consistent with the concept of social justice.

[Scholl] The last word on this issue will rest with the deputies. Let us hope that the bill on enterprises' social welfare and housing funds is not held up too long in the Sejm.

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CSO: 2600/378

## GORYWODA CHAIRS SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL MEETING

LD130341 Warsaw PAP in English 2012 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 12--The Planning Commission presidium and the presidium of the Committee for Science and Technological Progress met here today to discuss a programme for scientific and technological development in the years 1986-1990.

Debating under the chairmanship of Manfred Gorywoda, the presidiums found that the programme's objectives converge with the main target of the state economic policy in the current 5-year period, namely, that scientific and technological progress must become a chief factor in Poland's social and economic development by stimulating higher efficiency in the functioning of the economy, which operates under the conditions of strongly limited possibilities to increase the resources of labour, raw and other materials, to elevate the economy's exportability, change the production structure and modernize entire economy, and to improve environment protection.

The presidiums put special stress on the strategic topics involving a development in the electronical basis, promotion of computer science, mechanization and automation of production, chemical technologies and materials, application of biotechnology, nuclear energy and technology, and rationalization of the use of productive property.

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CSO: 2020/119

## RAKOWSKI CHAIRS SOCIOECONOMIC COUNCIL SESSION

LD142127 Warsaw PAP in English 2053 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 14--The Socio-Economic Council at the SEJM (Polish Parliament) conferred here today under the chairmanship of Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski.

The council passed an opinion on the implementation of the laws of socio-occupational organizations of peasants and on co-operatives.

According to the general opinion of members of the council, those laws created conditions for the revival of the forms of self-government in the countryside and should not be changed. Highly appraising the two laws, the council saw many difficulties in their full implementation.

In connection with this, the council is of the opinion that the Supreme Board of Inspection NIK should control the implementation of these laws by the state administration bodies and co-operative organizations.

Misunderstandings and doubts arising in the course of implementation of these laws must be settled by appropriate bodies, that is the Council of State and the Supreme Court and not by the ministries concerned.

The council was also presented with a government draft law on welfare and housing funds in units of the socialized economy. The discussion on this draft caused many controversies.

The council authorized its presidium to formuate the final version of an opinion on this issue taking into account the discussion at today's meeting.

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CSO: 2020/119

## BRIEFS

TRANSSHIPMENTS FROM USSR--Transshipments at the PKP "dry port" in Malaszewicze in the Bialopodlaski voivodship are continuing at a brisk pace. In each 24-hour period, 18,000 to 20,000 tons of goods coming from the USSR are reloaded. These goods include iron ore, diesel fuels, metals, Martensitic pig iron, coke, and cotton. Supplies of mineral fertilizer have also increased. Washing machines, refrigerators and television are in transport containers. A shipment of Lada automobiles has also come from the USSR. Since the beginning of the year, the Soviets have sent 1.5 million tons of goods to Malaszewicze. Half of these goods are intended for the GDR. [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 11 Apr 86 p 1] /9599

KATOWICE STEEL MILL TALKS--Deputy Premier Manfred Gorywoda, chairman of the Planning Commission, met with the directors and the socio-political activ of the Katowice steel mill. They discussed such problems as how to more quickly attain the planned production capacity of the rail heat treatment section which had begun production at the end of last year, the quality of the manufactured goods, and progress of work on the largest investment project of the mill: building the coking plant. They also discussed certain details concerning the future investment program of the steel mill. [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 10 Apr 86 p 2] /9599

AGRICULTURAL MINISTER ENDS PRC VISIT--Beijing, 11 Apr--Polish Minister of Agriculture, Forestry, and Food Economy Stanislaw Zieba was on a visit to People's China at the invitation of Chinese Minister of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Fishery He Kang. The talks concerned cooperation in the field of plant growing, farming technologies, and agro-food processing. In the course of the visit the foreign trade enterprise Rolimpex signed contracts to import protein-rich fodders. At the end of the visit both ministers signed a protocol outlining the topics and terms for further development of cooperation in the field of agriculture and food economy. Minister Zieba was received by Deputy Premier Tian Jiyun. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1100 GMT 11 Apr 86] /9599

POLAND, SPAIN RESCHEDULING ACCORDS--Madrid, 16 Apr--Two accords on rescheduling Poland's payments of government guaranteed credits due to be repaid to Spain in 1985 were signed here by first deputy chairman of the board of the Bank Handlowy Jerzy Malec and representatives of the official credit institute and the Spanish Society for Export Credits. The sides also held talks on guarantees for credit exports to Poland. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2135 GMT 16 Apr 86 LD] /9599

CSO: 2020/119

DASCALESCU ON FULFILLMENT OF SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN

AU110601 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Apr 86 p 2

["Report of the Council of Ministers on the fulfillment of the Uniform National Plan of the Country's Socioeconomic Development in the First Quarter of 1986 and Measures to Completely Fulfill the 1986 Plan Provisions, Presented by Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, Prime Minister of the Government" at the Grand National Assembly session in Bucharest 3 April]

[Text] Much esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania, and esteemed comrade deputies: On behalf of the government, please permit me to report to the Grand National Assembly [GNA] how the uniform national plan has been fulfilled in the first quarter of the current year and to present the measures that have been established to completely fulfill the 1986 tasks and to implement the historic decisions of the 13th party congress on the intensive development of the Romanian economy in the current 5-year plan.

The provisions of Romania's socioeconomic development plan in 1986 and the overall 1986-90 5-year plan which marks our homeland's transition to a new and superior stage of development and Romania's transition from a socialist developing country to an medium-developed country are based on the achievements registered in the 1981-85 period. Under the difficult international conditions determined by the world economic crisis and by certain domestic contradictions in the development of various branches of the national economy, the 1981-85 5-year plan has ensured the fulfillment of the plans on raising Romania to a new development level and improving the material and cultural standard of living of our whole people.

Through the efforts of our whole people under party leadership, in 1985 industrial net production was 28.7 percent, commodity production 21.6 percent, national income 24.1 percent, and people's incomes in the socialist sector 34.3 percent higher than in 1980, while the export volume in the 1981-85 5-year period increased 46.5 percent compared with the 1976-80 5-year plan. In this timespan, scientific research, education, and culture--factors of particular significance in ensuring the general progress of our socialist homeland--went through an intensive development.

I view it as my duty of honor to stress from the rostrum of the GNA, too, the decisive role played and the contribution that has been made--and is being

made--by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the republic, in formulating and substantiating--on the basis of a profoundly scientific base--the directions of the homeland's socioeconomic development, in resolving the cardinal problems of the country's economic growth, and in working out measures designed to ensure the broad mobilization of the creative energy and forces of our nation in order to fulfill the 1986 plan and the overall 1986-90 5-year plan.

Esteemed comrade deputies, I want to state frankly, as Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has stressed, on many occasions, including the 1-2 April RCP Central Committee plenum of this year, that the results registered in 1985 and in the overall 1981-85 5-year plan could have been much better if action has been taken in all sectors in an exacting and revolutionary spirit to better organize the production process and labor, to strictly observe plan discipline, and smoothly and completely achieve the planned production in order to fully utilize the technological and human potential, all resources available in our national economy, and to improve the overall activity.

I want to assure you, much esteemed Comrade Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu, that the government, the ministries, and the collective leadership bodies in all economic units have drawn the necessary conclusions from the way action was taken in 1985 to fulfill the plan and are determined to firmly struggle, in the spirit of the requirements and demands formulated by you, to eliminate negative situations that have been obvious in the organizational framework and management of the economic activity and they are determined to take all necessary measures to ensure the resolute implementation of the 13th party congress decisions and the guidelines you constantly provide, with a view to completely fulfilling the 1986 plan and the program on socioeconomic development endorsed for the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

Esteemed comrade deputies, the 1986 plan stipulates sustained economic growth rates on the basis of accentuating the qualitative aspect of industrial and agricultural development and of all branches of material production.

As is known, on the basis of certain nonfulfillments in 1985, the development indexes included in the 1986 plan are a little higher than in the 1986-90 5-year plan. For this very reason, the government, the ministries, and all economic units are to take appropriate measures to achieve--already in the first year--a high rate of development, thus ensuring the necessary conditions for the years to come and throughout the 5-year plan in order to achieve the goals and tasks put forward by the 13th party congress.

In 1986 the national income will increase 10-12 percent, thus exceeding the increase in the social product. In industry, net production will increase 12-15 percent compared with an 8-9 percent increase in commodity production while in agriculture, overall production will be 6-7 percent higher than in 1985.

Upon the initiative and under the direct guidance of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the republic, and on the basis of a thorough analysis of the material, technological, and human possibilities available in industrial enterprises, we have worked out an additional program

aimed at intensively increasing coal, crude oil, iron ore, and electrical energy production, at increasing production in the processing industry beyond plan tasks, and at improving the competitiveness of Romanian products in foreign markets.

To achieve these growth rates and fulfill the additional program, the government, ministries, centrals, and enterprises have taken a number of actions designed to ensure not only the smooth fulfillment of the plan but also increased economic efficiency in all areas. These measures are to ensure an improved organizational framework for the production process and labor, modernization of the production process in all units, a greater reduction of material and energy consumption, increased profitability of products, increased efficiency of fixed assets in production, a constant increase in labor productivity, and the general application throughout the economy of remuneration according to the overall contract and direct payment system. At the same time, they must also lead to the firm application of the principles of workers self-management and financial-economic self-administration in all areas of our homeland's socioeconomic activity.

Esteemed comrades, in the first quarter of the current year, the working people, in fulfilling the tasks put forward and applying the recommendations made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, have carried out an activity that took concrete form in the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the industrial production planned for this period and registered an additional amount of more than 40 billion lei as compared with the first quarter of 1985. Production in excess of the plan was registered in this period in the case of pit coal, coking coal, steel plates and shapes, industrial fittings, certain types of technological equipment, ball-bearings, electronic components, automation means, precision instruments, polyethylene, medicines, dyes, coloring agents, and other important products for meeting the requirements of the national economy and for exports.

Although the industrial production plan was fulfilled in accordance with the provisions of the law, the production plan cannot be considered as implemented because the export plan was not achieved.

I must stress that the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Machine-Building, the Ministry of Mines, and the Ministry of Petroleum have not fulfilled the production plan for this quarter.

In critically examining the economic activity carried out in the first quarter, we must stress that the collective leadership bodies in certain ministries, centrals, and enterprises have not taken firm action to eliminate all difficulties, they have not taken efficient measures in time to eliminate failings and shortcomings, a fact that explains that results were not everywhere up to the possibilities available in our national economy.

In the coming period, the government, the ministries, the other coordinating economic central bodies, the executive committees of the county people's councils, industrial departments, and enterprises must take more determined action to ensure the day by day smooth and more efficient fulfillment of all

plan tasks and to make sure that lags, especially those in export production, are made up for.

To ensure the achievement of the planned growth rates, of great importance is the constant increase in coal, crude oil, nonferrous metals, and electrical energy production.

In the field of coal mining, particular measures are required to achieve the planned production of 69 million metric tons. For this purpose, work for rapidly putting into operation brown coal mining capacities, especially in Rovinari and Motru must be speeded up, as must work for putting into operation the pit coal mining capacities in the Jiu Valley. Action must be taken to substantially increase the utilization index of technological lines in brown coal pits, perfect mining methods and technologies, imporve the quality of coal delivered, ensure qualified personnel, and strengthen order and discipline in all areas.

In the field of crude oil extraction, the Ministry of Petroleum, the extraction-well-drilling trusts, and oil fields must substantially improve their work, must act with great determination and responsibility to observe the production quotas established for each day by the plan, must reactivate oil wells that are out of use, carry out good quality repair and maintenance work, and must speed up oil drilling and flow tests from new oil wells. It is necessary to intensify efforts to expand modern exploitation technologies in order to increase the final recovery coefficient of crude oil from deposits and to speed up work for putting into production the Romanian off-shore platform in the Black Sea.

In the electrical energy industry, the ministry leadership must firmly continue to apply the measures and actions established to fulfill the planned electrical energy production. Thus, it is necessary for the ministry and electrical energy producing units to immediately mobilize all forces and act with great responsibility in order to increase the coal-generated electrical energy production up to at least 4,200-4,500 MW in order to avoid inappropriate situations as was the case last year and during some days in the current quarter, thus ensuring conditions for cutting back on the consumption of hydrocarbons and for saving water from the reservoirs of hydropower plants. This is why the Ministry of Electrical Engineering, and the other ministries in charge of supplies must take all necessary measures to ensure that the program endorsed by the party leadership is observed to the letter in order to increase the durability of energy aggregates and to see to it that all basic and auxiliary installations are properly operating and utilized.

Special attention must be paid to strictly observing the programs on the modernization of energy installations in Rovinari and Turceni and to generally introducing the respective results to all boilers of the 330 MW groups. Special measures shall be taken to increase the capacity of coal storages, to improve the operation in coal storing units, and to set up some 6 million metric tons of stocks at coal-fueled electrical power plants by the end of the third quarter.

Measures will also be taken to achieve the planned energy supplies from new sources--solar, biogas, wind-generated energy, and geothermal energy--to utilize reusable energy resources, and to intensify the construction of micro-hydropower plants stipulated in the endorsed program in all counties.

The government, the collective leadership bodies in ministries, centrals, enterprises, and peoples councils shall also act with great exactingness to ensure the complete application of the set of measures worked out to save materials and to see to it that consumers strictly observe consumption norms for fuels, carburants, electric and thermal power--one of the essential ways to provide the national economy with the necessary energy resources.

In the processing industry, the ministries, the coordinating central bodies, the working people's councils in central departments and in enterprises have to give priority to the smooth fulfillment of the physical production plan in its envisaged variety range, giving emphasis to export production. In the metallurgical industry, the main task on which attention has to focus is to ensure proper metal supplies for the national economy in the quantity and structure envisaged by plan. The leadership of the Ministry of the Metallurgical Industry must take more firm action to more efficiently manage allocated material and energy resources, to ensure a strict observance of the consumption norms established for coking coal, fuels, electrodes, iron alloys and high-melting materials, the optimal operation of metallurgical aggregates, reduce technological losses, and increase the steel extraction coefficient to at least 86 percent. At the same time, measures shall be taken to observe to the letter the delivery provisions for semimanufactures between combines, thus creating the necessary conditions for fulfilling the manufacturing program for pipes and tubular goods for domestic consumption and export.

In the machine-building industry, action will be taken in the spirit of tasks put forward by the party leadership in order to optimally utilize the strong production potential available in Romania, to constantly increase the technological and qualitative level of products, speed up the modernization and redesigning process, and the introduction into production of new types of highly technical and durable machines, equipment, and components needed by the priority programs in the economy and especially by those in exports.

The leadership of the machine-building ministries, especially that of the Ministry of Heavy Equipment and of the Ministry of Electrical Engineering must proceed with great determination in applying the measures established for completely manufacturing the planned equipment, machines, installations, and tools in keeping with the putting into operation of production capacities envisaged by the investment program.

Important tasks devolve on the chemical and petrochemical industry where the two ministries must take firm measures to make up, without delay, for certain arrears noted in the crude oil processing sector and in chemical products, especially in the case of fertilizers, artificial yarns and fibers, rubber and plastic products, and detergents. At the same time, more determined action must be taken to rapidly develop fine synthesis and low-tonnage branches, to substantially cut back on raw material, other materials, and

energy consumption, and to diversify products, thus ensuring better supplies of fuels, carburants, and chemical products for the national economy and an increasingly larger participation in the country's exports.

The leaderships of the two ministries and of the chemcial and petrochemical combines are obligated to take firm action to strengthen order and discipline at the workplace so that each installation will operate without disruptions and under fully secure conditions.

In the construction material and wood processing industry, attention must be paid primarily to improving the manufacturing structure, fulfilling the export program by effectively adapting the production process to market requirements, and to primarily increasing those varieties of products that permit a better utilization of raw and other materials. We must firmly proceed to expanding the technology of manufacturing clinker with raw materials in suspension to broadly utilizing the dry process in cement production, to replacing coal by hydrocarbons, to extending installations for recovering heat and useful products, and to considerably increasing their quality and usefulness.

In the consumer goods industry, we have to firmly fulfill the tasks set and recommendations made by the party leadership to manufacture new products that will ensure a better utilization of raw materials, a greater variety of products, and a substantial increase in their quality and competitiveness in foreign markets.

In transportation, where in the past period, including 1985, there were serious failings, it is necessary to firmly strengthen order and discipline, to better utilize automobile, railroad, and naval transportation, and to reduce costs and eliminate any kind of waste.

Esteemed comrades, the 1986 plan sets great and complex tasks for agriculture. As the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, specified at the enlarged plenary session of the National Council of Agriculture, we have to take very determined action in this basic branch of the economy in order to fulfill the planned vegetable production and the targets set for the animal breeding sector.

For this purpose, the government, the Ministry of Agriculture, the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives, the people's councils, the joint agroindustrial state and cooperative councils, and all units in agriculture must act with responsibility to prepare and carry out the spring agricultural campaign, the tending of crops, and the harvesting of agricultural produce under favorable conditions, considering that this year we have to achieve 31 million metric tons of grain, 10.3 million metric tons of sugar beet, almost 1.2 million metric tons of sunflower, 6.6 million metric tons of potatoes, and 7.7 million metric tons of field vegetables.

In animal breeding, to fulfill the very important tasks, namely to achieve 8.5 million cattle, 15 million pigs, and 24 million sheep by the end of 1986, it is necessary for the Ministry of Agriculture, people's councils, and all state and cooperative agricultural bodies to pay particular attention to ensuring the necessary conditions to achieve the planned livestock breeds, the

birthrate indexes, and an increase in weight, and to ensure the strict observance of the average weight of animals delivered to the state stocks; for this purpose, the measures established to develop the fodder base must be applied with great determination.

The government, central and local bodies shall take determined action to apply to the letter the new measures initiated by the party leadership in order to most efficiently utilize the material-technical base available in agriculture and the overall working personnel, to observe the norms on expenditures, on granting advance payments to state and cooperative agricultural units, to members of agricultural production cooperatives, and to private famrers with contracts for delivery of agricultural produce to the state stocks, and to observe the norms on granting credits for the production process. Action must be taken to ensure the strict observance of the criteria and norms regarding the nature of such advance payments and credits and the limits and conditions in which they are granted, so that they will directly contribute to an efficient increase in the vegetable production and animal products and that agricultural units are given an incentive to cover their expenses from their own incomes and to achieve profits.

Working with great responsibility to fulfill to the letter all tasks included in the agriculture and food industry plan and to apply the new measures recently endorsed by the party Central Committee plenum, and by achieving the planned agricultural produce and foodstuffs, we will be able to appropriately meet the people's rational food requirements in keeping with the self-sufficiency program.

Esteemed comrades deputies, one of the basic tasks of the 1986 plan is the implementation of the foreign trade program. As Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the republic, stressed at the recent party Central Committee plenum, increasing the volume of exports, the efficiency of foreign economic exchanges, and expanding international production sharing are objective requirements on the implementation of which we must focus all our efforts.

In the first quarter of the current year, although an active trade balance was achieved, I must, however, state that, because of certain failings that were noted in ensuring all required conditions, the export plan for this period was not completely fulfilled.

Drawing all necessary conclusions from the way in which the activity in this area has been carried out so far, the government, ministries, and central departments shall immediately take action in each enterprise, so that most determined measures are taken to prepare for and begin manufacturing products designed for export in order to fully honor all orders and ensure a smooth delivery of all products for export in keeping with plan provisions. The Ministry of Foreign Trade [as published] and the economic ministries shall intensify their foreign market prospecting and the conclusion of contracts for the overall 1986 export plan. At the same time, action shall be taken to more effectively adjust the production process to our partners' requirements, to diversify marketing forms, expand market outlets, to increase the share of

highly processable products, and to better sell Romanian products in foreign markets. We shall carefully see to it that raw and other materials, technological means, and highly qualified manpower will be used mainly for manufacturing export products. Quality control in all manufacturing units will be strengthened, so that products designed for export can compete with similar products in foreign markets.

It is necessary to primarily ensure the technical-material base for export production in keeping with the provisions of the law.

Under no circumstances is anyone permitted to use raw and other materials for things other than export or for other purposes.

We will focus our attention on achieving trade exchanges and economic cooperation ventures as agreed upon with the CEMA member-countries and with all socialist countries, so that cooperation will contribute, to an increasingly larger extent, to meeting the requirements for raw materials, fuels, energy, and other products, and to deepening production specialization and sharing in order to more effectively utilize the productive potential in each country. We shall act to further promote economic exchanges with the developing countries and the developed countries in the spirit of the principles of equality and mutual advantage promoted by our party and state.

Esteemed comrade deputies, the 1986 socioeconomic development targets are supported by large investments oriented mainly in the direction of increasing more rapidly the given unit's own raw material and energy base, modernizing the processing industry, and developing agriculture at a more intensive rate.

In the first quarter of the current year, although weather conditions have been favorable, the investment program has not been implemented completely. According to recommendations by the party leadership, the government, ministries, the State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Supply [as printed], and the other coordinating central bodies shall focus on completely implementing the program, on putting into operation the projects stipulated in the 1986 plan and on making up for certain lags noted especially in the field of energy, chemistry, and metallurgy. Great attention shall be given to the construction-assembly activity and to the delivery of technological equipment, installations, and apparatuses in close correlation with the schedules for putting into operation projects of great importance for our country's economic development: The Cernavoda nuclear-power plant; the Drobeta-Turnu Severin chemical combine, the hydropower facilities at the Iron Gates II, Riul Mare-Retezat, and Olt, the coal-generated power groups in Turceni, Oradea, Craiova, and Govora, the coking batteries in Calarasi, Calan, and Resita, the rolling mills for advanced metallurgical processing, the new mining areas, and other things.

I want to assure you, much esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the republic, that the government is firmly determined to take all necessary measures so that the investment program for this year will be appropriately implemented. We will immediately proceed to firmly applying the norms drawn up in the spirit of recommendations made by you and aimed at substantially

improving the utilization rate of fixed assets, increasing industrial production and economic efficiency more rapidly, and at raising, on this basis, the national income. We will pay special attention to cutting back on investment costs and to establishing new projects that are to be built on the basis of strict observance of the criteria of economic efficiency and of considerably increasing the material production for each unit of fixed asset in the national economy.

Esteemed comrades, in successfully fulfilling the 1986 plan, a primary role devolves on the scientific research activity. We have a vigorous scientific creativity potential able to deal with and resolve the most complicated problems of the technological and scientific revolution in all areas. It is essential for us to fully utilize that potential to implement the basic targets of our country's intensive economic growth on the basis of implementing the scientific research and technological engineering programs formulated under the guidance of Comrade Elena Ceausescu, first deputy prime minister of the government.

Great attention must be given to speeding up research aimed at better utilizing all our raw materials we have and to economically exploiting the national reserves of minerals and energy sources, including deposits of low-grade ore. Measures shall be taken so that enterprises, central departments, and research institutes--with effective help by ministries--will intensify their concern with shortening the time before research results are introduced and utilized in the production process and their concern with speeding up the assimilation of products and highly productive installations and equipment characterized by low consumption of raw materials and energy and by a better economic-technological performance in order to cut back on imports and increase the competitiveness of Romanian products abroad. We must act so that technological progress will indeed become a basic component and decisive factor in implementing the program of the country's socioeconomic development, as the party secretary general puts it.

Esteemed comrade deputies, an essential goal of our activity in all socioeconomic areas, once again stressed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the recent Central Committee plenum, is increasing economic efficiency to a greater extent and better utilizing all material and labor resources. The 1986 plan envisages a 10-12 percent increase in labor productivity in the national industry and a cutback in production costs by more than 48 lei per 1,000 lei commodity output.

The ministries, the State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Finance, banks, and the collective leadership bodies in all economic units have to take action with great determination to commendably execute these vital tasks in order to develop our homeland's economic potential. Increasing labor productivity, reducing costs, and constantly increasing profitability require that the government, the ministries, and all economic units proceed with great determination to general actions throughout the national economy, as initiated by the party leadership, aimed at perfecting the organizational framework of the production process and of labor, modernizing manufacturing technologies, and firmly promoting technological progress in order to ensure a substantial increase in

the itemized and export production in excess of plan provisions for 1986 and for the overall 5-year plan. Within this framework, it is necessary to take firm action to broadly introduce mechanization, automation, electronics, and robotics, expand automatic data processing, improve the labor norm-setting activity, ensure proper supplies of raw and other materials, and semi-manufactured products for shifts in all sections and workshops, and it is necessary to strengthen order and discipline at each work place.

The recent party Central Committee plenum adopted very important measures to increase the general efficiency of the activity in each economic unit to strictly observe the norms on costs per product, to properly utilize circulating capital, and to grant credits and advance payments for the production process and for further perfecting the price system for production and deliveries, especially in the horizontal industry [industria orizontala].

Decisive measures shall be taken in each economic unit to ensure that units are working at full capacity, that all machines and installations are optimally and efficiently utilized, and that production costs, material, fuel, and energy consumption is cut back to a greater extent. It is necessary to give priority to better utilizing resources and to redesigning products and manufacturing technologies, especially those consuming large amounts of raw materials and energy. At the same time, special attention has to be paid to recovering all reusable resources, this being a factor of great importance for ensuring the material balance of the plan.

An important role in stressing the qualitative aspect of economic development and in better utilizing social labor is played by measures aimed at directly linking the incomes of all working personnel in all branches and sectors of activity to results attained in production and by increasing the responsibility of the working people's collectives for fulfilling all plan indicators. We assure you, much esteemed comrade party secretary general, that the government, ministries, and all central economic bodies will act to firmly apply the new regulation submitted for the discussion and endorsement of the current Grand National Assembly session in connection with remuneration on the basis of the direct payment and overall contract system of all categories of workers, thus ensuring a closer link between individual incomes and the fulfillment of plan tasks and a closer link with fulfilling the physical and export production, with increasing the share of better quality products and reducing the normed specific consumption of raw materials, other materials, fuels, and energy, and with increasing labor productivity and economic efficiency. Special attention shall be paid to firmly applying the measures established with a view to strengthening the collective and individual responsibility of the working personnel and to optimally managing that part of the national wealth entrusted to economic units by society.

As you stressed at the recent RCP Central Committee plenum, it is necessary to take determined action to change the work concept in the financial and economic fields, to strengthen control over the utilization of financial and material resources, and to ensure that they are managed with maximum efficiency.

Esteemed comrades, the very important tasks stipulated in the 1986 plan require, as an objective necessity, to further perfect the management, organization, and planning of the activity in all areas.

The government will take firm measures to improve its work style and methods, it will imprint a more dynamic and exacting spirit in all echelons in order to effectively resolve all problems that condition the complete implementation of the provisions included in the program of the country's socioeconomic development in 1986. Firm action shall be taken to unswervingly observe the plan discipline, to strengthen responsibility in applying the party decisions, the country's laws, and the guidelines and recommendations by the president of the republic, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. Measures will be taken to constantly improve relations between ministries, central departments, and local bodies, so that their overall activity will take place under most favorable conditions and that workers democracy will firmly exercize its prerogatives under the law.

The State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Material-Technical Supply, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Foreign Trade, economic ministries, and the other central economic bodies must take more exacting action to fulfill the duties devolving on them under the party decisions and the country's laws firmly and to the letter. They must constantly and exactingly see to it that the plan discipline is observed and that the material, financial, and the currency balance of the country's socioeconomic development plan is ensured. Special attention must be given to establishing a strict savings system and a perfect financial discipline and to strengthening the banking-financial control over the management of the material assets and funds of economic units.

We will resolutely honor the tasks put forward by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, namely that ministries, state central and local bodies should carry out their activity to a greater extent in economic units and that they should participate directly, together with the collective leadership bodies in the respective units, in perfecting the management activity and the activity aimed at fulfilling the tasks under the uniform national socioeconomic development plan for 1986.

Esteemed comrade deputies, expressing the thoughts and desire of our whole people, we highly appreciate the excellent activity carried out by the party secretary general and president of the country, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and his decisive role in formulating and implementing Romania's foreign policy; we appreciate his initiatives, proposals, and firm and consistent actions toward disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, toward building a better and more just world, and toward protecting people's and nations' supreme right to peace, life, and a free and dignified existence.

The proposals and initiatives of our party and state leader, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, regarding the elimination of intermediate-range missiles from Europe and other continents, the elimination of all nuclear weapons and any kind of mass-destruction weapons, his appeal for achieving a general accord on banning nuclear weapons tests, for halting the militarization of outer space, and for creating zones free from nuclear and chemical weapons in the Balkans, Northern and Central Europe, and in other parts of the world are known and appreciated today by all peoples struggling for peace in all parts of the globe.

Of exceptional importance, and enjoying great international response, are Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's ideas and initiatives in the direction of substantially reducing conventional weapons, military troops and budgets, eliminating military bases from the territories of other countries, withdrawing troops within the boundary of national borders, halting any kind of military maneuvers, including naval maneuvers in international waters, determinedly rejecting any attempt to resort to the use or threat of force, establishing relations between states on the principles of mutual respect, independence and sovereignty, and noninterference in the domestic affairs of other countries, and in the direction of promoting, by all means, a spirit of understanding and trust in the world.

Understanding the overwhelming importance of these initiatives for safeguarding human life and civilization, we pledge to act with great determination in the direction of promoting the noble goals of the International Year of Peace and the Declaration-Appeal of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front from the SR of Romania to halt the current dangerous trend of international events, to eliminate the nuclear danger, to achieve firm measures for disarmament, and to defend the peaceful future of the whole of mankind in order to bring about a turning point in the direction of resuming the policy of detente, disarmament, and understanding.

Esteemed comrades deputies, on behalf of the government, permit me to assure the Grand National Assembly and you, much beloved and esteemed comrade secretary general, that we will take very determined action in a revolutionary spirit to implement the overall domestic and foreign policy promoted by our party and state, to commendaly fulfill the 1986 plan, and to resolutely implement the great targets put forward by the 13th RCP Congress.

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CSO: 2700/138

## NEW LEATHER SUBSTITUTE PRODUCED

[Editorial Report] Bucharest INDUSTRIA USOARA in Romanian No 8, Aug 1985 on pp 348-349 carries an article by Agripina Fica on a new leather substitute named Cersin. The new leather substitute, made in Romania, is used in the shoe industry for shoe uppers for cold seasons. It is described as having a good resistance to cold weather and good hygienic properties. Moreover, it has reduced polymer content and the manufacturing process has a lower electric power consumption. The article presents various uses of Cersin in the shoe industry and its manufacturing technology.

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## STEPS TOWARD INTEGRATION, CHANGES IN ECONOMIC CHAMBER

[Editorial Report] Belgrade KOMUNIST in Serbo-Croatian 4 Apr 86 pp 18-19 contains statements by Nikola Filipovic, president of the Yugoslav Economic Chamber (PKJ) on the concept of the new draft law for the PKJ which seeks to make this chamber-of-commerce body a more effective integrative force in the Yugoslav economy, but at the same time "less an appendage of the state and more directly linked to associated labor." Under the new law the PKJ would promote the practice of enterprise association as a "chain, a complete production process linking raw materials, production of the final product, and export..." The realities of life, he said, have driven us to this new system which could go into effect as soon as next year. What is most important, the new association would link economic branches, making it less possible for a member to remove himself from the chain, enter into illegal price agreements, and seek his own system of independent operation. He noted that the metals industry has already been forced by reality to jointly discuss production programs, exports, and the development of new capacities.

The PKJ, Filipovic said, at the same time must be freed of dealing with such questions as import permits, certification, and quotas, and concern itself rather with joint export programs, studies of the foreign market, organization of import/export business, formation of consortia, etc.

Although the PKJ, he said, has done much to help create a unified Yugoslav market, there is still great encapsulation within republic and provincial borders in regard to the circulation of goods and--"what is most important"--the circulation of capital. "Only 0.29 percent of capital accumulation circulates across republic or provincial boarders.... If we could succeed in providing this circulation of capital through association [of enterprises, industries], through joint programs of development, we would break down these boundaries. This is one of the most dominant questions in this medium-term period. If we do not master this process, we will be in an even worse situation than we are now."

According to the new law, the PKJ would become "a true association of associated labor" and Filipovic urged that it be given the right in the new law to directly submit legislation to the SFRY Assembly. "At present we can only do this through the FEC (Federal Executive Council), which is absurd. It is probable," he said, "that because of this legal position of the PKJ vis-a-vis the Assembly, the idea arose about forming a Chamber of Associated

Labor in the SFRY Assembly...." But although the formation of such a chamber would perhaps be better than the present situation, Filipovic said if the PKJ obtained the right to directly submit draft laws and legal proposals to the Assembly, "if we divest the state and states of their decisive interference in the sphere of expanded reproduction and general economic relations, if associated labor could be expressed through its association, the PKJ, there would be no need for a Chamber of Associated Labor."

In regard to integrated production, the KOMUNIST interviewer said: "It is well known that we can only operate on the world market with quality and joint 'Jugo-products.' When this 5-year plan was made, it first spoke of 45 'Jugo programs,' later 16, and now even less." Filipovic replied that determination of these programs is finally drawing to a close, that the "Zastava" program of auto production and export was an initial model for these, and that four or five "good joint programs exist in the metals industry," as well as a good program in the rubber industry, in addition to a few others.

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CSO: 2800/233

## CORN, WHEAT PROCUREMENT, NEEDS, IMPORTS

Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 9 Apr 86 p 5

[Excerpts] In 1985 2,425,874 tons of wheat were bought up for the market, or about 14.2 percent less than in 1984. In addition, 235,088 tons were bought up for seed, compared to 239,435 tons in 1984. Also, the harvest was 733,000 tons, or 13.1 percent, lower in 1985 compared to 1984. The market consumption of wheat amounting to about 3,250,000 tons for the 1985/86 economic year is a little more than that in 1984. The shortfall in wheat until the new harvest is calculated at 250,000 tons which will have to be met through imports and reserve draw-downs; these needs have not been covered in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Montenegro, Serbia proper, and Kosovo. The largest deficit is in Bosnia-Hercegovina. From July through December 1985, 58,147 tons of wheat were imported at a cost of 1.4 billion dinars. In January 1986 an additional 4,772 tons were imported for about 150 million dinars, and permission was given to import about 48,000 tons in the next months.

In regard to corn, 1985 procurement was very good, amounting to 3,275,625 tons, compared to 2,849,925 tons in 1984, or about 15 percent more. Almost 35 percent of the amount procured was from the 1984 corn harvest. The increased 1985 procurement was satisfactory to meet domestic needs; and in addition, 783,420 tons have been exported in January and February this year and an additional 350,570 tons are expected to be exported by the end of this year, at an average export price of about $113 per ton. All exports are made on barter terms. For the first time since the war it is possible to buy up significant amounts for reserve, namely, about 200,000 tons of corn thus far.

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## BRIEFS

LOAN FOR KOSOVO JOBS--The Kosovo Assembly has adopted a law on a loan for providing additional funds for employment which calls for the collection of 13 billion dinars to open up new jobs. Employees in Kosovo, agricultural workers, pensioners, and work collectives will be able to subscribe to the public loan between 1 May and 30 July [1986] and workers temporarily working abroad can subscribe up to the end of this year. Payment can be made in one lump sum or in a maximum of 16 installments, beginning after 1 August 1986. The law also provides for the possibility of subscribing to the loan without repayment, or as a gift. The loan will begin to be repaid after 1 January 1991 and carries an annual interest rate of 10 percent. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo Croatian 21 Mar 86 p 1] /9599

AGRICULTURAL EXPORT PLANS--According to the ambitious plans for agricultural export this year, exports are to increase 13 percent, and reach a value of $1.17 billion ($846,789,000 to the convertible market and $323,431,000 to the clearing-account market). The anticipated growth depends largely on increasing exports of livestock and livestock products (from $385 million last year to $430 million this year, or by 12 percent), fruit, vegetables, and processed fruit and vegetables by 14 percent ($229.8 million worth), and grains and grain products by 20 percent ($194 million worth). In addition, exports of sugar and sugar products are planned to increase 38 percent, wine and alcoholic beverages 26 percent, and fish and processed seafood 22 percent. [Excerpt] [Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 11 Apr 86 p 1] /9599

WINE EXPORTS--In 1985 Yugoslavia exported 137,000 tons of wine for a total of $51 million ($37 million to the convertible currency area and $14 million to the clearing market). These amounts represented an increase of 4.3 percent in value to the convertible market and a decrease of 29.3 percent in value to the clearing account market. [Excerpt] [Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 11 Apr 86 p 3] /9599

CSO: 2800/233

## CHNOUPEK ON 'AUSTRIAN REACTIONARY CIRCLES', U.S. PRESENCE

AU261642 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 26 Mar 86 p 4

[Dispatch by special correspondent Otto Janecek from Prague on 17th CPCZ Congress: "A Special Chapter"]

[Text] A special chapter in Gustav Husak's account is devoted to the CSSR's relations with Austria. It is welcomed that these relations have recently normalized, although this normalization process was repeatedly "disturbed by reactionary Austrian circles through unleasing anti-Czechoslovak campaigns."

CSSR Foreign Minister Chnoupek went extensively into this question at a press conference held on the periphery of the party congress. When the ORF [Austrian Radio and Television Service] representative wanted to know who these "reactionary Austrian circles" are, Chnoupek said:

"You see, Austria was one of the last countries with which we were able to establish fully normalized relations in Europe. Until the 1970's diplomatic relations were at a level we had--let us say--with Malta. And whenever the situation improved, there were mines, again and again.

"They were laid by representatives of those circles regarding whom we sometimes get the feeling that they do not want to put up even with as much as the existence of the CSSR. We had to start from scratch over and over again. It was as if masons were building a house, and whenever they had laid a few rows of bricks, someone came along and overthrew the whole thing.

"Do you think it is normal for the presidents of two neighboring countries to visit one another only after decades?

"We have always felt that there are in Austria forces which deliberately misused problems arising logically between two neighboring countries--not only countries with different social systems--such as family reunification, exchange of persons, border problems, and so forth. Again there were always circles which threw a spoke in the wheel. In the mass media, too, even in the biggest mass media. We have also often been told in Vienna at a high level that such circles do exist, and that one is anything but happy over this in Vienna.

"The accountability report lists the principles of our foreign policy regarding the capitalist countries. We want to deepen the dialogue. We want to make further progress in the field of trade. We want an exchange of scientific-technical findings, and we want humanitarian cooperation....

"We would also like to exchange journalists with Austria. Naturally we do not expect Austrian journalists to have nothing but praise for us. But we do expect a minimum of objectivity. One cannot see the CSSR like a cheese, of which one only sees the holes--and never anything positive."

Chnoupek on the events off the Libyan coast: "All this must be seen within the framework of a policy that has started after Geneva. There is, for example, the demand for a reduction of socialist countries' delegations to the United Nations in New York--why at this particular time?

"Or the imposing of travel restrictions for diplomats from socialist countries. Naturally we have to answer with countermeasures. But why is this happening at this particular time?

"Or the military provocations in the Mediterranean, carried out by the U.S. Navy. Just imagine if someone were to dispatch such a fleet to the Caribbean and cruise off New Orleans. Well, it is easy to imagine what would happen in this case. But the U.S. Navy provokes... This is a very dangerous development which is causing us grave concern, and which we most resolutely condemn."

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CSO: 2600/290

## EXPOSE ON 'NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY' IN PZPR DAILY

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Mar 86 p 6

[Article by Zygmunt Broniarek: "Endowment for Interference"]

[Text] In the center of Washington, across from the elegant Madison Hotel, are the offices of the National Endowment for Democracy (NED). The beginnings of this institution go back to the speech made by President Reagan to the British Parliament on 8 June 1982, at which time the man occupying the White House relegated socialism to the "scrapheap of history." But the speech also contained something else: An appeal to "support democracy abroad."

The appeal did not go unheeded. A group of American notables, including Congressman Dante F. Fascell, present chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and Lane Kirkland, AFL-CIO president, made a preliminary study on the subject of creating an institution which would put President Reagan's recommendation into effect. In November 1983, Congress enacted a bill setting up a National Endowment for Democracy and allocated it $18 million for the 1984 fiscal year. The endowment is officially described as a "private organization for public service." However, the endowment itself leaves not the slightest doubt as to its nonprivate character.

In its report for 1985, we find the following statement: "The National Endowment for Democracy was established in conjunction (literally!) with a US Information Agency (USIA) subsidy by congressional mandate." But the USIA is an institution of the US government. The endowment's budget for the fiscal year ending 30 September 1985 was $18,498,601, of which the USIA subsidy was $18,497,525. The remainder, i.e., $1,076, came from voluntary contributions made by individuals and organizations interested in the endowment. Furthermore, on p 56 of the report, in the subsection "Income Tax," we find the following entry: "The endowment is exempt from income tax in accordance with Article 501/C/3 of the Outside Income Code (Tax) and has qualified as a nonprivate organization in accordance with Article 509/A."

But why, in that part of the report read by greater numbers of people, is mention made of the private character of the endowment, and something entirely different appears in the part intended for a smaller group of readers? This question is answered in the report of the endowment's president, Carl Gershman (former advisor to the former US ambassador to the UN, Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick,

known for her ultraconservative views). Gershman writes: "As a private bipartisan organization, the endowment's programs have a credibility abroad which US government programs sometimes lack." In other words, camouflage is being employed.

The entirely nonprivate character of the NED is apparent also in the makeup of its board of directors, which includes both public officials and private individuals. The former include, in addition to the already mentioned Congressman Fascell, the Republican US senator from the state of Utah, Orrin G. Hatch; Secretary of Labor William E. Brock; and the chairman of the National Republican Party Committee, Frank J. Fahrenkopf. Among the latter are the former Vice-President of the United States, Walter F. Mondale (now an attorney in private practice) and Henry A. Kissinger.

The nature of the endowment's operations was best described by its Chairman of the Board of Directors, John Richardson, although I am not sure he fully realized the significance of the words he used. He writes: Our assignment is delicate and challenging." "Delicate!" Certainly, if the mechanism for executing this assignment cannot operate out in the open, although the endowment publishes general information on this subject. However, pursuit of the goal, which is to combat the progressive strivings of mankind, and particularly to combat the socialist countries, is an altogether indelicate process. Here the methods employed have nothing in common with delicacy.

Obviously Poland is one of the states against which the operations of the NED are directed. If I say "obviously," it is not just because for years we have been the target of various types of propaganda campaigns on the part of the United States, but also because the endowment's report says so outright. "In Eastern Europe," we read in the report, "Poland continues to be high on the list of priorities."

What is striking is the complete lack of embarrassment in describing the endowment's activities as regards Poland. The endowment ignores the fact that Poland is a sovereign state, that international law and the UN charter prohibit interference in the internal affairs of other states, that Poland, just as all other countries, including the United States, is guided by its own laws as to what can or cannot be done. For the endowment, which, we repeat, is funded practically entirely by a US government agency, none of this exists. The report states: "Through the Free Trade Union Institute (FTUI) (an organization established by the International Federation of Trade Unions and the AFL-CIO), assistance is given in gathering and translating underground "Solidarity" publications and disseminating them among Western trade unions and human rights organizations. In addition to external assistance, FTUI gives support to the "Solidarity" Foreign Office (which has its headquarters in Brussels) in its efforts to give direct support to the "Solidarity" trade union movement inside Poland. This assistance, to a large degree, finances the delegalized publishing operations of "Solidarity", including periodicals appearing in the underground and reaching millions of readers. In addition to FTUI's help to "Solidarity," the endowment gives financial support to many small, independent publishing houses in Poland."

Let us ignore this "millions of readers" number, which the endowment bases on data supplied to it by Mr Milewski from the Brussels "Solidarity" office, an office which has a natural tendency--financially inspired--to inflate certain figures. What is most important is the fact that the NED with total unconcern, even pride, speaks of its interference in Poland's internal affairs.
But in doing so, it admits to the existence of certain indisputable facts. First of all, that without the financial assistance of the West, it would be impossible for "Solidarity" to conduct its illegal activities.

The endowment also gives support to the Polish Legal Defense Fund and the Independent Culture Committee. All of this is intended to strengthen the Polish citizenry (this sounds like "underground state") and create the "initial conditions for the appearance of free and democratic institutions" in Poland.

What do the above items look like from the financial standpoint? Page 38 of the report contains information on funds for two "Solidarity" organizations in the West: The Brussels office and the New York-based Support for Solidarity Committee. Together, these funds totaled $540,000. As regards the New York office, they were to be used to translate and publish documents pertaining to workers' rights and human rights. "In addition," the report states, "support is given to individual political refugees in the West, and to the "Solidarity" Coordination Office Abroad, with headquarters in Brussels, i.e., the outside representative of the "Solidarity" movement in the field of gathering information about this movement and making it possible (for the Brussels office) to communicate with "Solidarity" members inside Poland."

Here we have, although stated generally, a list of the activities which NED finances in our country through various offices and committees in the West.

That is not all. The endowment gave the Aurora Foundation [not further identified] $50,000 for the Polish Legal Defense Fund and $6,000 to publish "Literary Reports." And another American organization, Freedom House, received $10,000 from the NED for the Independent Culture Committee in Poland.

These sums are only part of the money flowing through various channels into Poland for illegal organizations. As to others, we know only that they exist. And all of them are being used for just one purpose: To make it more difficult for Poland to overcome the crisis and build normal living conditions in our country.

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## CZYREK ON PZPR CAMPAIGN FOR 'SOCIALIST CONSCIOUSNESS'

PM211810 Wroclaw GAZETA ROBOTNICZA in Polish 21 Mar 86 pp 1, 10

[Interview with PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Jozef Czyrek by Jozef Bartoszewski; date, place not given]

[Text] [Bartoszewski] The PZPR draft program, which is at present under discussion, essentially proposes methods of the struggle for socialist consciousness in our society. If that struggle is to be won, certain conditions must be met. One of those is an adequate level of social thought, including in particular Marxist thought.

[Czyrek] The document under discussion is a program of a struggle for socialist transformations, and within these also transformations in social consciousness. Marxism teaches us, after all, that consciousness cannot be transformed on a large scale if the working conditions and living standards of the masses are not transformed too. The postulate of creating reality through the social sciences is equally relevant to relations of production, collectivization of power, development of legislation, and the building of a system of moral values. In all these fields we have extensive, and by no means outdated achievements of our own. Unfortunately, we often forget about these. Moreover, it would be a mistake to reduce it exclusively to Marxian thought. Professor Kotarbinski's praxeology, or Professor Ossowski's ethics are also a part of our intellectual potential. I doubt whether we have as yet fully explored the Marxian-economic thought of Professors Lange and Kalecki.

Secondly, the standard of contemporary Polish learning is high, and in many fields very high indeed. This applies also to the sphere of Marxian science. For example, the creation of teams of party academics, attached to the Central Committee and representing virtually every field of the social sciences, was a move of great significance. They constitute a body of men of considerable consequence, capable of getting a great many things done. Thirdly, we are not alone in the world. We can and we must partake much more freely of the academic achievement of the fraternal socialist countries, not in order to adapt it mechanically to our own, often different circumstances and requirements, but, for example, to make good use of the methodology, to draw conclusions from comparisons, and to become intellectually richer.

The fourth and final point is that we are under an obligation to back the younger and the youngest generations. It is not true that our young academic intelligentsia is ensnared by antisocialist theories, philosophical idealism, or Western-oriented idolatry. Like any part of the young generation that has been intellectually awakened, they are searching for their own way, they are tormented by doubts, they sometimes go astray, and sometimes they are swayed by the illusion of discovering hitherto unknown truths. The strategy that should be attempted first and foremost by our mature party academics lies in showing these young people a convincing view of Marxism as a great intellectual opportunity, an intellectually attractive scientific vista.

I have been talking about science here, because you formulated your question in that way. I could give you a similar answer with regard to the arts, which influence people's consciousness to no lesser extent.

All this does not in any way alter the truth that the struggle for social consciousness is a constant, laborious grappling with relics of the past, with stereotypes, with ideologically and politically alien influences, and also with intellectual indolence and the influence of a "pictorial civilization." And no victories in that struggle remain victories for ever, at least not as long as the world stays divided.

[Bartoszewski] Chapter 8 of the draft program speaks of methods of raising the party's ideological standard and consolidating its unity. Hence the training programs, the proper intraparty information system, the "optimal working conditions for lecturers and instructors," the intraparty debate, and the dialogue with society. There are some who believe that this package is too modest, that it has been around for too long, and has little effect.

[Czyrek] It all depends on how you interpret that package. If you see it in formal, bureaucratic, statistical terms, then you can hardly expect it to be effective. Let us, then, consider its individual elements: training, coupled with information, that is, incessant political and ideological rearmament of party members; debate, that is, constant intellectual activity within the party; dialogue with society, that is, communicating with people, dispersing their doubts, winning nonparty people for the socialist cause. Is all that really little, or modest?

Our lectors, lecturers, and instructors have as yet not managed to break a certain stereotype: instead of provoking people to think with them, they "grant" their knowledge to their audiences. Such attitude fails to stand the test even with schoolchildren, not to mention adult people. Of course, it is the easiest and "safest" of methods: simply to tell people what one knows; if one knows little, one has the more reason for avoiding any confrontation with what the listeners themselves think. It is better to have lecturers who are perhaps less thoroughly prepared, but more open. We must remember that party training is not an art pursued for its own sake. The trainees want to see the practical applicability of their newly gained knowledge to social, political, and professional realities. And they are right. We have not yet succeeded in working out that necessary transposition between party training and the actual practice.

[Bartoszewski] Let us now talk about the intraparty debate.

[Czyrek] How can anyone claim that we have been "practising the intraparty debate for many years"? On the contrary, we have not had any debate within the party for many years. A whole new party generation has grown up with no idea of how to debate anything at all. That made it the more difficult for us to reach some mutual understanding during the preparatory stage before the Ninth Congress, and indeed after the congress as well. The fact that, in true Polish fashion, everybody "knows what he knows" does not make for real debate. What about arguments? What about the ability to persuade others to accept your reasons and the ability to accept their reason? Debate means joint search, advancement of the issue in question, and working out optimal solutions.

We provoked a real intellectual stir throughout the party when we were preparing the declaration "What We Fight For, What We Aim At." That was the first ideological debate within the party for very many years. Let us hope that we can recreate its widespread and open character now, as we discuss the draft program. That is why the Central Committee has repeatedly stressed that it should be elaborated by the party as a whole, with the widest public circles involved.

Judicious instruction, which provides the foundation and the skill of the debate, constitutes a method of conducting a party discourse with society. First we must study and understand the party line, its stands on various issues, and then we must be able to communicate it, justify it, and defend it. So little and yet so very much.

Those who, as you say, think that the "package" is too modest, usually believe that it can be enhanced by the introduction of video cassettes or television games. I do not deny the importance of modern means of communication. But they cannot take the place of the message that people have for one another, cannot replace the political ethic which we must constantly strive to improve.

[Bartoszewski] The program to be adopted by the 10th Congress will span more than 20 years. This means that it will be also up to the future generations to continue to implement it. But we know how hard it is to establish the habit of rational thinking, or implant secular attitudes in the classroom, college, or university. The 24th Central Committee Plenum exposed these maladies, and formulated long-term methods of changing this state of affairs. But that will take time, and the draft program states that the time is short. How, then, can these two qualifiers of our reality be reconciled?

[Czyrek] It is equally true that our intended tasks require time and that we do not have the time, and this applies not only to the sphere of social consciousness. It is similar with the question of a technical and technological restoration of our production potential, health care, protection of the natural environment, and advancement of science and civilization. The situation is by no means as unique as some very young people might imagine. We found ourselves confronted with the same dilemma immediately after the war,

and the circumstances were certainly more difficult then. It was no different when we were entering the era of great industrialization. It would appear that such is the destiny of a country striving to leave centuries of backwardness behind.

I am not certain, however, whether you are right in juding our youngest generation so severely. The young people are indeed growing up in difficult times--difficult in both material and political sense--but that does not yet mean that we can make assumptions about them. Please note that it was no coincidence that the generation which gave us most trouble politically was that which in its youth, in the past decade, we enticed--as a result of our own voluntarism--with mirages of spontaneously expanding consumption feeding on borrowed money, foreign licenses, and alien models. The mirages dissolved, and what remains was a sense of disappointment, depression, and frustration--in other words, a state of mind that does not encourage rational attitudes. The majority of today's 16- and 18-year-olds is hardly likely to grow up pampered in any way, nor are they overwhelmed with promises of an easy life.

[Bartoszewski] All the same, a system of education is not changed overnight.

[Czyrek] All in all, none of these issues are likely to benefit from haste. But it would be wrong to see education as static. Teachers are also gradually beginning to recover from the effects of the ideological fumes they had succumbed to a few years ago. Attitudes are becoming more rational again, not without party influence. We saw how the idea of clericalization of schools misfired, not even as a result of any repressive action, since we hardly applied any at all.

I sometimes get the impression that the way we see the program currently being prepared is that nothing is supposed to be happening for the whole 20 years, and then suddenly ready results will materialize out of nowhere. But both the implementation of the program and its consequences are gradual processes, and gradual changes, whose direction will be determined by the document which we are now preparing. The main thing is that we should consistently keep to the lines we have adopted, arrange the changes into a logical sequence of development, and not lose sight of our goals. Then we will be able to devote as much time to them as their realization requires, and we will avoid wasting that precious time.

[Bartoszewski] One sees a certain anxiety arising here and there for our social provisions. And the reason for it? The economic reform means also competitiveness. And that can have diverse consequences in the sphere of social policy.

[Czyrek] The feeling that our social provisions are under threat, which is indeed characteristic of certain groups in our society, has its sources in the crisis-generated phenomena which have not yet been fully conquered, or in the consequences the profound economic collapse.

The overwhelming majority of our people do not remember the capitalist days, nor do they realize how the social policy of a socialist state eases the burden of inflation, in particular for the weakest social groups.

This has much to do with the concept of economic "competitiveness" inherent in the economic reform. Competition between enterprises as to the quality, innovation factor, and low price of their manufactured goods can only promote market improvement, that is, create better chances that our needs will be met. At the same time we are not threatened with an apocalyptic vision of whole industries or production sectors going bankrupt. If there is anything to worry about, it is rather the habitual sluggishness in getting rid of enterprises which are unprofitable and technologically obsolete, and which consume disproportionate amounts of materials and energy.

In our system, "bankruptcy" of an enterprise cannot be equated with casting people out into the street and creating the calamity of unemployment. Our labor market has a large absorption capacity, and demographic projections for the immediate future do not forecast an excess of available manpower. The problem lies in rational utilization of the existing manpower and its distribution among particular industries and enterprises.

[Bartoszewski] The controversy over whether it is preferable to favor individual consumption is still very much alive. What is your view on this issue, Comrade Secretary?

[Czyrek] The main problem lies, in fact, in increasing economic effectiveness and accelerating economic development, which should result in creating more favorable conditions for the realization of our social goals. It is, of course, essential to combine harmoniously an increase in personal incomes of the population with an increase in collective consumption fund. The aim is to create conditions that would facilitate the meeting of individual requirements and at the same time to level out social inequalities through a system of educational, medical, and other provisions.

The provision of conditions that would allow people to realize their aspirations to better living standards through honest and conscientious work will be of no mean importance in the stimulation of our socioeconomic growth. This calls for a real link between people's personal incomes and the labor they contribute. At the same time we must remember those who suffer hardship and we must safeguard at least a minumum level of living standards.

The most important thing here is to maintain the correct proportions so that development could be stimulated instead of everybody's living standards being leveled downward.

[Bartoszewski] Comrade Secretary, you were a member of the PZPR delegation to the 27th CPSU Congress. What general conclusions are there to be drawn from the plentiful achievements of the Soviet party--conclusions that could be utilized in preparing the 10th PZPR Congress?

[Czyrek] The 27th CPSU Congress was undoubtedly of historic significance not only for the Soviet Union but also for the other socialist countries and for the whole communist movement. It was characterized by a creative, Leninist attitude to the current problems of the Soviet Union's development and to contemporary world events. One was struck by the new style and atmosphere of the proceedings, the objective, principled criticism, the emphasis placed on truthfulness, the open indication of all errors and shortcomings, the rejection of everything that tends to pull backward. The Soviet party came out with a bold, ambitious project of accelerating the pace of socioeconomic development with the help of scientific and technical advancement, updated method of work and management organization, and striving for the highest labor productivity results in the world. The central point of this strategy is concern for the people and for raising people's living standards, and aiming for a new standard in the advancement of the Soviet society. The 27th CPSU Congress debates were suffused with a determination to reinforce the bonds linking the CPSU with the working class and the whole nation. The strategy adopted at the congress is not only the consequence of the stand taken by the party but also an expression of the views and the determination of the working people throughout the Soviet Union.

There is no doubt that the achievements of the 27th CPSU Congress are of tremendous significance--both practical, for a further improvement of the practice of socialist construction, and theoretical, for the continuing development of Marxism-Leninism. In their essence they constitute an announcement of a new, higher stage in the development of the countries of real socialism. That mighty current of transformations will provide a valuable source of inspiration for our party. We are now embarking on a comprehensive analysis of the congress material to be able to make full use of its momentous content in the preparation for the 10th Congress of our party.

Although the USSR is at the stage of developing the advanced socialism, and Poland at the stage of building the foundations of that system, nevertheless we both face very similar tasks. The direction adopted at the 27th CPSU Congress demonstrates that our party line, the line of socialist renewal, is contained in the mainstream of socialist development. It also suggests that we should go to the 10th Congress under the motto of further development of that line and also determined to undertake the task of speeding up the country's socioeconomic development. How do we attain such acceleration without slipping back into voluntarism? It is certain that consistent implementation of the principles of economic reform, the achievement of more rapid progress in the field of science and technology, and the full involvement of the working people in every post are essential. We can also benefit greatly from the experience of the Soviet communists by making use of solutions which speed up the development of the Soviet economy and release the initiative and all the creative forces of society.

A faster development of the Soviet Union will constitute a great contribution to the strengthening of the powers and capacities of our entire community. After all, the Soviet economy represents two-thirds of its total potential. It is also a great opportunity for our economy, a considerable factor in

speeding up its development. This requires an intensification of our efforts in extending cooperation with the mighty Soviet economy, making a wider use of its achievements in science and technology, and embarking on new, higher forms of collaboration in every field.

Of great consequence is also the issue of our country's active participation in the struggle for the realization of the strategy, adopted at the 27th CPSU Congress, of strengthening peace in the world and establishing a universal system of international security, and in particular the realization of Mikhail Gorbachev's plan for the elimination of weapons of mass destruction.

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## ORZECHOWSKI ON INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PEACE

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[Text] In its series "Meeting of the Week," the ZOLNIERZ POLSKI publishes an interview with Marian Orzechowski in its latest edition.

Since the beginning of the new year, Poland has been actively participating in international life, particularly in actions to strengthen peace. It is significant that the celebrations of the UN's international Year of Peace have been inaugurated in our country. Marian Orzechowski: This is a valid observation, but it generates a deeper thought. Issues of peace and security have held a central place in the whole postwar development of Polish political thought. They are the background for all our initiatives in the international arena. This approach is dictated by the sum of our historic experiences. They give us the moral right and duty to warn but above all, to search for solutions guaranteeing a secure life, based on mutual trust, cooperation, and equality. It is therefore obvious that we attach great importance to the celebration of the international Year of Peace, instituted by the United Nations. We regard the acceptance of Poland's proposal that it should begin with the Warsaw Congress of Intellectuals in Defense of a peaceful future for the world as an expression of the international community's respect and acclaim for the contribution and achievemnts of our country to the cause of the struggle for peace.

ZOLNIERZ POLSKI: Will a fundamental change for the better in East-West relations, much awaited for by millions of people in the whole world, occur in the international Year of Peace? What are the chances of the world entering the third millennium free from the threat of nuclear destruction, which is what the Soviet Union and the other socialist states desire?

Marian Orzechowski: Despite the complexity of the situation, it would be a mistake to draw the conclusion from the present tensions and threats, particularly from the attempts to intensify the politics of confrontation and the arms race by aggressive imperialist circles, of the world's unavoidable slide toward nuclear destruction. The imperialism of America and the NATO states is not the only element defining the development of the international situation. The Soviet Union and the states of the socialist community, the international communist and worker's movement, liberated countries, and mass democratic movements are an enormous force capable of opposing the politics of

confrontation and of actively influencing the shaping and consolidation of positive trends in the international arena. This fully justifies the basic direction of Poland and her foreign policy, working in the cause of maintaining dente and dialogue between East and West; in the cause of strengthening the security of states, of disarmament and the development of many-sided, far-reaching international cooperation. All this is underlined by Marian Orzechowski in an interview with a journalist of ZOLNIERZ POLSKI.

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ORZECHOWSKI STATEMENT BEFORE TRIP TO CSCE SESSION

LD140739 Warsaw PAP in English 0505 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 13: "The Stockholm Conference on Confidence Building Means, Security and Disarmament in Europe is an important forum of international negotiations which is constantly in the focus of interest for politicians and world opinion," Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski told PAP pending his expected trip to Stockholm this week.

He said that Poland had had an active role both in the starting of the conference in 1984 as well as the undertakings that followed.

"The conference is also a very important part of the all-European dialogue started in Helsinki 10 years ago and so significant for the life of the continent.

"This is the reason why we wish to present there the Polish view on the state of its works and future of the whole CSCE process," he said, adding that this would be one aspect of his appearance at the opening meeting of the 10th session of the conference on April 15.

"The other is connected with a recent meeting of the foreign ministerial committee of the Warsaw Treaty states whose agenda included discussion of the Stockholm conference and the CSCE process.

"The ministers were firmly in favour of speeding up the work at the Stockholm conference and of further constructive development of the CSCE process.

"As the host of the Warsaw meeting, I want to relate to the Stockholm forum important decisions which we have made together in Warsaw, and point out the firm will of the Warsaw Treaty states to cooperate with all the realistically-minded states and political forces in building a safe Europe.

"Constructive measures in the field of international security are of particular value in the present strained situation. Therefore, we believe that work should be accelerated in Stockholm so that in a possibly short time it could yield significant results which would increase mutual confidence in Europe.

"The success of the conference lies in the interest of all the European states. Poland and the other socialist states continue to be prepared to contribute to the search for acceptable solutions in Stockholm," the minister said.

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## SUMMARY OF ORZECHOWSKI SPEECH IN STOCKHOLM

LD152259 Warsaw PAP in English 1731 GMT 15 Apr 86

["Orzechowski's Speech Delivered in Stockholm (Abridged)"--PAP headline]

[Text] Stockholm, April 15: Following is the summary of the speech delivered by Poland's foreign minister, Marian Orzechowski, at the Stockholm conference plenary session today:

The European and international situation is still marked, unfortunately, by tension. The arms race continues. The danger of its proliferation into outer space is aggravating. The striving to disturb the approximate military-strategic balance of forces shaped between the East and West persists. The United States continues nuclear explosions and the policy of military confrontation in the Mediterranean. Local conflicts destabilize whole regions of the world, and create a potential threat to the world peace. Attempts to exert economic pressure in order to achieve political ends impede international cooperation.

Hence it is with all the greater hope that we see prospects of halting the dangerous tendencies and of gradually improving the situation. The prospects are related to the Soviet-American dialogue, resumed on top level, with the USSR-U.S. disarmament talks held in Geneva.

At the recent session of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of Warsaw Treaty member states we made a detailed analysis of the international situation and considered concrete ways of its improvement.

We are convinced about the need for fast and effective actions, including ones to be undertaken at the Stockholm conference, which would improve the East-West relations and, what is most important, would halt the arms race. We gave our firm support to the Soviet proposals of January 15, 1986, which aim in this direction. We preceive in them a real and concrete programme for halting the arms race, for the full elimination of nuclear arms till the end of the present century.

We expressed our readiness to cooperate with all states and forces favouring the consolidation of peace, detente, and disarmament.

We underlined that the basic condition to maintain peace on our continent and to create climate for mutually beneficial cooperation is the inviolability of the territorial and political realities, shaped in result to the Second World War and the post-war development in Europe.

In the nuclear era, the indivisibility of the security of European states becomes an objective fact, from the comprehension of which stems the appeal of the Warsaw Treaty member states, issued a week ago to all the European states, the United States, and Canada, to undertake energetic actions to carry into life the proposals to create nuclear weapon-free zones on European continent. If this substantial step meets with a positive reaction of other states, the nuclear threat would decrease.

Poland's foreign policy is founded on her alliance with the USSR and other Warsaw Treaty member states, based on the community of ideology and goals. It is the basic condition of their international security. Poland holds a firm and permanent position in that alliance.

Simultaneously, Poland is a country open to wide and mutually beneficial international cooperation, based on the principles of sovereign equality and non-interference into internal affairs.

We focus special attention on European issues. Its practical expression is our activity within the framework of the process of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, commenced 10 years ago with a considerable Polish contribution.

The time that elapsed from the moment of signing the Final Act confirmed that the CSCE process has become a lasting element stabilizing the situation in Europe.

Unfortunately, some states approach the realization of the Final Act in a selective way. They undertake actions incompatible with its provisions, aimed at political isolation of partners, breaking economic ties, limiting scientific, cultural and interpersonal contacts, interfering into internal affairs of sovereign states. Such activities brought a measurable harm to the CSCE process.

The Madrid meeting's decision on expanding the CSCE to cover issues of military detente was received by Poland with deep satisfaction. We deem the convocation of the Stockholm conference to be one of the more important and optimistic developments in the CSCE process.

For more than 2 years now the conference has been working on finding ways of consolidating confidence and security, and, hence, reducing the level of military confrontation in Europe.

Negotiations in good faith must be based, however, on an honest adherence to three conditions:

First, the participating states should refrain from activities incompatible with the goals of the confrence.

Second, security interests of all participants should be taken into consideration.

Third, the agreement should be reached by means of a gradual approximation of stands through mutual compromise.

Haste never is a good adviser. Today, it must be said, however: very little time has been left. Taking into consideration the complicated system of work, based on the principles of consensus, and the delicate matter of negotiations, only with maximum efforts and good will on the part of all the participants the elaboration of the agreement before the opening of the Vienna CSCE meeting will be possible.

The Warsaw Treaty states, while submitting their proposals at the present stage of work, are eagerly seeking possibilities of bringing the stands closer. Similar approach can be noticed on the part of neutral and nonaligned states. Unfortunately, the remaining CSCE states have failed to show the necessary readiness for compromise so far.

We firmly come out in favor of speeding up the work in Stockholm. The principal agreement should be reached before the end of the 11th session. The last, short 12th session should be mainly devoted to editorial and technical matters.

Confidence and security building measures are a new category of international agreements. The implementation of the hitherto measures and the elaboration of new ones must be based on a permanent foundation, that is, the development of the principle of non-use of force.

Speaking today of the need to make a general "leap ahead" in the sphere of confidence and security building measures, it is with pondering over what it could look like and what really lies within the capabilities of contemporary Europe.

I think that the Stockholm conference has the chance to make such a leap. My view is based on the following premises:

First, the agreed measures will apply to entire Europe, along with the sea and air territory. One should remember, that such a concept of Europe could be adopted in the mandate owing to the Soviet stance.

Second, the measures agreed upon in Stockholm will be obligatory, not optional.

Third, new measures, which were not included in the CSCE Final Act, and aim at reducing military activity are being contemplated.

Fourth, there is a real opportunity of lowering the ceilings of military activity, compared with the Final Act's decision, to which the agreed measures are to be applied.

Ahead of us is the Vienna meeting of representatives of CSCE states. Our desire is that it contributes to a universal application of the principles of inter-state relations included in the CSCE Final Act and that it become a new impulse for the entire CSCE process.

The significance we attach to the Vienna meeting is expressed by our proposal to open it at the foreign ministers' level, which was contained in a communique following the Warsaw session of the committee of foreign ministers of states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty.

The matters related to the subject and future of the Stockholm conference will be among topics of the Vienna meeting. We come out in favour of resuming debates by the conference soon after the Vienna meeting ends. A discussion on confidence and security building measures should be continued and further agreements should be worked out. We find it necessary, in accordance with the mandate's provisions, to include disarmament issues in the conference's list of topics.

Before we pass on to further stages, however, we should spare no efforts to close this stage successfully. The success in Stockholm is equally necessary for entire Europe. We should all contribute to achieving it.

That was the prepared text of my address. I presented it to confirm that we wanted to start the 10th, important session of the conference in the spirit of good will, also expressed in the communique of the committee of foreign ministers of states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty.

Unfortunately, the act of state terrorism committed last night, is a glaring example of total violation of all CSCE principles. The U.S. action must be unconditionally condemned as a threat to peace in the Mediterranean, in Europe, and the world over.

/9599
CSO: 2020/120

## POLISH LEADERSHIP APPEARANCES FOR 14-20 APRIL

LD210037

[Editorial Report] Polish media monitored at London Bureau have reported the following leadership appearances during the week of 14-20 April:

Warsaw PAP in English at 0510 GMT on 14 April reports that on 13 April "Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski met trade union and party activists of the Adolf Warski Shipyard in Szczecin." During the meeting, "they reviewed hitherto pre-congress activity of the PUWP organization affiliating over 1,500 PUWP members and candidates, production plans of the Warski Shipyard, problems of the work of the working crew of the Szczecin's biggest plant, upbringing of youth, education, not ignoring such issues as the state's foreign policy.

"The participants pointed to only a fragmentary mention of the future of the shipbuilding industry and too weak a stress laid on housing construction in the PUWP CC guidelines for the 10th PUWP Congress. The debaters also criticized untimely competition of investment projects and incomplete introduction of the economic reform by all factories, which in the case of the Warski Shipyard causes serious complications in enforcing full deliveries on schedule from over 800 cooperating companies. Too formal a character of labour competition, steep price rises, often incomprehensiblee for the society, and the overgrowth of administration also aroused concern."

Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1700 GMT on 16 April reports that Marian Wozniak, PZPR secretary, and Zbigniew Szalajda, deputy premier, took part in a pre-congress conference in the largest party organization in Poland, in the Lenin Steelworks. "During the conference, party talks were summed up. Conclusions arising from them will be sent to the central authorities and participants in the 10th PZPR Congress. It was emphasized, both during individual talks with party members, and during today's discussion, that the presented party program is capable of being implemented."

"Issues relating to the plant were the dominant part of the discussion. The bad technical state of the steelworks influences the quality of production; there is a shortage of labor and the modernization of the plant, despite the fact that much is said and written about it, is not an easy thing at all. It faces difficulties all the time."

According to Warsaw PAP in English at 2006 GMT on 18 April, "PUWP CC Secretary Zbigniew Michalek received here today economic secretary of the Italian Farmers' Confederation CC Errico Iannone, who has been visiting Poland at the invitation from the United Peasant Party CC. The two briefed each other on the situation in the countryside and agriculture and on the effects of the agricultural policy in Poland and Italy."

/12913
CSO: 2600/382

## PARTY HISTORIAN'S ASSESSMENT OF BIERUT ERA

AU0:0729 [Editorial Report] Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish on 21-23 March 1986 carries on page 4 a 4,000-word interview given by Professor Zenobiusz Kozik, a historian specializing in the history of people's Poland and the history of the workers' movement and dean of the Department of Sociopolitical Sciences at the PZPR Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences, to Dariusz Szymczycha, entitled "The First."

The first section of the interview deals primarily with Boleslaw Bierut's role as president of the postwar republic and his alleged ability to promote "what we today call building national accord."

The middle section of the interview concentrates on the conflict between Bierut and Wladyslaw Gomulka which led to the latter's removal from the post of party general secretary. Mention is made of the report entitled "About the Rightist and Nationalist Deviation in the Leadership of the Party" which was prepared by Bierut and directed against Gomulka. The account of this episode provided by Kozik obscures the true nature of the reasons behind the campaign to oust Gomulka. Professor Kozik asserts that "the main reason for the differences of opinion dividing Gomulka and Bierut, and dividing Gomulka and other members of the Polish workers' party leadership lay, to my mind, in a combination of internal and external factors. Of course, a very simple reason also played a part: an element of competition between people, but its importance should not be overrated. In my opinion external factors should be accorded first place. The division of the world into two opposing camps was already well advanced by that time and this brought with it the threat of a World War III breaking out." According to Kozik, differences on the character of the communist movement in changed international circumstances and on Poland's future development "resulted in Gomulka's isolation within the Politburo.

The final section of the interview contains observations of a general kind about the Stalinist period in Poland and elsewhere. In response to the interviewer's statement that "this period has been called a period of 'mistakes and distortions' for 30 years," Professor Kozik says "such is the fate of a politician, for he does not chose the period in which he is active. A man is chosen by a period, a leader also becomes a cog in the wheels of history. But errors and distortions are only part of the truth about the

first half of the 1950's. After all it was not a period which was dominated by errors and distortions."

The interviewee concedes that there were excesses during the 1950's: "It is true that when we talk of these years the words 'irregularity' or 'distortion' are too weak. It would sometimes be better to even say 'crimes.' Nineteen soldiers of the Polish People's Army who had served with the Polish Armed Forces in the West or the home army were sentenced to death." Kozik notes that the circumstances of the time were such that the worst features of Bierut's rule were almost inescapable. But he then goes on to draw a favorable comparison with events in other socialist countries: "In Poland it did not come to trials and death sentences for politicans of the calibre of Laszlo Rajk in Hungary, Trajczo Kostow in Bulgaria, or Rudolf Slansky, general secretary of the CPCZ." Later, Professor Kozik states that "the rule of law was not only violated in Poland, it was more than that; it was a suprastate phenomenon linked with the name of Lavrenti Beria, the people's commissar for Soviet internal affairs."

In response to the final question asked by Dariusz Szymczycha, professor considers de-Stalinization in Poland: "What we call the thaw came much later in Poland and the reasons for this must also be sought in the very person of Bierut. ....but as is often the case in Poland, although the thaw came later in Poland it was more rapid and more far-reaching."

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CSO: 2600/379

## GLEMP COMMENTS ON CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS

LD121952 Vatican City International Service in Polish 1415 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw: Last Monday, 7 April, a meeting took place in Warsaw between Cardinal Jozef Glemp, the Polish primate, and foreign correspondents. In reply to a question from one of the journalists as to how the primate assesses state-church relations in Poland and whether the situation is ripe for a meeting with General Jaruzelski, Cardinal Glemp said:

Relations between the Catholic Church and the Polish People's Republic authorities have not changed in their essential framework since our last meeting. We can say that dialogue exists. This is a difficult and responsible dialogue, and I think that is why both sides approach this dialogue with the proper gravity. One should reckon, in this context, that my meeting with Gen Jaruzelski will take place in the next few weeks. I cannot give any more detailed information on this subject, but I see no unfavorable indicators or reasons to break this already traditional dialogue.

Another question concerned a text published by PAP, and, with few abbreviations, also in No 80 of the ZYCIE WARSZAWY, in an article entitled "Ballast." One of the journalists, during Monday's news conference, said that Jan Rem had cited quite a few fragments from sermons by priests who allegedly attack communist governments in his last article. He asked whether the cases cited by this journalist [Rem] were known to the primate and whether the process of transferring certain priests, under clear pressure from the state authorities, as the article suggests, will be continued. The primate replied to the above question as follows:

I read Mr Rem's article. I think that even from the point of view of the Polish reason of state, this is not a good article. Mr Rem cites many addresses and names of priests about whom no one has heard of much to date. One or more sentences, taken out of context from the whole sermon in fact don't testify to anything yet, even if these sentences did exist, as they may well do because they express, after all, particlar social sentiments, attributing such importance to them is surprising.

I think that this description is not an authentic one. I know that in Poland at the moment, in many circles, towns, communes, relations between the church and local authorities are much less complicated. To complete the picture

presented by Mr Rem, one also should mention the very unfavorable statements made against the church during many meetings of ideological groups. It is true that we do not possess the capability to register them, but we are aware that such expressions exist and are numerous. Anyway, we do not at all compile anthologies from these statements in order to show how much enmity exists toward the church. I think, therefore, that this is not a road leading to proper dialogue.

Answering on the other issue, of the transfer of priests under pressure, the primate said: I do not know of such cases. It is true that 3 years ago, I myself made transfers, but I did not do this under any pressure. I did this for the good of that priest. I do not believe, however, that any of the bishops in Poland today would do this under any pressure, whatsoever. The bishops maintain the sovereignty of their authority. If a transfer occurs that may accord with the assessments of political elements, this is certainly a coincidence. I do not know of such cases.

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CSO: 2600/379

## SOLIDARITY CALLS FOR PROTEST AT ST STANISLAS

AU111526 Paris AFP in English 1517 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 11 (AFP)--The Warsaw section of Solidarity, the underground Polish trade union, has called on its supporters to gather for a May protest at the city's Saint Stanislas Church, where murdered pro-Solidarity priest Jerzy Popieluszko is buried.

The call, signed by Zbigniew Bujak, the top official in the underground leadership, and acquired by Western media on Friday, said there would be a mass at the church to enable a "demonstration of the will of Solidarity supporters to continue the fight for freedom and basic rights."

Last year's May 1 gathering at St. Stanislas was followed by a peaceful demonstration by 15,000 Solidarity supporters. Many of their leaders were subsequently jailed on the basis of police photogrpahs taken during the protest.

For the first time in 5 years, Solidarity included a message of support to the defenders of human rights in totalitarian countries, and "especially those in Eastern Europe."

Meanwhile, a Solidarity militant at Slupsk, northern Poland, was sentenced on Friday to a year in prison, suspended for 3 years, and fined 50,000 zlotys (300 dollars) for unauthorised publishing.

/9599
CSO: 2020/120

## FRASYNIUK 'SEVERELY BEATEN' IN PRISON

AU031834 Paris AFP in English 1812 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 3 (AFP)--Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, an imprisoned leader of the banned Solidarity union, was recently "severely beaten" by about 30 prison guards and then put in solitary confinement for a 1-month spell, his wife Krystyna said Thursday.

In a telephone call from their Wroclaw apartment to the Warsaw bureau of AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, Mrs Frasyniuk said the attack occurred last March 26 when the guards burst into 31-year-old Mr Frasyniuk's cell.

After hitting and kicking him all over his body, they "incarcerated him for a month in an unheated 'hole' where there are rats," she said.

She quoted the prison guards as telling her that her husband had been "subjected to harsh treatment" that was only meted out to "hardened offenders and dangerous criminals."

Mr Frasyniuk, a member of Solidarity's national underground leadership, was sentenced last June to 3 and 1/2 years' imprisonment for "membership and leadership of a banned organisation."

He is at present in Lubsko prison on the frontier with East Germany. Mrs Frasyniuk said that since last October he had only been allowed once to speak to his relatives.

Recently an independent source said that Mr Frasyniuk's health was "very bad," but this was denied last Tuesday by government spokesman Jerzy Urban, who said that Mr Frasyniuk was not giving "cause for concern."

/9599
CSO: 2020/120

CATHOLIC CONVENT ON AUSCHWITZ SITE STIRS 'OUTRAGE'

AU111545 Paris AFP in English 1532 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Report by Dominique Garroud]

[Text] Auschwitz, Poland, 11 Apr (AFP)--The creation of a Catholic convent at the World War II Auschwitz death camp in southern Poland, where three million Jews were massacred, is increasingly stirring up feelings of outrage among Jewish militants.

Ten Carmelite nuns already living in a building at the camp, which once stored gas used to exterminate Jews and property stolen from them, have already been besieged by Jewish pilgrims from Belgium.

The protestors have vowed to have them ousted, the convent's mother superior, Mother Teresa, said.

At a meeting in Paris at the end of March, leaders of both U.S. and European Jewish communities threatened marches on Rome or Auschwitz to protest at what they see as a violation of a Jewish memorial.

The bitter wrangle threatens to jeopardize a rapprochement between the Jewish and Catholic communities, illustrated by an unprecedented visit next Sunday to the Rome synagogue by Pope John Paul II.

Mother Teresa described how a group of about 30 demonstrators arrived at the building currently under conversion, carrying a black flag and wearing black arm bands.

She said the protestors, who said they were from the Belgian Jewish Congress, vowed to "do everything they could" to get the nuns evicted.

Mother Teresa said she had tried to calm the protestors, assuring them that the convent would not take over to desecrate Auschwitz, but would "pay homage to martyrs, whatever their nationality or religion."

"Until now, the controversy hasn't really touched us," said Mother Teresa, who has been living at the site of the proposed convent since October 1984.

The nuns prayed there peacefully until the publication of a first article in the Belgian press near the end of last year, which, to the surprise and dismay of the Catholic Church, unleased a revolt within the Western European and American Jewish communities.

The convent has received the blessing of Pope John Paul II.

It comes under the authority of his successor as Archbishop of Krakow, Franciszek Cardinal Macharski, who received a protest delegation of Belgian Jews in February.

He said in a statement to the Italian press that the convent constituted "a sign of love stronger than death."

The director of the Auschwitz museum, Kazimierz Smolen, who himself spent 3 and 1/2 years in the camp, said he saw no objection to the convent.

"There should not be any quarrelling here, nor religious or political point-scoring," he said. "What should be condemned is Nazism and genocide."

He said the nuns "pray for the victims of a genocide, and there is no question of distinguishing between Jews and non-Jews."

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CSO: 2020/120

## BRIEFS

SYRIAN LEADER VISITS--On 12 April 1986 Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary to the PZPR Central Committee, met with Minister General J. J. al-Ali, member of the BAATH party leadership and commander of the Peoples Army of Syria. J. Czyrek briefed the Syrian guest on key issues in Poland's social and economic situation and on the most important problems facing the party as it prepares for the PZPR 10th Congress. Major international problems were also discussed, including the current situation in the Middle East. Reference was made to the dangerous activities of the principal forces of imperialism who are aggravating the situation in the region and complicating the search for solutions to the main problems facing the Middle East and Mediterranean region. Minister al-Ali expressed his appreciation for the effective actions being taken by the Polish leadership to help overcome current difficulties. He underscored Syria's interest in the advancement of Syrian-Polish relations, especially so in the area of economic and cultural cooperation and party-to-party contacts. The director of the PZPR Central Committee Foreign Department, E. Kucza, and the vice minister of National Defense, T. Tuczapski, also took part in the talks. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Apr 86 p 2] /9599

SOVIET MEDIA DELEGATION VISITS--In keeping with the plan for cooperation between the PZPR and the CPSU, a delegation for the CPSU Central Committee headed by Boris Vladimirov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Audit Commission and editor in chief of the newspaper EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA, visited Poland from 7 to 12 April 1986. The visit was designed to provide an opportunity for the sharing of experiences in terms of the work being done by the mass media in Poland and Soviet Union to publicize the materials and resolutions of the CPSU 27th Congress and the draft Program and Guidelines of the PZPR's 10th Congress and report on the all-party and nationwide debates on these documents. The delegation met with the senior officials of the PZPR Central Committee Propaganda Department and Information Department, the Workers Publishing Cooperative "Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch," TRYBUNA LUDU, the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs, ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE, and the National Workers Press Agency. The Soviet guests paid a visit to Poznan, where they learned something about the political-public affairs work being done by the party at the H. Cegielski Plant and also about the activities of the Wielkopolska Press Publishing House and the Poznan Radio and Television Center. At the end of their stay in Poland the delegation met with Jan

Glowczyk, alternate member of the Politburo and secretary to the PZPR Central Committee. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU 14 Apr 86 p 2] /9599

SOVIET EXPERTS ON U.S. VISIT--On 12 April 1986 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was the site of a Polish-Soviet panel discussion titled "Current East-West Economic Relations With Special Reference to the Policies of the United States." The panel discussion was attended by scholars from the Polish Institute for International Affairs and by Soviet scholars invited through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs from the Institute of the U.S.A. and Canada of the USSR Academy of Sciences--Professor Radomir G. Bogdanov, deputy director of the institute, Professor Nikolai P. Shmelov, and Dr Sergei A. Karaganov. The guests had meetings with Professor Marian Orzechowski, alternate member of the Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, Jan Kinast, vice minister of foreign affairs, and Bogumil Sujka, deputy director of the PZPR Central Committee Foreign Department. They also met with other scholars from the Academy of Social Sciences of the PZPR Central Committee and the Polish Institute for International Affairs. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Apr 86 p 2] /9599

FOREIGN AFFAIRS VICE-MINISTER--Warsaw, 9 Apr--On the motion from the minister of foreign affairs, the chairman of the Council of Ministers appointed Tadeusz Olechowski to the post of under-secretary of state at the ministry. (Olechowski's predecessor Ernest Kucza had assumed the function of the head of the PUWP CC foreign department.) Tadeusz Olechowski, 60, PUWP member, was minister of foreign trade in the years 1972-1974. Since 1983 he has been Poland's ambassador to the FRG. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2015 GMT 9 Apr 86 LD] /9599

ENVOY TO JORDAN DEPARTING--Amman, 15 Apr--The regent of Jordan and crown prince, Hasan ibn Talal, has received at a farewell audience Polish Ambassador Boguslav Kaczynski in connection with the conclusion of the latter's diplomatic mission in this country. Prince Hasan conveyed the best wishes for the Polish nation and the authorities of the Polish People's Republic, voicing Jordan's interest in the further developmemt of its relations with Poland in the spirit of the decisions taken at the meeting between General Wolciech Jaruzelski and King Husayn. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 0426 GMT 15 Apr 86 LD] /9599

JARUZELSKI CONGRATULATES SYRIA--Warsaw, 16 Apr--President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski sent today a congratulatory cable to President of the Syrian Arab Republic Hafiz al-Asad in connection with the national day of the republic on April 17. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2020 GMT 16 Apr 86 LD] /9599

MESSNER RECEIVES CUBAN MINISTER--Premier Zbigniew Messner received here today Cuban Minister of the State Committee for Labour and Social Security Jaoquino Benavides Rodriguez, to discuss prospects of Polish-Cuban cooperation, especially in the field of labour and social security. The Cuban guest visited Poland April 17-19 at the invitation from Polish Minister of Labour, Wages, and Social Affairs Stanislaw Gebala. The two conducted talks on prospects of cooperation between the two ministries. The Cuban guest, who is also the deputy chairman of the Cuban-Polish Friendship Society, also met with chairman of the main board of the Polish-Cuban Friendship Society General Antoni Jasinski. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1635 GMT 19 Apr 86] /9599

RUSSIAN ORTHODOX EXARCH VISITS--Archbishop Teodosius, exarch of the Moscow patriarchate for Berlin and Central Europe, visited Poland in conjunction with a scholarly symposium organized by the Polish National Catholic Church. On 9 April he met with Kazimierz Morawski, head of the Christian Social Association and member of the Council of State. They touched on questions concerning Christian participation in activity on behalf of peace, disarmament, and safety in Europe. They stressed the great significance of Soviet proposals for stopping nuclear testing and eliminating nuclear arms by the end of the century for maintaining peace. They also pointed out the great significance of the letter issued by the Holy Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church concerning the elimination of nuclear threat. [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 10 Apr 86 p 2] /9599

U.S. LUTHERAN CHURCH LEADER VISITS--Bishop James R. Crumley of New York, head of the Lutheran Church in the United States, visited Primate Jozef Glemp. The guest, who was visiting Lutheran communities in East Europe, was accompanied by Bishop Janusz Narzynski, head of the Evangelical Church of the Augsburg Confession in Poland and chairman of the Polish Ecumenical Council, and Rev Wilhelm G. Rusch, head of the Ecumenical Division of the Lutheran Church in the United States. The primate was accompanied by Bishop Wladyslaw Miziolek, deputy chairman of the Commission for Ecumenical Affairs, and Bishop Jerzy Dabrowski, deputy secretary of the Episcopate. [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 11 Apr 86 p 2] /9599

LOPATKA ON CHURCH, STATE--Prof Adam Lopatka, head of the Department for Religious Affairs, in an interview published in GLOS WIELKOPOSKI, was quoted as follows: "Religious policy changes depending on the socio-political situation and behavior of both its partners: the church and the state. There are times when the state cannot ensure compliance with the principles on which it bases its policy, when the state is too weak and the power of the church is too great. The state could not restrain the wave of clericalism, but now we have entered on the path of normalization." "Catholicism came to a country which had other religions, eliminated them by fire, sword, and water. This faith is imported, like Marxist ideology." "There is no basis to think that the church authorities can be compared to the government or the Sejm. These are authorities whom no one elects, so how could they be the bearers of the interests of all the believers if the faithful attain the expression of their political goals and their social and economic interests through the political structure." [Text] [Warsaw KIERUNKI in Polish 23 Feb 86 p 2] /9599

CSO: 2600/372

## BRIEFS

NAVAL TRANSPORTATION CHIEF--The President of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees that Comrade Rear Admiral Neculari Harjau is relieved of his position as deputy minister of transportation and telecommunications and chief of the Department of Naval Transportation. Comrade Rear Admiral Gheorghe Anghelescu is appointed deputy minister of transportation and telecommunications and chief of the Department of Naval Transportation. [Excerpts] [Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 17, 4 Apr 86 p 3] /6662

CSO: 2700/144

WEST GERMAN TELEVISION REPORTS ON POLISH DRUG ABUSE

DW151035 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2030 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Report by Ulrich Deppendorf from Poland over video on the "Tagesthemen" program--DW]

[Text] It is a frequent picture on one of Warsaw's most frequented streets--a drug addict, pumped full of drugs, can move only with great effort. The young man is one of about 600,000 Poles who have become addicted to narcotics, including 120,000 who are heavily addicted. The age group affected most is between 16 and 20. Experts estimate that every 10th young Pole has contact with narcotics. The figures keep increasing.

And this is the stuff that spelled death for 109 Poles last year alone: This brown stuff, Polish heroin concocted in secret laboratories, is called "compote." The production of it is complicated. When an addict makes a mistake, every shot can be lethal.

Reportedly, there are about 1,000 illegal laboratories in Warsaw alone. The home-made Polish heroin called compote is produced from poppy straw, which is cooked for 8 hours and then cured with chemicals. The authorities are beginning to curtail poppy growing, to be sure; yet everything is done half-heartedly.

This addict [shown on screen] needs part of the compote for himself, the rest is sold, and his wife and two children have to live on the proceeds. Just as in the West, business in narcotics is brisk in Poland. Dealers and addicts meet in hidden back yards in downtown Warsaw. Police authorities arrested 16,000 drug producers and dealers in the past year. More and more frequently mass media--in this case Polish television--report on the narcotics wave, something they have not done in the past.

Until 1980 the problem was ignored. It did not square with communist ideology. Especially during the martial law period the number of addicts increased rapidly. The fact that the problem is now publicly discussed is owed above all to psychologist Marek Kutonski. Supported by "Solidarity" he founded the antinarcotics movement "Monar" in 1981. Today the government supports him with about 2 million marks per annum. He tries to cure drug addicts in 12 centers.

His methods are hard. Whoever is admitted to one of his groups has to stop cold turkey. If anyone relapses he has to leave the group. According to Kutonski, 40 percent are cured. However, he who visits the "Monar" home located in one of the Trist suburbs of the industrial town of Lodz can observe an alarming development. Poland's addicts are becoming younger and younger. Of the 12 young people living there, the youngest is 12 years old. There is already a lack of room. More and more drug addicts want to be admitted. An 11 year old girl has applied. Even 8- to 10-year old children have contact with narcotics. One-third of all Polish drug addicts start before 15. He [addict shown on screen] began at 14. Friends showed him how. His parents' home was hell, he says. In addition, he had difficulties at school. Therefore he resorted to "compote."

Marek Kutonski mentions still another aspect: Society's lack of opportunity is also a reason for the increase in narcotics consumption. Young people do not know what to make of themselves and their future. They feel lost. Experts, therefore, expect a further increase in narcotics consumption.

Finally--two shots a day are often less expensive than one bottle of vodka.

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CSO: 2300/309

END

JPRS-EEP-86-072

9 MAY 1986

# East Europe Report

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AGRICULTURE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

# NEW RECRUITS NECESSARY TO AUGMENT AGRICULTURAL LABOR FORCE

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[Summary] The article deals with quantitative and qualitative aspects of the labor potential in GDR agriculture. Proceeding from the conditions in agriculture after liberation from fascism, the dynamics and changes in the demands made on the labor potential since the early fifties by stages, are elucidated. The level arrived at in the labor potential of the socialist agriculture of the GDR, in particular the difference in the distribution of labor between the northern and southern counties, are analyzed and described.

The author raises basic questions of reproduction of the social labor potential in the eighties. The stabilization of the labor resources and their planned reproduction by winning and training apprentices are focal points in this context. The territorial balance of labor demand and availability has to be improved and full utilization of the labor potential to be achieved by means of deepened cooperation. A further reduction in the demand for human labor is only possible by closing gaps in the mechanization of the cultivation of principal crops, and by further mechanization in animal production.

[Text] Objectively speaking, the comprehensive intensification of agricultural production in the eighties calls for increasing the efficiency of the subjective factor. Man, as the prime productive force of the production process as well as its creative element, is making an ever greater impact on the quantity, quality and efficiency of agricultural production. The special role played by human labor (in the sense of "labor is the living, creative fire"[1]) and by the labor potential finds expression most of all in the fact that:

- man directs and plans the production process; that he sets in motion all the remaining productive forces involved in the labor process and is capable of using them efficiently and developing them further;
- the labor force and its labor potential not only constitute an intensification factor in and of themselves but that they also have a major impact on all the remaining intensification factors and their meaningful collaboration and thus help determine the level, speed and efficiency of intensification as such;
- the responsibility of the labor force for the effective utilization of the means of production entrusted to it is constantly rising, particularly as regards the larger number of items under each individual worker's control;
- the social expenditures for the reproduction of the labor potential continue to rise along with the higher training and living standards;
- the labor potential is a social resource which is quantitatively limited by the number of persons of working age, i.e. by demographic factors.

Another reason why the subjective factor is assuming greater importance in agricultural production is that a solid understanding of the biological, economic and technical processes under varying natural conditions and changing weather conditions places high demands on the individual. The changing nature and content of work resulting from the development of production relationships and the implementation of scientific-technological progress are placing increased demands on the know-how, the capabilities and skills of cooperative farmers and workers. The increased use of key technologies, even in agricultural production, acts to speed up this process considerably. Because of the large amount of funds allotted to agriculture and forestry--the base figure per individual member of the labor force in 1984 was 123,000 marks--the individual cooperative farmer and worker is exerting constantly greater influence upon both output and efficiency. As agricultural production is combined with biological processes, the impact is not only making itself felt during the current year but also in years to come. This places very substantial demands on the individual's sense of responsibility, his discipline and reliability as well as his willingness and ability to make decisions.

In 1984, there were some 1.25 million permanent employees (not including apprentices) in agriculture, forestry and food production in the GDR[2] (under the jurisdiction of the ministry of agriculture, forestry and foodstuffs). This corresponds to 14.7 percent of those permanently employed in the economy as a whole. There were some 854,000 members of cooperatives and workers engaged in crop and animal production in 1984. This, in turn,

corresponds to about 10 percent of those permanently employed in the economy as a whole.[3] This labor potential permits our agriculture to produce some 50 percent of the primary raw material output of the economy as a whole, providing thereby the raw materials for a supply of foodstuffs of internationally respectable proportions. During this same period,[4] 42,000 apprentices were in training in agriculture and forestry.

Permanent members of cooperatives provide 77 percent of the labor potential of direct agricultural production. Their LPGs work 87.1 percent of available acreage and have more than 80 percent of the basic assets at their disposal. They produce 95 percent of the state share of the crops and 77 percent of the livestock. For this reason, the cooperative farmers of the GDR bear a heavy responsibility for agricultural production.

History of the Development of the Agricultural Labor Potential in the GDR

For an extended period of time, agriculture was able to free manpower for use in other sectors of the economy by increasing production. Agriculture was a significant potential source of social labor for industry, construction and other sectors of the economy and society. The dynamics of this process become apparent when one studies the development of the labor potential in agriculture over an extended period of time.

In 1939, some 1,7 million persons were working in agriculture on the territory of what is now the GDR. 36 percent of these were wage workers. Farmers or agricultural laborers without any professional background made up the agricultural labor force for the most part. In most farm families, the children were taught to work the land at an early age. Most of the manpower on small and medium-sized farms and a large part of the agricultural labor employed by capitalist farming operations did the various kinds of manual labor involved in the production process. As a rule, both the work to be done and the machines and implements used were simple and elementary. Scientific know-how did not play a role except on the capitalist organized estates; experience based on years of repetitive and barely altered activity tended to predominate.

In the immediate postwar era, the number of workers in agriculture increased at first. In 1946, for example, there were 2.3 million persons working in agriculture on the present territory of the GDR. The number of those working for wages had increased to 977,000, making up 42 percent of the total labor force.[5] There were several reasons for the large number of people working in agriculture at that time, e.g.:

- the extreme lack of draft animals and agricultural machinery. At the same time, the intensive exploitation of the soil called for large amounts of labor;

- the strong influx of refugees into rural areas and the shortage of jobs in industry as a consequence of wartime destruction;
- the lack of food in the partially destroyed cities which fostered a move to the country and/or prevented the return to the cities.

As the reconstruction of the eocnomy began in 1948-49--the creation of jobs as a result of the development of heavy industry; the expansion of mining operations and the development of the construction industry and other sectors of the economy--the number of persons engaged in agriculture started to decline. When prewar output levels and livestock holdings were attained once more in 1951-52, manpower figures also reverted to the 1939 level. The above-normal manpower levels induced by World War II tapered off in several stages because:

- workers moved into other sectors of the economy as a result of increased labor productivity (which amounted to a direct, absolute liberation of manpower)
- of a below-average manpower reproduction rate as compared with the economy as a whole (which amounted to an indirect, absolute freeing of manpower).

Table 1. Manpower Trends (Not Including Apprentices) in Agriculture and Forestry* (in Thousands)

| Year | Total | Percentage Actually Employed | Female | Percent |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1949 | 2242 | 100 | 1275 | 100 |
| 1952 | 1650 | 74 | 843 | 66 |
| 1960 | 1304 | 58 | 596 | 47 |
| 1970 | 997 | 44 | 457 | 36 |
| 1975 | 895 | 40 | 384 | 30 |
| 1980 | 878 | 39 | 365 | 29 |
| 1984 | 914 | 41 | 361 | 28 |

* Sector of economy corresponding to statistical tables

Source: Statistical Yearbook of the GDR, 1985, GDR State Publishing House, Berlin, 1985, pp 19, 20.

The trend in manpower figures and needs in agriculture is the result of a complex network of social, economic, demographic, territorial and management factors. Historically, we may distinguish between the following stages:

From the end of the war to the early fifties. the major task was to overcome the consequences of the war and to assure the basic nutritional requirements of the people with the help of manual labor-intensive farming operations and the resettlement of new farmers. Over the years, the average manpower to arable land ratio was about 34 per 100 hectares.

Between the fifties and early sixties, the GDR was able to solve the social problem of feeding its population. As the GDR agriculture was restructured along socialist lines; as the simple production of goods by working farmers was replaced by production in cooperatives; as agricultural mechanization continued apace and jobs in industry became more plentiful, the number of persons engaged full-time in agriculture dropped to some 346,000 as a result of rising labor productivity between 1952 and 1960 and the manpower to arable land ratio dropped to 22 to 23 full-time farmers per 100 hectares.

The next stage between the early sixties and mid-seventies was marked by a growing stabilization of foodstuff production at steadily rising levels. Mechanization of farming activities in particular continued to progress within the framework of the intensification of the alliance between the working class and the class of cooperative farmers. The introduction of industrial-type production methods continued to raise the productivity of live labor in the socialist farming operations. Agriculture made its own specific contribution to a more efficient economy-wide manpower structure through the introduction of direct and (even more so) indirect labor-saving methods. The decline of manpower levels was also due to fluctuation and migration, a large number of retirements and a below normal addition of qualified labor from the training institutions.

Between 1960 and 1975, the labor force declined by another 409,000 as a result of the large number of jobs available in other sectors of the economy. The manpower to arable land ratio dropped to 13 full-time farmers per 100 hectares. In part, gains in labor productivity no longer sufficed to offset the decline in manpower and here and there was a growing manpower shortage. In addition, the average age of those engaged in agriculture rose to 44, i.e. some 3 to 4 years higher than the average age of the labor force as a whole.

During the fourth stage--between the late seventies and mid-eighties--the demands on agricultural production increased (particularly in view of the declining availability of ar able land) as a result of the implementation of the economic strategy approved by the 10th party congress and the transition to the assets-conserving type of intensification. The progressive decline in imports of means of production such as feed grain and foodstuffs resulted in structural changes in agricultural production and this, in turn, had an impact on manpower needs. In this context, the rise in production of fruit, vegetables and special products as well as the assumption of responsibilities by agriculture in the storage, treat-

ment and processing of agricultural products in addition to rationalization and the production of the means of rationalization are playing a major role. Progress in mechanization began to slow down both because of a shortage of funds and the non-availability of technical solutions for hard-to-mechanize processes. To some extent, this also exhausted the possibility of freeing additional manpower from agriculture as a whole. In the long term, these possibilities will reoccur only when means of production and production processes are introduced which are based on new problem solutions. This is why it was necessary to stabilize and raise the labor potential in agriculture in order to assure an average manpower to arable land ratio of 14 to 15 full-time workers per 100 hectares.

The labor potential of the socialist agricultural establishment in the GDR is distributed very unevenly which is attributable in part to the differences in the historical development of agriculture in the various regions, e.g. the preponderance of small farms in Thuringia and other southern districts and the preponderance of Junker and gentleman farmer estates in the north.

Table 2. Full-Time Farmers in Primary Agricultural Production (Per 100 Hectares of Arable Land)

| Year | GDR | Southern Districts | Northern Districts |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1955 | 24.1 | 29.6 | 19.8 |
| 1960 | 19.6 | 26.2 | 14.1 |
| 1965 | 16.2 | 21.4 | 12.7 |
| 1970 | 14.3 | 17.3 | 11.5 |
| 1975 | 12.8 | 15.5 | 10.3 |
| 1980 | 12.5 | 15.6 | 10.8 |
| 1984 | 14.4 | 16.6 | 12.1 |

Source: Based on data of the Central State Bureau of Statistics and Statistical Yearbook of the GDR, 1985, op. cit.

The districts of Rostock, Schwerin and Neubrandenburg (combined here under the heading of northern districts) have a distinctly lower manpower to 100 hectares of arable land ratio than the southern districts average and the overall GDR average.

Looking at the two primary production areas in agriculture, we arrive at the following result:

The number of those engaged in animal production (based on 100 livestock units) is far too diversified even if one takes the differences in the number of animals and in livestock management in the various districts

into account. The situation is even worse in the LPGs engaged in crop production. Even if allowances are made for differences in natural conditions, land availability and farming methods, the labor force in the northern districts of the GDR is noticeably smaller than in the southern districts. The difference is particularly marked in the case of, say, Schwerin and Erfurt. The Schwerin district manpower to arable land ratio stands at 4.2 per 100 hectares, which is 25 percent below the GDR average and 38 percent below that in the Erfurt district. The manpower requirements, however, are at most 20 percent below the GDR average and 30 percent below that of the Erfurt district.

Table 3. Full-Time Workers in Crop and Animal Production in Selected Districts of the GDR Per 100 Hectares of Arabie Land and/or 100 Livestock Units (as of 1983)

| District | LPG Crop Production | LPG Anmimal Production |
|---|---|---|
| | Full-Time Workers | |
| | Per 100 Hectares Arable Land | Per 100 Livestock Units |
| GDR | 5.6 | 7.6 |
| Schwerin | 4.2 | 7.6 |
| Neubrandenburg | 4.9 | 7.5 |
| Rostock | 5.4 | 7.4 |
| Suhl | 6.9 | 7.3 |
| Erfurt | 6.7 | 7.6 |
| Dresden | 6.4 | 8.2 |
| Gera | 6.7 | 8.1 |

Source: "Analyses of Differing Manpower Trends..." Institute for Agro-Economy, GDR Academy of Agricultural Sciences, 1984 (unpublished manuscript).

In the northern districts the labor shortage in crop production has a stronger impact than in the southern districts. Because of the lower population density, far fewer rural residents employed in other sectors of the economy can be mobilized to help out during peak seasons. Due to the lower age and the demographic trends in the northern districts, the reproduction of the labor potential has been taking a somewhat more favorable course than in the southern districts of the GDR. Supported by labor-saving methods which contribute to a reduction in manpower needs and the target-oriented utilization of funds, this trend must be taken advantage of in order to achieve a balanced labor force. In the southern districts of the GDR problems related to the reproduction of the labor potential primarily have their origin in the unfavorable age structure of the overall population and the declining number of high school graduates.

Table 4. Labor Force in Crop and Animal Production in Selected Districts by Age Groups (as of 1984)

| District | LPG Crop Production | | | LPG Animal Production | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average Age | Under 25 (in percent) | Over 50 (in percent) | Average Age | Under 25 (in percent) | Over 50 (in percent) |
| GDR | 42.3 | 14.4 | 33.4 | 42.5 | 13.2 | 35.1 |
| Rostock | 40.4 | 15.9 | 29.5 | 41.3 | 12.9 | 30.5 |
| Schwerin | 40.8 | 15.8 | 30.9 | 41.9 | 13.7 | 33.4 |
| Neubranden-burg | 40.6 | 17.7 | 31.2 | 41.6 | 14.4 | 33.2 |
| Gera | 44.9 | 13.8 | 42.9 | 44.1 | 12.4 | 40.3 |
| Suhl | 45.3 | 12.4 | 44.7 | 43.5 | 13.9 | 39.6 |
| Erfurt | 43.8 | 12.4 | 39.4 | 43.2 | 12.0 | 37.0 |
| Dresden | 43.4 | 12.7 | 38.9 | 42.9 | 13.3 | 36.7 |

Source: Central State Bureau of Statistics Census of Age Groups of 30 Sep 84. Unpublished documents of Institute for Agro-Economy, GDR Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Berlin 1985.

Table 4 provides a clear picture of the differences in age structure between the northern and southern districts. In most districts, there was a rise in the over-50 age group during the past 5 years. This will place high demands on the utilization and reproduction of the labor potential in agriculture during the upcoming 5-year plan cycles and on the rate at which methods based on scientific-technological progress can be implemented to reduce time and manpower needs for the production of agricultural raw materials and foodstuffs.

The decline in manpower in agriculture is reflected in the decline in the percentage of the agricultural labor force of the labor force as a whole. In 1950, agriculture made up for 27.9 percent of the total labor force. By 1970, it had dropped to 12.8 percent and now, in the eighties, it stands at about 10.7 percent.

Table 5. Labor Force Percentages in Selected Areas of the Economy

| Year | Industry | Construction | Agriculture, Forestry | Transport, Post, Communications | Commerce | Non-Production |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 29.2 | 6.5 | 27.9 | 6.3 | 9.4 | 12.5 |
| 1960 | 36.0 | 6.1 | 17.0 | 7.2 | 11.6 | 15.5 |
| 1970 | 36.8 | 6.9 | 12.8 | 7.5 | 11.0 | 17.5 |
| 1975 | 38.2 | 7.0 | 11.3 | 7.6 | 10.6 | 19.0 |
| 1980 | 38.0 | 7.1 | 10.7 | 7.4 | 10.3 | 20.1 |
| 1984 | 37.9 | 6.9 | 10.8 | 7.4 | 10.1 | 20.9 |

Source: Statistical Yearbook of the GDR 1985, pp. 17, 18, 19, 111.

Long-range statistics indicate that the distribution ratios of the social labor potential have been relatively constant (cf. Table 5).

If the labor force in the economy as a whole remains constant, any increase in manpower in one sector will be offset by a comparable decline in another. Thus, raising labor productivity while making full use of indigenous natural and economic resources is of the essence in all sectors of the economy.

The increase in the total labor force by some 1,303 million persons between 1950 and 1984 had the strongest impact on industry (where the rise amounted to 153 percent) and on the non-production sector (197 percent). During that same time period, the number of those employed in agriculture and forestry declined by about 1,091 million persons. Thus, the transition to large-scale socialist production and progressive mechanization led to a drop in the labor force even as the ratio of the farmer-to-resident-population doubled.

Table 6. Labor Force and Resident Population Per Farm Worker

| Year | Total Arable Land | Farm Population (in 1000's) | Farm Population per 100 hectares arable land | Resident Population per farmer |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 6526,6 | 1,935,5 | 29.7 | 9.49 |
| 1960 | 6419,8 | 1,250,1 | 19.5 | 13.75 |
| 1970 | 6286,4 | 955,7 | 15.2 | 17.86 |
| 1975 | 6295,5 | 852,0 | 13.5 | 19.74 |
| 1980 | 6269,1 | 830,7 | 13.2 | 20.17 |
| 1984 | 6240,2 | 865,4 | 13.9 | 19.25 |
| 1984/1950 | 95.6 | 44.7 | 46.8 | 202.8 |

Source: Statistical Yearbook of the GDR 1985, p. 180; Report No. 7 of the Institute for Agro-Economy.

The decline in the number of those employed in agricultural production as against the other sectors of the economy is of great significance. "The more time society requires to produce wheat, livestock, etc., the less time it gains for other types of production--be it material or intellectual."[6] The decline in manual labor and the transition from individual machines to systems of machinery combined with the implementation of new production processes made it possible to raise labor productivity substantially and this, in turn, led to more intensive use of non-renewable soil and a sizable reduction in working time.

Thus, average working time per production unit of primary crops is reduced by more than 50 percent as a result of the transition to joint cooperative labor and the concomitant far-reaching mechanization of tillage, cultivation and harvesting operations and the use of chemicals for the purpose of fertilization, weed killing and plant protection. Increases in labor productivity in animal production, e.g. in milk and cattle for slaughter production, were not as substantial. But the strong growth rates in egg production were due to totally new processing methods which include all phases of the production and labor cycle. To ensure industrial-type egg output, new coordinated technologies for the care and feeding of the animals as well as feed preparation and waste disposal have been developed. Even the laying hens at the high-production chicken farms have been selected from specially improved breeds. This enabled us to achieve a complex solution which in turn led to the strong growth rates in labor output.

Table 7. Average Working Time per Production Unit (Based on 1961-1965=100)

| Product | 1966-1970 | 1971-1975 | 1976-1980 | 1981-1984 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Grain | 67.2 | 45.2 | 43.8 | 44.0 |
| Potatoes | 77.8 | 64.9 | 53.1 | 46.9 |
| Sugar Beets | 62.4 | 55.9 | 46.5 | 45.3 |
| Milk | 73.3 | 61.3 | 56.0 | 54.7 |
| Beef | 85.0 | 78.5 | 81.1 | 84.0 |
| Pork | 90.0 | 74.8 | 65.2 | 55.2 |
| Eggs (per piece) | 65.4 | 45.3 | 39.5 | 38.3 |

Source: Unpublished working paper of Institute for Agro-Economy of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences of the GDR, 1985.

Despite the fact that great progress has been made in agriculture and significant results have been achieved, the increases in labor productivity have varied according to sectors, regions and individual farming operations. An analysis of existing natural and economic production conditions, i.e. the soil, the highly qualified labor force and the materials and technology it has at its disposal, and of the existing socialist farming operations (the LPGs, VEGs and their cooperative institutions) shows that there are additional ways in which agriculture can increase production. Naturally enough, the utilization of this vast potential depends on the implementation of scientific-technological progress and the development and modernization of the physical-technological base by drawing on key technologies and it depends as well on weather conditions. More and more, the full utilization of natural and economic resources will be determined by the subjective familiarity of man himself with the complex and complicated agricultural production process, with modern production methods as well as with technology.

Current Tasks of the Rational Utilization of the Social Labor Ptential of Socialist Agriculture

Due to demographic and infrastructural factors as well as variations in the efficiency of socialist farming operations, labor potential in agriculture has developed along different lines. In some of the LPGs and VEGs --more so in the north than in the southern districts of the GDR-- divergencies have arisen as between the demands on production and on manpower needs contingent upon available physical-technological resources on the one hand and the available labor potential on the other. By the early eighties, there was a shortage of some 55,000 to 60,000 persons in agriculture as a whole and of about 30,000 in crop production alone.[7] In a number of farming operations, labor potential emerged as a factor limiting the transition to comprehensive intensification. We therefore were and still are faced with the task of gradually overcoming the divergences between the various LPGs, VEGs and their cooperative institutions with regard to meeting their manpower needs.

In the development of rational utilization of the labor potential in agriculture, we have set the following goals:

1. There is a need to make more efficient use of the labor potential in the LPGs, VEGs and their cooperative institutions by means of intensified cooperation and more purposeful application of the principles of socialist management so as to contribute to assuring territorial conformity between manpower needs and labor potential.

2. There is a need further to perfect our physical-technological base by means of rationalization and reconstruction so as to increase the efficiency of human labor and to improve working and living conditions.

3. There is a need to make more effective use of existing high educational reserves in agriculture and to develop advanced learning programs in keeping with the increased demands of comprehensive intensification.

4. There is a need to develop the structure of the labor potential based on demand; apprentices and young skilled workers are to be assigned to production jobs--particularly in LPGs in which a shortage of manpower exists.

If we generalize the abovementioned goals, we find that there are two principal ways in which a better manpower balance can be achieved:

--through the reduction of working time by means of the further replacement of human labor by reified labor, resorting to goal-oriented rationalization and the increased improvement of labor and production organization methods--particularly by taking advantage of the potential inherent in territorial organizational structures, cooperation and planned cooperative collaboration.

--through the enlargement of the existing manpower reservoir by way of expanded reproduction; through the introduction of manpower particularly as replacements for cooperative farmers and workers leaving the work force by reason of age and through greater diversification of the labor force itself.

The measures to be undertaken to achieve these ends in the individual socialist farming operation, in the immediate region, in cooperative undertakings and in the district may be different but in each case an effort will have to be made both to reduce work time and to increase the efficiency of the available labor potential as well as its reproduction in conformance with demand--in other words, to achieving balance and assuring year-round productive activities on the part of cooperative farmers and workers.

This calls for greater efforts in this direction particularly in the area of crop production and well thought-out long-range programs designed to achieve this end.

One important aspect of the efficient utilization of available natural and economic resources in agriculture is to guarantee balance between manpower needs and manpower resources both geographically and in terms of time.

A number of LPGs will be able to take greater advantage of natural conditions, of the yield potential of the soil and the crops and the output potential of the livestock through adherence to agro-technical deadlines determined by the harvesting of crops, through more intensive care of animals and the reduction of losses. In order to do this, the labor potential of these operations will have to be stabilized. One way in which this has been done was by means of the FDJ "animal production" initiative which saw a number of FDJ district organizations enter into animal production partnerships with 218 LPGs. Up to November 1984, more than 2,870 FDJ members had taken on jobs on these farms. Another way in which particularly those LPGs which suffer from a labor shortage have increased their potential is by recruiting labor in the villages which was previously engaged in other sectors of the economy.

In addition to the political-ideological and organizational aspects of the stabilization of the labor potential, there is a need to create the proper physical conditions; housing, day care facilities for children and providing services to the villages. Complex development alone offers a guarantee for a lasting and stable development of the labor potential. The idea also is to continue to develop typically village-like conditions which make it personally attractive for young people to work on a farm. This would include the possibility of having a garden of one's own and of keeping one's own animals. But the beauty of agriculture and a village-like atmosphere also play an important role.

A sizable number of LPGs and VEGs have already achieved higher reproduction of their labor potential in this manner. For the most part, the stabilization they have achieved is attributable to their having reclaimed manpower from other sectors of the economy. In the long run, however, it is more efficient from an economical point of view to guarantee reproduction of the social labor potential by training high school graduates for agricultural occupations.

The planned reproduction of the labor potential will primarily rest on finding and training apprentices. Thus far, however, the natural decline in the number of agricultural workers has not been offset by occupational training. A variety of programs, particularly between 1980 and 1984, managed to recruit a fairly substantial number of agricultural apprentices. The natural decline in manpower was thereby offset to a greater extent than before but by no means entirely. For economic and demographic reasons, complete simple reproduction of agricultural manpower requirements will not be possible on the basis of indigenous occupational training in the future either.

The ratio is likely to have worsened in 1985. Among the various districts and even more so among the kreise, cooperatives and farming operations there still exist substantial differences in the reproduction of manpower levels as opposed to apprentice training. Particularly in those districts where many members of the labor force are over 50 the reproduction rate in agriculture is low due to demographic trends and the concentration on other sectors of the economy.

Table 8. Reproduction of Manpower in Agriculture through Occupational Training (Percentage Ratio of Occupational Trainees Entering Agriculture to Those Leaving Because of Age)

| Year | Percentage |
|---|---|
| 1980 | 58.9 |
| 1982 | 73.2 |
| 1983 | 81.6 |
| 1984 | 86.7 |

Source: Based on reports issued by Central State Bureau of Statistics.

It is particularly important to train apprentices for work in animal production. The number of young people working in modern production facilities and enjoying good working and living conditions is markedly greater than that of young farmers working on "traditional" farms. Quite often, there are fewer young people willing to perform heavy physical labor and other unpleasant chores. The proportion of heavy physical labor to be done in the stables and other facilities of farms situated in the Karl-Marx-Stadt, Gera and Leipzig districts is decidedly higher than the country-wide average. Similarly, these districts lag far behind in the manpower reproduction rates. These examples make it plain that even

greater efforts need to be made to achieve rationalization of the workplace, including mechanization as well as the reproduction of the labor potential. There cannot be a uniform formula for all districts, kreise and farming operations. Instead, each formula must be worked out on the basis of the actual situation in each instance. This places particularly high demands on the LPG (T) management which must make an even greater effort to recruit a new generation of farmers and farm workers.

Exactly how the school graduates will be distributed among the different sectors of the economy and the various regions of the country depends on demographic trends, i.e. on how many graduates are actually available each year; on economic priorities and on reproduction needs based on the structure and development of manpower in the different sectors of the economy.

The need for rapidly and constantly rising agricultural output (which to a large extent is contingent on reproduction of the labor potential based on actual demand) and the higher average age of the labor force (as compared to other sectors of the economy) call for an adequate supply of agricultural apprentices. The ratio of agricultural apprentices to apprentices in the economy as a whole has consistently and at times considerably lagged behind.

In the distribution above all of school graduates among the various sectors of the economy preference has thus far always been given to industry and construction. If one compares the proportion of apprentices with the proportion of all employees, agriculture ranges below all the production sectors. Although the proportion of apprentices in agriculture has increased, their number is not large enough to cover the required reproduction from its own ranks. For this reason, assuring reproduction of the labor potential in agriculture continues to be a problem to be tackled by society as a whole. This by no means limits the responsibility of agriculture, of the LPGs, the VEGs and their cooperative facilities for vastly enlarging their efforts to guarantee the required labor potential and to limit fluctuation of manpower levels.

Table 9. Percentage Share of Agriculture and Forestry of Total Labor Force and Apprentices

| Year | Percentage Share of Agriculture and Forestry of | |
|---|---|---|
| | Total Labor Force | Apprentices |
| 1970 | 12.8 | 5.8 |
| 1980 | 10.7 | 6.7 |
| 1983 | 10.7 | 7.8 |
| 1984 | 10.8 | 10.0 |

Another effort aimed at enlarging the available labor potential is the recruitment of women for jobs in agriculture. Over the years, the proportion of women working in agriculture has been declining steadily.

Table 10. Proportion of Women in Total Labor Force (in Percent)

| Year | Economy as a Whole | Industry | Agriculture & Forestry |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1960 | 45.0 | 40.5 | 45.7 |
| 1965 | 46.7 | 39.9 | 47.7 |
| 1970 | 48.3 | 42.5 | 45.8 |
| 1980 | 49.9 | 43.3 | 41.5 |
| 1984 | 49.4 | 41.9 | 39.4 |

Source: Statistical Yearbook of the GDR, pp 19, 20, 117.

Maintaining the number and proportion of women of the total agricultural labor force is rendered difficult because of the relatively high average age of the women working and the insufficient number of women applicants in some fields. This applies in particular to crop production where much of the manual labor previously performed by women is now done by machines and women are as yet inadequately trained to work this equipment. But on some of the farms efforts are being made to use women to work the machinery in appropriate circumstances in order to provide them with interesting and demanding work. In addition, other types of jobs are to be restructured and/or created which correspond more fully to the ergonomic parameters. At the same time, efforts are under way to have more and more of the still necessary manual labor performed by the entire farming community. This is a problem which has thus far only been partially solved and which calls for additional efforts aimed at upgrading the technology and improving the quality of political-ideological as well as organizational work. There is a need to pay even closer attention to this problem in the context of recruitment, occupational training and the advanced training of top cadres.

An increase in the number of women active in social production can also be achieved by providing more jobs for women in stationary, mechanized storage and processing facilities as well as in marketing. In addition, the proportion of women in management positions and pre-production should be further increased.

Close attention should also be paid in addition to construction alterations of machinery to modern methods of scientific management, to work schedules and compensatory formulas as well as to the further improvement of working and living conditions. In the interest of greater participation by women in social production still existing problems in the care of children and old people should be solved.

As cooperation in agriculture continues to intensify, it is becoming easier in many of the regions to meet manpower needs--especially during peak periods--to a large extent by drawing on manpower already available in that region and to achieve full utilization of the social labor potential. The cooperation councils support all initiatives aimed at collaboration among various farming operations which try to make joint, planned use of their labor forces so as to be able to deal with the peak periods during crop production better. This includes the timely use of animal handlers, of maintenance personnel, of managers and administrators, of construction and improvement brigades as well as village residents especially during beet cultivation and harvesting operations. Similarly, there is a need to make use of those engaged in crop production in animal husbandry during the winter months as well as in maintenance work; in rationalization programs to help all the cooperation partners and in soil improvement and construction. This requires the labor force to be increasingly diversified in its skills. But the task and/or function-oriented training and/or advanced training for these mani-faceted assignments is not merely an economic necessity; it also plays a part in creating more satisfaction and joy among the cooperative farmers and farm workers by providing them with diversified and responsible job content.

Although results have been good in intensifying cooperation, the majority of these cooperative undertakings have not yet taken full advantage of the options available to them to achieve optimal gain from the available labor potential.

Despite all the progress, it still is a fact that the cooperative farmers and farm workers still put in more working hours than the economy-wide average in order to meet their deadlines during peak periods.Thus, the actual number of working hours for cooperative farmers is still high. In 1983, full-time members of the labor force working on state-owned farms and forest lands put in 1,923 hours each. The comparable figure in industry was 1,802 hours. In 1983, full-time workers in the LPG (P) worked 1,963 hours and those in the LPG (T) worked 2,056 hours. Even if all indigenous reserves are exhausted, it will still be necessary in years to come to assign manpower from other sectors of the economy to the job of bundling straw and harvesting fruit and vegetables without incurring losses. This can be done as a planned training program at secondary and technical schools and institutions of higher learning and be combined with other educational programs. In addition, efforts will have to be made as before to recruit village populations as well as manpower resident in nearby cities to help cope with the extra work during peak periods. During the fruit picking season this can suitably be combined with ways of self-provisioning.

In addition to programs aimed at reproduction and better utilization of the labor potential in the cooperatives, there is a need for intensive efforts to reduce demand for human labor in the agricultural reproduction process. In this context, full use should be made of the results of scientific-technological progress and of rationalization programs designed to make work and production processes more efficient. Innovator activity should be directed in particular to the introduction of labor-saving programs. With regard to increasing the efficiency of the technological base by means of labor-saving programs on existing machinery or through the introduction of a new generation of more efficient machines the economic options are somewhat limited. This is the result, for one thing, of the resource picture as a whole and for another, of the lack of new solutions for mechanized agricultural work processes and, in some instances, also of the relatively small quantities of new equipment required.

Due to the fact that innovation processes tend to proceed along different lines, the reduction in the demand for human labor does not take place at the same rate or in a linear fashion over extended periods for all agricultural products and processes. That is why highly mechanized processes still alternate with heavily manual labor intensive ones. Both aspects must be taken into account when determining manpower levels and composition. This is also closely tied to the level of mechanization already attained and the possibility of further mechanization of particular segments of the production process. Most of the segments of grain and feed production, for example, had already been mechanized to a large extent by the early seventies. As existing equipment is replaced by a new generation of machines in such instances only minor gains in labor efficiency are usually attained. In many cases, this places a burden on the economics of further replacement processes.

At the same time, the significant advances in the mechanization of some work processes involving major crops cannot hide the fact that a good part of this work has not or has not sufficiently been mechanized and still calls for more or less intensive manual labor. This applies to the cultivation of beets, for example; to storage of straw, harvesting potatoes, collecting rocks and tending the irrigation equipment. A fairly substantial amount of human labor is also involved in the production of fruit, vegetables, spices, medicinal plants and other special cultures.

Structural changes in farming undertaken for economic reasons sometimes have a strong impact on demand for human labor, resulting in growing manpower needs in some regions. One of the reasons for this is that these particular cultures place great and varied demands on mechanization and that science and technology have not worked out the appropriate solutions as yet. For another thing, these cultures (as compared to grain, for

example, and other primary crops) are not grown in such large quantities. Since there is only a slight demand for machinery of this type, the equipment is produced either in small quantities or even as an individual item.

In this context, it is very important to look into the appropriate machinery to serve specific sectors or farming operations and into greater international cooperation with the socialist countries.

Thus far, work processes in animal production are still less mechanized than in crop production. Manual labor still plays a major role in the preparation of fodder, in feeding and in waste disposal in the less mechanized animal pens.

From the point of view of getting the required work done and making efficient use of the social labor potential, closing gaps in mechanization in the primary cultures and introducing more mechanization in animal production is of the greatest importance. This is the main source of saving both labor and jobs which are not or are insufficiently filled at this time.

The qualitative aspects of the labor potential are assuming an ever greater significance in the agricultural intensification process. This applies in particular to occupational and political qualifications, general educational levels and occupational aptitudes and skills. Over the years, a high level of occupational qualifications has been attained in socialist agriculture. Some 90 percent of the full-time work force has completed an occupational training program. Based on this, advanced, workplace-related, scientific-technological education has become one of the main avenues of raising educational standards and more effectively applying the results of scientific-technological progress. These qualification programs are given at the training centers of socialist agriculture, at kreis agricultural schools and cooperative academies as well as at the monthly brigade meetings, at the cooperative labor schools, on the day of the animal keeper or milker, as part of competitions among specialists (e.g. milkers, shepherds, insemination technicians, plowmen) and at the farms themselves. Those LPGs, VEGs and their cooperative institutions do best in solving the problems connected with these training programs which draw on their own professionally qualified personnel or on personnel from the immediate surroundings.

By means of constant, workplace- and job-related training and advanced training the social labor potential should be better utilized and its diversification enhanced so as to take greater advantage of the existing skills of the agricultural workforce in the comprehensive intensification of crop and animal production. Continuing training programs which provide for greater skills in line with scientific-technological advances are a basic step toward developing the creative potential of our cooperative farmers and workers and thus toward coping with the increased responsibilities of agricultural production.

As a result of the advances in science and technology, more and more changes are taking place in GDR agriculture both as regards the relationship between human and reified labor and within the field of human labor itself. While the amount of human labor is declining as against reified labor, the subjective, qualitative aspect of labor is assuming an ever-increasing importance--in that it has become a major determinant in yield, performance, quality and efficiency. For this reason, the labor potential in the LPGs, the VEGs and every cooperative is and will continue to be a decisive growth factor in intensification. The problems related to the development and rational utilization of the social labor potential in GDR agriculture are thus inseparably linked to the attainment of a qualitatively higher level of intensification in the agriculture of the eighties and nineties. The transition to the cost-saving type of intensively expanded reproduction places great demands in every LPG, VEG and cooperative on the development and efficient utilization of the social labor potential. The fundamental goal will be to raise the efficiency of labor-saving reproduction processes and to combine these increasingly with cost-saving reproduction processes.

The necessary rise in output even as available land decreases calls for a high growth rate in labor productivity. The goal of the comprehensive intensification process will therefore be to make efficient use of human labor and to handle the required replacement processes in an equally efficient manner. Based on existing price and cost figures, agriculture will have to arrive at cost-effective solutions in the replacment of human labor by reified labor. This is another reason for enhancing the efficiency of education and qualification and for defining the performance standards and economic incentives in the appropriate manner. This will have to contribute to making the proper and appropriate use of available, qualified and consciously acting labor collectives and motivating them to greater achievement.

At the same time, economic considerations indicate that planned reproduction and utilization of the labor potential be undertaken in such a way that sectoral, territorial and operational requirements for efficient utilization of available natural and economic resources are taken into account. This will create the conditions under which we can continue successfully to pursue our agricultural strategy and do an even better job of exploiting our reserves in order to achieve growth and efficiency in the years ahead.

FOOTNOTES

1. Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels, "Works," Dietz Verlag, Berlin, 1956, vol 42, p. 278.

2. The proportion of those employed in forestry is about 5.7 percent. Since these figures do not deviate from the general trend, they will not be dealt with separately below.

3. "Statistical Yearbook of the GDR 1985," GDR State Publishing House, 1985, pp 184 and 17.

4. Ibid, p 184.

5. K. Groschoff, "Die Entwicklung der Lohnarbeit in den privaten Landwirtschaftsbetrieben der DDR" [Wage Labor Trends in Privately-Owned Agriculture in the GDR], WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFT, No 4, 1958, p 496.

6. Marx, Engels, op. cit., p 105.

7. H. Schieck, "Oekonomische Probleme der Erhoehung von Ertrag und Leistung in der Landwirtschaft" [Economic Problems Relating to Yield and Performance in Agriculture], KOOPERATION, No 9, 1979. p 417.

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AGRICULTURE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

# RESULT OF OPTIMAL NITROGEN APPLICATION TO 1985 WINTER GRAIN

East Berlin FELDWIRTSCHAFT in German Vol 27 No 1, Jan 86 pp 6-8

[Text] The higher demands on the complex and economical intensification in agriculture require a more strongly differentiated utilization of individual measures and their flexible incorporation into the total process of agricultural production. In the field of nitrogen fertilization this requirement was met more intensively in past years. Within the scope of extensive research work the basis was created for consistent utilization of the N(an) process in the production of winter grain, sugar beets, summer barley, silage maize and potatoes (Mueller and others 1983a, b).This made it possible to evaluate more effectively the existing inorganic soil nitrogen and to take it into consideration in calculating the first N-application. The further expansion of the research work to the total complex "Dynamic Nitrogen Supply of Winter Grain" then made it possible in the past years to make increasingly complex operative fertilization recommendations for winter grain, and these recommendations took into consideration a number of factors influencing the inventory and effectiveness of fertilization measures (Albert, 1982; Jauert and others 1983; 1984; 1985).

Here it is important to so organize volume and time of fertilization measures that the important yield components such as number of ears per square meter, number of grains per ear, and thousand grain mass are utilized to an approximately optimal degree.

Of decisive influence on the operative calculation of N-applications for winter grain is, beside consideration for the N(an) content of the soil, the number of plants per square meter and their development state, as it is made clear from the norms given in tables 1 and 2 on increases and decreases in first N-applications (Table 1, 2). Plant development in spring, especially, is already a result composed essentially of the interaction of soil fertility amounts, N(an) soil content from previous crops and mineralization and, to a large extent, of seeding dates, seeding volume and climate development.

Table 1: Increases and Decreases in First N-Application for Winter Grain Depending on Crop Density and N(an) Soil Content (kg/ha 0 to 60 cm)

| Plant Number/square meter | | Nan-Content (kg/ha; 0 to 60 cm) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | winter barley | under | normal | above normal , kg/ha | | | |
| wi-wheat | winter rye | normal | | 0-30 | 31-60 | 61-90 | 90 |
| under 300 | under 250 | pl 20 | pl 10 | p/m 0 | m 10 | m 20 | m 30 |
| 300-400 | 250-350 | pl 10 | p/m 0 | m 10 | m 20 | m 30 | pl |
| above 400 | above 250 | p/m 0 | m 10 | m 20 | m 30 | pl | pl |

pl: In these cases the first N application should be delayed to FEEKES 5 (end of planting), or should be omitted when nan-contents are very high.

Table 2: Increases and Decreases in First N-Application for Winter Grain Depending On Development State at Onset Vegetation

| plant development | too strong, rich many shoots | | normal | | too weak little growth |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| no/shoots | above 5 | above 4 | 2-5 | 2-4 | below 2 |
| wi.wheat | - | -5...10 | - | 0 | pl 0...5 |
| wi.barley | -10...20 | - | 0 | - | pl 5...10 |
| wi.rye | - 0... 5 | - | 0 | - | pl 5...10 |

Table 3: Nan Winter Grain Process Results Compiled by Agro-Chemical Research Sector in Consultation with the Institute for Crop Feeding Jena 1983/85 (GDR)

| year | below normal % | normal % | above normal % |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1983 | 6.0 | 33.6 | 60.4 |
| 1984 | 5.9 | 36.5 | 57.6 |
| 1985 | 13.9 | 43.6 | 42.5 |

EDV Program for Site-Related Operative Recommendation of the First N-Application

In order to take into better and more effective consideration the large number of possible influence factors, the development of an EDV program for site-related operative recommendation of the first N-application for winter grain was begun in 1983. This program which is applicable for fund-related as well as optimal amounts of N-fertilizer takes into consideration factors of soil, plant type, phenology and metereology which, because calculations were made 1 year ahead of time, could not be considered in the calculation of EDV fertilizer calculation according to DS 79. In this program, operative fertilizer recommendations for first N applications were calculated for 290 enterprises with 21 268 ha in 1984 and for 757 enterprises with 53 259 ha in

1985. Included in this calculation were all soil groups in the GDR except moor lands.

The basic conditions for determining the necessary amount of first N-application were very different in 1985. Depending on the previous 1984 crop and local weather conditions in the winter of 1984/1985, different N(an) contents were found in the soil in spring of 1985. Low N(an) contents were found especially on acreages with high 1984 grain yields. On acreages with hoed fruit and prelimninary feed crops, however, N(an) contents were mostly normal or somewhat above normal. Compared with 1983 and 1984, total average amounts were lower (Table 3). The ratio of normally treated acreages was higher in southern bezirks.

Plant development was also varied in spring of 1985. Partially dry and unfavorable weather conditions in the fall of 1984 had had a negative influence on the fall growth of winter wheat and winter rye whereas there was, in parts, an above average growth for winter barley. Late planted crops generally had a bad pre-winter development.

In order to achieve highest possible yields it was therefore necessary to apply different N amounts at the first N application, and these amounts varied in part considerably from the EDV fertilization recommendations made the previous year according to DS 79. In field tests on winter barley the fact was confirmed that thin crop sets must be fertilized first in order to stimulate further growth (Table 4).

Whereas for fields with well developed crops of normal density optimal ferltilization time spans were very wide, grain crops with this growth reacted to late N application with very strong yield decreases. Fields with too much density and, especially, with lighter soils suffered from lack of water already in May (dry period) and therefore produced in general lower yields.

A special feature in 1985 was on that better irrigated fields nitrogen applications in the middle of April resulted in part in considerable supplies and therby also to yield decreases (Table 5). On both sites, but especially in Methau, stronger plant supplies resulted in considerable yield losses. The quick growth of plants that had had less nitrogen before caused by the immediate availability of relative high N amounts in conjunction with the warm weather in May can be considered the reasons for this development. On the other hand, nitrogen fertilizer applied from the beginning to the middle of May resulted in highest yields because the weather was exceptionally cool in June and, because of the above-normal N contents in these experiments, plants had not suffered from N deficiency up to this time period.These abnormal conditions of 1985 point out that, on the one hand, there are in individual cases possibilities of considerable deviations from the norm and that, on the other hand, the best date for first N application remains the time shortly before or at the beginning of vegetation, as it can be proven in the results of numerous experiments (Table 6).

Table 4: Influence of Nitrogen Application Date on Winter Barley for Initial Crops of Different Density in Loamy Sandy Soil in 1985 (Sproeda, Delitzsch County; SL 4D 33/30; Brand "Rubina")

| Date of first application (80 kg/ha) | Density normal dt/ha | thick dt/ha | thin dt/ha |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2-15 | 57.0 | 53.1 | 59.8 |
| 3-15 | 55.0 | 50.0 | 58.4 |
| 4-15 | 59.5 | 52.0 | 53.2 |
| 5-15 | 49.8 | 45.5 | 34.8 |

Table 5: Influence of Nitrogen Application Date on Winter Barley Yield 1985 (First N-Application Bad Salzungen 80kg/ha, Methau 50 kg/ha)

| Date of first of N-application | Yield dt/ha Bad Salzungen (S1 4V 32/31) Borwina | Supply 1 | Methau (L 4 Loe 70/63) Rubina | Supply |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2-15 | 79.9 | 4.2 | 104.0 | 8.8 |
| 1-03 | 72.8 | 5.8 | 101.1 | 7.2 |
| 3-15 | 77.4 | 4.0 | 94.2 | 4.2 |
| 4-01 | 71.9 | 4.8 | 107.3 | 7.5 |
| 4-15 | 68.0 | 2.8 | 87.8 | 5.2 |
| 5-01 | 83.5 | 5.0 | 101.6 | 7.8 |
| 5-15 | 87.8 | 7.2 | 96.0 | 7.0 |

1: before harvest, note 9-1 (9 without supply)

Table 6: Research on Favorable Date of First Nitrogen Application for Winter Barley and Winter Wheat 1982 to 1984 (dt/ha)

| Date of first N-application | Winter barley 42 tests dt | rel | Winter wheat 36 tests dt | rel |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2-15 | 62.8 | 98 | 55.3 | 98 |
| 3-15 | 64.1 | 100 | 56.6 | 100 |
| 4-15 | 64.8 | 101 | 55.4 | 98 |
| 5-15 | 58.3 | 91 | 53.0 | 94 |

Table 7: Application of Operative Model for Winter Barley 1955 on Black Soil(Schafstaedt, L1 Loe 94/96) and Heavily Efflorescent Soil (Miesitz, LT 5V 44/30)

| First N-application Schafstaedt | Miesitz | Legal N-amount Schafstaedt | Miesitz | Yield Schafstaedt Irrigation w/o | with | Miesitz Irrigation w/o | with |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| kg/ha | kg/ha | kg/ha | kg/ha | dt/ha | dt/ha | dt/ha | dh |
| 1. N-fertilization according to different amounts and proportion of N-application (1) | | | | | | | |
| 58 | 72 | 120 | 150 | 81.6 | 98.7 | 64.2 | 64.2 |
| 2. Fertilization according to EDV program for first N-application and nitrate quick test for additional N-applications | | | | | | | |
| 30 | 95 | 70 | 205 | 90.5 | 98.4 | 74.1 | 72.3 |

(1) Application after many years of optimal application with consideration for N(an)

Table 8: Application of Operative Model for Winter Wheat 1985 on Black Soil (Schafstaedt L I Loe 94/96) and Loamy Sand (Sproeda, Sl 4 D 33/38)

| 1. N-Application Schafstaedt | Sproeda | Legal N-amount Schafstaedt | Sproeda | Yield Schafstaedt irrigation without | with | Sproeda irrigation without | with |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| kg/ha | kg/ha | kg/ha | kg/ha | dt/ha | dt/ha | dt/ha | dt/ha |
| 1. N-fertilization according to different amounts and proportions N-application (1) | | | | | | | |
| 44 | 30 | 125 | 110 | 90.5 | 93.2 | 69.8 | 75.1 |
| 2. N-fertilization according to EDV operative program for first N-application after nitrate quick test for additional N-applications | | | | | | | |
| 50 | 70 | 90 | 160 | 92.1 | 103.3 | 73.8 | 77.2 |

(1) N-application ofter years of optimal application with consideration of N(an)

Supply Test Results--Basis of Calculation

According to supply test results such as N(an), soil plant density and plant development, the first N-fertilization is beneficial. Operative N-fertilization according to the EDV program, which is based on supply test results as the basis of calculation, was tried out in 1985 beside extensive practical field tests. This makes possible a direct comparison with a great number of different fertilization measures that also try to obtain optimal results.

In 1985 very high yields were achieved under field test conditions for winter barley (table 7) and winter rye crops (table 8). By applying different N-fertilization measures and balancing the first N-application, however, the four tests without and with irrigation did not result in the same optimal yields as those made in operative adaptation to the EDV program. Essentially, this is a result of the correct calculation of the first N-application but also, as the winter barley examples in Miesitz and the winter wheat in Sproeda show, a result of the total N amounts that could be adapted more effectively to actual needs through operative methods. On black soils highest yields could be achieved with very low N-applications for two types of grain because of high N(an) contents and continuous operative adaptation to actual need. Through operative fertilization measures it was therefore entirely possible to keep consistent inventory of winter grain. It also became clear that the demands made on stock surveillance are high. Absolutely necessary are an exact count of plant stock before the onset of vegetation and a representative sampling for N(an) determination as basis for first N-application, as well as the continuous performance of the nitrate quick test for additional N-supply of the stock.

Operative measurement of N-application for winter grain has the additional advantage that local, agricultural and crop production aspects such as soil content, seeding dates, humus balance, first and second preliminary crops, among others, are included in addition to exact counts and test data.

It is understood that highest yields are not achieved through N-fertilization alone. Other contributing factors are stable plant types or their stabilization through growth regulators as well as effective herbicide programs and the protection from the most important fungus sicknesses such as blade-break, mildew and ear sicknesses.

An important basis for the effectiveness of all intensification measures, however, are agricultural and crop production conditions. Consistent crop sequences with best possible humus balancen are the best conditions for timely and quality-oriented seed furrows and and time-appropriate seeding of individual types of grain. This, in turn, is the condition for good pre-winter development and good starting stock in spring, and this can then be consistently developed toward highest yields.

Summary

The comples intensification in agricultural production demands a consistent and differentiated utilization of the production factor nitrogen. In several years of research ahd tests the basis was created for operative calculation of the first N-application according to supply test data such as N(an) and plant development depending on several influence factors. The application of the EDV program in regard to first N-application on more that 50 000 ha has shown good results in agricultural production and field tests. Through consistent application of nitrogen very high yields were achieved under 1985 conditions. N-fertilization is a component of the total complex of intensification factors whose effective utilization is guaranteed only through correct agricultural and crop production methods.

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# NATURE OF SOFTWARE; PRODUCTION, IMPLEMENTATION PROBLEMS CITED

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[Article by Prof Eberhard Prager, Dr of Economic Sciences, Certified Economist, born 1929, director of the Institute for the Political Economy of Socialism, Academy for Social Sciences; CC SED; and by Evelyn Richter, Certified Sociologist, Dr of Economics, Certified Engineer, born 1950, senior assistant at the same institute: "On Acute Theoretical and Practical Economic Problems in the Production of Software"]

[Text] As key technologies, microelectronics and the modern computer technology developing on its basis are directly connected with the software.(1) For the flexible information-processing technology is made up of two equally important components: Hardware (equipment) and software (programs and documentations). These components must form an integral whole to make information-processing technology effective. The basic differences between hardware and software lie in the functions they have to perform in connection with the automation of information processing.

In the course of the development of information-processing technology, the efficiency-oriented function of software in the dialectical unity with hardware has become more and more pronounced. Whereas the most significant qualitative leaps in the joint development originated in hardware--i.e., in every new generation of information-processing technology--the impact of software makes itself felt in those phases in which the productivity of hardware can be maximized only through software, i.e. through the quality and diversity of the programs. Software thus predominates in the periods between the appearance of new generations of information-processing technology: For it is only through software that each generation's potential output can be tapped.

As a novel means of work, as an integral part of information systems and microelectronic products, software produces novel economic effects attributable to the specific characteristics distinguishing it from traditional products and means of work.

The Nature of Software from a Politico-Economic Point of View

In the technical literature, it has rightly been pointed out that the distinguishing characteristic of software lies in its being the informational element of the information-processing technology. But the author then asserts that information--as distinct from the means of information--represents the essence of software. "It goes without saying that software also has a material component, namely the means of information, but its essence is the information itself--information that ultimately is 'knowledge.'" Essentially, software is the directive stipulating how and when something has to be done so as to properly implement the overall process. Software thus is man's anticipated intent concerning the course of the process."(2)

Undoubtedly, software first of all is information, and that is to say processed information in the sense of knowledge about the processes and also in the sense of science--namely when a technically novel solution, a novel process, a novel product is algorithmically conceived. But this is by no means a complete characterization of software. If this were the only distinguishing characteristic of software, it would be identical with traditional results of intellectual-creative work--results obtained, for example, in project planning or research work. This is not the case, however. Software is distinguished by yet another characteristic, which is dialectically related to the aforementioned one. Only through taking into consideration this dialectical relation can one characterize and define software in politico-economic terms. In contrast to all other known products of intellectual-creative work, software is characterized by a specific material state imparting to it immediate production and work efficacy.

This specific material state of software is the program that is stored by means of data carriers(3) and thus can be employed as a working tool, as a software-actuating means of production. Only in this form can influence be exerted on the computer technology. In this form, software can be copied and used any number of times. As a constituent part of information-processing technology, which performs the informational, information-processing functions determined in advance by man, software is an active element in all phases of the reproduction process and in the automation of information processing.

If results of intellectual-creative or research work are presented in the hitherto appropriate form, e.g. in the form of a book, documentation, or reseach report, they cannot take effect in this form, their material existence notwithstanding. Only man as a reader and actor is able through his activities to materialize these work results. For results of intellectual-creative or scientific work to take effect in terms of production, there has to be a transfer phase, in which technologies or pilot projects can be tested. This distinguished the results of traditional intellectual-creative work from software, which exists already at the start of the test phase--i.e., before the completion of its own production process--in its specific, productive form, namely as a program stored on data carriers.

The intellectual-creative activity of traditional scientific-technological work is fixed in the product, in the process, in the technology, etc. But software--likewise a product of intellectual-creative work--operates directly

in the production or work process by activating and stimulating it in its capacity as materialized information. At the same time, software itself is a dynamic element, for it can be corrected, expanded, fleshed out, and brought up to date. Thus software differs from traditional results of intellectual-creative or scientific work in that it becomes functional as a means of work in the very process of its formation.

In the process of software production, this transformation is effected the moment the program is produced and transferred to the data carrier; at the same time, a direct connection is made with the means of work, the information-processing technology.

But software differs also from the traditional products of material production. In the material production process, each product--even products of the same type--must be produced as a material object. This is because these products are embodied above all by materialized labor. In software production, products of the same kind must likewise be made individually, but the share of materialized labor is relatively small. Above all, software products are the result of intellectual work--a result that need be produced just once and that can be used any number of times.

The dialectical connection of the objectively ideal substance of information in the initial phase of software production with its changed specific material--and as such production efficient--form, the software product, is the characteristic element and thus something fundamentally and historically new both in regard to the development of the means of work up to this point and in regard to the results of intellectual-creative work. The transformation of the result of scientific-technological work from an ideal into a material form results in research and production forming an integral whole in the process of software production; it gives rise to a new kind of production process. A product of intellectual work, software has become a key element of information-processing technology. Via software, the results of scientific and intellectual-creative work can speedily be translated into practice in all fields of social labor.

In a novel way, software releases man's creative potential in the production process, but also in other work processes: It transfers functions of mental work--in some degree even functions of intellectual-creative work--to technology. Even though this transfer intensifies the effects of human labor, software--and the process of creating it--demonstrate that man remains the primary productive force, even in the presence of modern information-processing technology. "Ultimately, it is the quality of education and the level of management work which determine whether or not the most advanced technology can be transformed into high-level economy."(4)

As a means of transferring functions of intellectual work to technical processes, software is technology; for software determines and implements the operational practices of information-processing technology. Analyzing the development of machinery and realizing that it consists of three essentially different parts--the driving machine, the transmission mechanism, and the machine tool--Marx described technology as well: "Technology reveals man's active attitude toward nature, the immediate production process of his life

and thus of this social living conditions."(5) So technology always embodies the process of joint action of man, means of work, and subject of labor and thus is integrally linked to economic effects. "Production technology is the joint action of man and some means of work in the fashioning of the subject of labor into a product or functional component in accordance with the laws of production."(6)

In regard to software, these insights on technology lead to the following conclusion: As the classical machinery has gained a fourth component--the information-processing machine--the combined action of man and the means of work in the forming of the subject of labor proceeds in two stages. Firstly, it is necessary to regulate the technical operations of the machine and the combined action of its four different components without any direct intervention by man. The requisite "instructions" are given by man by means of the software. Functioning in this way, software as a technological directive regulates all operations within the machine. Secondly, through execution of specific operations the machine must act on the given subject of labor. The software contains these instructions as well. In this case, the software represents the technological directive for specific technologies designed to form the subject of labor, to accomplish a specific task. Together with the hardware and the process technology, software as a means of work acts on the subject of labor. In this way, software operates as technology and thus transfers the resulting scientific findings to the production process. Software imparts to technology a historically new form of operational effectiveness. These two functions of software are reflected in the basic types of software and in their utility value.

Nevertheless, software is more than production technology; it can implement not only technical production processes, but also processes in the nonproduction sectors and formalizable processes of intellectual work.

According to the present state of knowledge, the concept of software--considered in politico-economic terms--could be defined as follows: Software are the specific programs and documentations for the utilization of information-processing technology (for process automation). Software is an integral part of information-processing technology and is used for transferring functions of man's intellectual work to technical processes. Software is a product made in a production process in which science and production form an integral whole. Under socialist production relations, software is systematically produced and materialized as a commodity; it has a value and a utility value. Being primarily a product of intellectual-creative work, software is distinguished by a high degree of refinement; codified in material form as a program on data carriers, it can be copied and used any number of times and directly affects both labor and production. Like hardware, software is a means of work. Software renders possible the immediate transfer of scientific results to the production process, to all phases of the social reproduction process, and to the nonproduction sectors; it thus is a connecting link between science and production, between science and all fields of social labor. Being easily interchangeable, correctible, expandable, and brought up to date, software is a highly dynamic element of the national economy's material-technical basis and as such it determines the flexibility of technology.

Software Components

The term software thus denotes programs designed to utilize information-processing technology and all incident documentations. An integral part of software are the components of software technology such as programming languages, tools, and methods (see Illustration 1).

Illustration 1. Software Components

Software

| Programs | Documentations |
| --- | --- |
| Codified operating instructions to the information-processing technology | |

Software Technology
Programming Languages, Methods, Tools

The development and production of software technologies is part of the costs of software and affects its efficiency. For a differentiated analysis of software, however, it is necessary to make a distinction between two different types of software, namely system-oriented and problem-oriented software.

1. System-oriented software or basic software for micro-computers organizes the operations within the operation-processing machine and assists the operator.

2. Problem-oriented software implements user programs. This category comprises programs distinguished by a high degree of generality; they also go by the name of standard user software or basic user software and also include the specific user programs.

Data bank, communication, and video display terminal software is called system-related software (see Illustration 2).

There is an extraordinary variety of software, and regardless of the particular problem to be solved, utilization of information-processing technology requires employment of all types of software. Basic classification--into system- and problem-oriented software--is indispensable for further theoretical analysis of the software problem, since these two types perform different functions in the utilization of information-processing technology; this is the most promising approach in regard to management, planning and promotion of software production and application. In particular, the following economic objectives are of significance here:

--Ensuring the most efficient and most effective organization of the specialized processes of software production. In order optimally to make use of the scientific-technological advances and the requisite subject

matter expertise, the various types of software must be produced in places offering a high degree of concentration of cadres and computer technology;

--ensuring and controlling the qualitative improvement of software by means of systematic measures such as determination of quality criteria in accordance with the software type in question;

--systematic standardization in accordance with the classification of software types. This facilitates not only the standardization of the respective software products, but also that of the points of intersection;

--development of a coordinated system of evaluation of software production and its results, with due regard to the various effects on the reproduction process;

--encouragement of efficient methods of software production in the respective areas of responsibility and promotion of a software product development oriented toward multiple utilization.

Illustration 2. Types of Software and Some of Their Principal Functions

| Software | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| System-Oriented or Basic Software | | | | Problem-Oriented Software | |
| Control Programs | Translat. Programs | Service Programs | System-Related Software | Standard User Software | Specif. User Software |
| Task planning and control<br><br>Input output organization<br><br>Communication with the operator | Machine-oriented languages<br><br>Problem-oriented languages | Loading<br><br>Testing<br><br>Preparation of programs<br><br>Equipment testing and error diagnosis | Software operating mainly peripheral technology: Display screen software<br><br>Software for data transmission systems<br><br>Data bank software | Highly generalized programs from all technical fields: Economic calculations; mathematics; process control; process analysis; simulation programs; production control; | Software applicable only to individual products, technologies etc. and used both in special-purpose and universal systems; in universal systems, |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | numerical control with high multivalence programs for data evaluation | it complements standard user software |
| data evaluation and error handling | input and output | | |

There is an extraordinarily close connection between problem-oriented software and what is called orgware.(7) The term orgware denotes the organizational solution to the deliberate, planned application of information-processing technology in the reproduction process. It is an essential prerequisite for efficient software production and utilization: For it is through orgware that the complex interaction of the operational processes is predetermined and that the overall demand for software, e.g., for a flexible automation system, is established--qualitatively as well as quantitatively. Among other things, orgware determines to what extent available software products can be utilized repeatedly. Together, orgware, hardware and software form information-processing systems.

Creation of Software--a Production Process

At present, different terms are used for software production in the technical literature and in scientific discussions (e.g., "software development," "software production," "new acquisition").(8) Frequently, a distinction is made between development and production of software. The term "development" denotes the intellectual-creative effort expended to obtain a scientific-technological result, while "production" denotes merely the copying of the data carriers. Development of software is subject to the mandatory regulations of the Science and Technology Plan index of work stages (E-stages) and it is financed through the Science and Technology Fund. This substantiates the above-mentioned claim that production of software denotes only the copying of the data carriers. One may question, however, whether this approach does justice to the nature of this process. The problems arising in the combines in connection with software planning, accounting and financing clearly indicate that this is not the case. Analysis of the software production process shows that software is a qualitatively totally novel product and that it is created in a production or work process in which research and production form an integral whole. The novel quality of software as a product and a means of work is reflected in the novel quality of the production process.

The terminological differences in regard to the software production process derive primarily from its characteristics, which are indeed at variance with the traditional definition of the production process--above all that of the big machinery. Only the copying of data carriers could be claimed to be comparable to traditional production processes. But in contrast to traditional products, production of several pieces of one and the same software product does not constitute the production process proper. The multiplication of the software product is a final production sub-process which is contingent on demand, but does not represent an essential element of software production. The basic element of software production is development

of the documented and reproducible program, comprising the following operational stages: Drafting, implementation (programming), and testing.

To realize that the definition of the software production process as a process comprising no more than the copying of the data carriers is untenable, one need only picture a program of which just one copy is needed: One thus would have a material product that as a constituent part of the information-processing technology is serviceable as a means of work and immediately effective in the production process without ever having been produced. It also is obvious that the utility value of software originates not in the copying process, but in the operational stages preceding it.

Analysis of the production of software reveals the substance and the nature of this process and also the characteristics distinguishing it from traditional production processes. The production of software shows all the classical features of a production process; characteristically, its final result is a material product, a material utility value that can also be produced as a commodity. The production of software is an integral part of the socialist production process and its social characteristics are those exhibited by any of the other production processes in Socialism. Besides the formulation of the objective and the utilization, it is the third phase in the service cycle of a software product (see Illustration 3).

Illustration 3. Phases in the Service Cycle of a Software Product

Task

Production

Utilization

The production phase comprises the operational stages and results shown in Illustration 4.

Illustration 4. Software Production--Operational Stages and Results

Drafting
(Algorithm)

Implementation
(Program)

Testing
(Program tested and
documented)

Substance of the Service Cycle Phases of a Software Product

The formulation of the objective--the first phase of a software product's service cycle--comprises specific data concerning the results the software is expected to produce and the conditions to be observed. This phase is closely

linked with the first operational stage of the production process--the drafting and it consists almost exclusively of intellectual work. The important decisions made in this phase have an effect on the cost and duration of the software production process, not to mention the predetermined effects concerning the utilization of the software.

In this formulation phase, it is also decided whether the software production process will comprise scientific work--i.e., creation of a new algorithm--or whether "only" intellectual-creative efforts will be expended (e.g. by establishing algorithms and programs for available general solutions).

The draft, the establishment of the algorithm--i.e., the logical breakdown of a process into its constituent parts and stages and the identification of all operative conditions and influences, including the respective variants--is a process of intellectual, intellectual-creative, and also scientific work. This work is very demanding and time-consuming. The effort required depends on the degree of complexity and the scope of the problem to be solved. And the range of problems encountered in economic practice is extraordinary, comprising both simple and complex tasks. The algorithm comprises detailed data on all essential parts of the program to be developed for the computational solution of the problem, including the sequence of operational steps. The mathematical models developed in the analysis of the problem are a key element in regard to the establishment of the algorithm.

The formulation of the objective and of the draft represents the intellectual anticipation of the processes to be developed or automated for any phase of the reproduction process. Marx considered this to be characteristic of human labor: "What distinguishes the worst architect from the best bee is the fact that before actually building a cell out of wax, he has built it in his mind."(9) But there are other, more momentous aspects to this mental anticipation. The algorithm does not merely mentally anticipate the process to be automated: Rather, it determines to what extent the economic and scientific-technological laws are utilized in practice in accordance with the latest scientific findings. The algorithm's scientific level determines the quality and efficiency of the work process automation and the effectiveness of the programs under varying conditions. Strictly speaking, the software anticipates the subsequent production result in two ways: Firstly, the way any production result, any product of a specific utility value has to be anticipated, and secondly, by anticipating and programming the production process. Thus it is primarily the qualitative level of the algorithm which determines the subsequent products' effectiveness.

The implementation, i.e., the conversion of an algorithmically formulated problem into the program's sequence of commands, is accomplished essentially through living labor, through intellectual-creative work calling for the greatest possible accuracy, including mastery of the selected programming language. Any error may lead to false steps in the automated process. The problem prepared and programmed is to instruct the computer as to what activities have to be actuated and recorded for a comprehensive process to run through all of its stages toward the desired objective.

Once the algorithm has been converted into the program, there follows the materialization on a data carrier. This is an indispensable, if not the most important part of software production. It also involves expenditure of materialized labor.

The next operational stage is the testing. What with the extensive mental effort and the frequently very complex interconnections, logical and syntactical errors in the development of the program are practically inevitable. This is why this operational stage, which is executed with the aid of computers, is indispensable. For new complex algorithms, the test phase is of necessity of longer duration. Besides living labor, materialized labor in the form of computers is used in the test phase. Each program requires a documentation which is to help the user to get to know the program and which is indispensable for the developer as well. The preparation of qualitatively adequate documentations is handled by the developer himself. The input of living labor is considerable in this respect. Programs containing their own documentation, which during the run provide the necessary explanations concerning the process and the program's capabilities, are initially more costly; but since they reduce the cost of documentation and are more user-friendly, they are generally more productive.

This brief outline of the operational stages linked to the software production phases is to highlight the extremely large share of living labor--above all intellectual-creative labor--that is required here. This characteristic is intensified by the presently low degree of mechanization of software production. According to the practical experience gained so far, the average time share of the individual operational stages can be assessed as follows: Formulation of the objective, drafting, and implementation: 20 percent each; testing: 30 percent; documentation: 10 percent. The effort required in the testing and documentation stages is frequently underrated. Shortcomings in connection with the formulation of the objective may result in grave programming errors; and slipshod work at the documentation stage may not only complicate utilization of the program: In the event that the program user is not the producer, the program may even be unserviceable.

In the service cycle of software products, the production phase is followed by the utilization phase. Standing for actual utilization, this term also denotes all processes safeguarding utility, namely maintenance processes such as error detection, revision, rationalization, or expansion.

The Current Techno-Economic Level of Software Production

The means of work that man has been using in producing his foodstuffs and consumer goods naturally were and are created in a production process. To be sure, the production of qualitatively new means of work was initially always characterized by a lower level of mechanization in comparison with the production these means of work rendered possible at a later stage. From this fact, Marx drew the following conclusion in regard to the industrial revolution: "Large-scale industry thus had to get control of its characteristic means of production, the machine, and had to produce machines by means of machines. Only in this way was it able to establish an adequate

technical foundation and to become independent."(10) Viewed in these terms, software is not yet independent. But the course has now been mapped.

In the international arena, software production is among the productive forces distinguished by a high rate of development. "We have to keep up with this process, if we want to step up our own rate of development and to reach the requisite level of labor productivity."(11)

With the exception of the testing stage, software production in the GDR is for the most part characterized by an absence of technical equipment. Individualized modes of operation predominate at all production stages. In the course of technical advancement (promising first steps have already been made), the substance and nature of this work process will gradually be changing. At computer-equipped work stations, software will be produced with the aid of program banks. The division of labor and specialization in software production will be intensifying, and the requisite cooperation relations will be extended.

As software production reaches a higher level of mechanization, labor productivity increases and there develops a higher form of production organization. While advances in the development of software technologies, programming languages and standardization are furthered by the higher level of mechanization, these advances in turn are a key prerequisite for a further rise in the production level, which is also reflected in the increased input of materialized labor. Gradually, new possibilities are crystallizing in regard to an objective evaluation of software production.

In spite of this incipient development, software production will always require a large share of intellectual-creative work, because the comprehensive intensification of production necessitates development of new processes or processes set up in a new way. While the advances in organization and mechanization reduce the individualized nature of this production process, they do not by any means eliminate it.

If the production process is viewed--in accordance with its most basic substance--as a work process, as a metabolic process between man and nature, it presents itself as the action of manpower aided by some means of work on a subject of labor with the object of producing utility values. In spite of the extraordinary share of living labor--and of intellectual-creative labor in particular--the same situation prevails in the production of software. To a high degree, software production manifests the active role of manpower as an "enlivening fire" (Marx) in the work process. Whereas the analysis and logical breakdown of the current process or the process to be developed represents exclusively intellectual-creative work, the materialization of the work results in the program and their transfer to data carriers (including the testing) is impossible without materialized work. As he analyses, purposely develops and controls a process in accordance with the most favorable conditions, man interferes with nature. He utilizes the automation of information processing for the process of his confrontation with nature.

Software has become a factor in man's confrontation with nature; on the one hand, it serves to satisfy the need for information, information-processing,

and information in all phases of the reproduction process, and on the other hand, the need for the production of material goods--both producer and consumer goods--that are essential for the existence and development of society.(12)

In the production of software, the work process is in a sense a process of appropriating nature for the purpose of satisfying man's needs. In this process, utility values are created that enable man most efficiently to apply a new type of means of work. This represents more than a significant development of productive force: Man has largely transformed his work process; through extensive automation, he is changing his position in the production process.

All these facts show that the process of software production is a production process, irrespective of its level of mechanization and its distinguishing characteristics. To consider it just a way of producing a scientific result is to fail to see the true nature of this process: In a scientific work process, there immediately materializes a result that can be directly utilized as a material service value. "The terms production and technology have been employed deliberately here, because programming has long ceased to be an intellectual outlet for individualists: It has turned into a multistage process distinguished by diverse peripheral factors and supposed to be controlled by scientific management. Only on the basis of such a fundamental position will it be possible to keep up with hardware development. It is imperative--if only because of the innovation rate of microcomputer technology--that labor productivity in the field of software development be increased by at least 50 percent. Otherwise we would be confronted with the problem of having at our disposal unusable (but expensive) computer equipment."(13)

Regarding the intersection of research and production in the software production process, one can only say that during the formulation of the objective a decision has to be made as to whether or not the draft is to represent a scientifically new solution. The draft thus may be the result of research work. In regard to their share of intellectual-creative work, the other stages of the software production process can be compared to scientific-technological work processes, e.g., project planning and construction. The crucial difference between software production and research results or results of scientific-technical work lies in their production-related effectiveness. In conformity with the E-stages [developmental stages], all of the work stages belong to the software production process which is distinguished by the fact that it combines science and production, thus creating the material utility value. This clearly represents a superior type of production--a type characterized by integration of scientific-technological work processes. This development is apparent in other fields as well, e.g., in biotechnology (new cultures have a direct impact on the production process). This does not mean, however, that this superior type of production can dispense with research. Research here precedes the software production process as defined above; among other things, it is concerned with the development of tools. As is the case in all other production processes, the points of intersection are found in the transfer stage.

The software production process results in material products that are means of work and thus are "not only a result, but also a prerequisite of the work process";(14) bound up with this is the fact that these products have a utility value. It is its material existence and production-related effectiveness which distinguishes software--as a product of intellectual-creative work--from all other results of scientific work.(15) At the start of the test phase, i.e., before the completion of the production process, software is present in this materialized, production efficient form. As a product, software is characterized by the fact that it is produced through a process in which science and production form an integral whole. Software thus belongs to the category of most highly refined products.

The Utility Value of Software

Being part of the economic reproduction process, software production in the socialist society is commodity production. Consequently, any software production process represents a combination of a work process and a value-forming process, and software as a product has to have both a value and a utility value.

Software production is a work process producing--like any other work process--utility values that enable people efficiently to utilize a new type of means of work. To determine the utility value of software, one must fall back on the utility value definition advanced by Marx: "The use value of an object derives from its utility. But this utility is not something suspended in mid-air. Being contingent on the properties of the commodity body, it cannot exist without this body. Thus, the commodity body, e.g., iron, wheat, diamond, etc., represents a utility value or asset."(16)

The utility of software lies in its capability of utilizing the information-processing technology to solve user-related problems. Essentially, this utility consists of two components. Firstly, software serves to improve the efficacy and user-friendliness of the information-processing hardware; it is a means of work designed to render effective the information-processing equipment and to facilitate its use. This component is represented above all by the system-oriented software. Secondly, software serves to solve user-related problems such as efficient and scientifically sophisticated development of processes and products, or preparation and processing of diverse information. This component is identical with the utility of information-processing technology as a whole; it is only through software, however--in this case through problem-oriented software--that the utility is realized. This utility imparts to software its use value. Essentially, this utility value represents information materialized on a data carrier and used to control processes.

The various characteristics of the utility value as an economic category are fully applicable to software.

1. Software has utility, because without it the information-processing equipment cannot be used and the equipment's utility value cannot be realized.

2. This characteristic makes software a constituent element of social wealth. The greater the availability in socialist society of usable programs, the greater the diversity of ways of using information-processing equipment toward effective development and execution of various processes.

3. The utility value of software determines its exchange value. The utility value of software is a prerequisite of social recognition of the labor expended. Without utility value, software is valueless.

4. The utility of software can be established only in the process of application.

5. In principle, the utility value of a software product is established (both qualitatively and quantitatively) through its existence, i.e., it is given. As regards concrete valuation--more precisely, establishment of standards of valuation of the utility value quantity and quality--there are at present a number of problems. Data concerning the scope and complexity of the problem to be solved, the reliability and accuracy of the programs, and other quality indicators may serve as valuation criteria.

Valuation of Software

The value of a commodity always embodies social labor; in Socialism, it embodies the social labor of associated producers of goods. The commodity value represents a social relation. Since the value is human labor fixed in the commodity, the characteristics of socialist labor also determine the value's social nature. This fully applies to software as well. But the novel quality--above all the special characteristics--of the software production process and its product give rise to a number of problems in connection with the value of software.

The main theoretical problem in this respect is valuation. The fact that this politico-economic problem has not yet been definitively solved is reflected in operational practice, e.g., in the pricing of software products, in the application of cost accounting, and in the efforts to provide incentives for top performance in software production.

The value of a commodity is determined by the quantum of socially necessary labor, and the standard applicable is the socially necessary working time, i.e., the "working time required to produce a utility value on the basis of the prevailing normal social production conditions and of the average social degree of work skills and intensity."(17) In another passage, Marx stated that as a result of technical progress the value becomes a dynamic quantity and that for this reason the input required for reproduction is a crucial factor. "The value of any commodity ... is determined not by the working time it contains, but by the socially necessary working time required for its reproduction."(18)

The complexity of the problem lies in the fact that as yet the value cannot be calculated on this basis and that there is no known way of reducing complex to

simple labor. Nevertheless, the present study will define and put up for discussion the conditions concerning valuation of software, because an analogous situation prevails in regard to cost planning and its utilization for software pricing. First of all, we will summarize the most important, universally valid factors that affect the socially necessary labor underlying the products.(19) The factors include:

--the level of social labor productivity. The higher the social labor productiviy, the lower the value per product;
--the total expenditures of all producers. The value is determined by all producers' total expenditures on the production of the respective product. The value does not represent a simple average, however; rather, it is determined under the objective conditions prevailing in the enterprises that produce and sell the bulk of a given type of commodity. In certain cases, the value is determined by the most unfavorable production conditions;
--social demand and the incident distribution of the total social labor among the individual sectors of the national economy. The impact of demand on the socially necessary labor and thus on the value is indirect rather than direct. If production exceeds demand, however, society recognizes as socially necessary only that labor which is required for meeting demand. "Since the demand structure affects the realization of the value contained in the commodities, accurate and systematic consideration of the realization conditions is extremely important in regard to determining the input of socially necessary labor under Socialism."(20)

On the basis of these universally valid factors, one can say in regard to valuation that the novel quality of the product called software entails a few modifications. This thesis is supported by the following considerations:

1. Each software product is essentially unique. Once it has been produced, it exists and can be used any number of times. Generally speaking, it is economically untenable to develop another program for a process model that is already available in software form, and in terms of science, it would make sense only if a new, better solution can be effected. But this would mean a new, different product as well. The expenditure on the software product, i.e. the input of intellectual and intellectual-creative labor, is required only once. This expenditure does not require reproduction.

2. A software product can be copied any number of times. The materialization on the data carrier is accessible to any user. The incident input of living and materialized labor becomes part of the value. This input is insignificant, however: In one particular case, it amounted to less than 1 percent of the total input going into the programs examined.

3. In his reflections on value, Marx expressly included demand. On account of the polyvalence of software--i.e., its capability of being used more than once--these reflections are of great significance in regard to the valuation of software. Even though the value derives from expenditure rather than from demand or utility, demand nevertheless has an indirect effect on value. In connection with his analysis of market value and market price, Marx wrote: "As long as we were discussing only individual commodities, we could take for

granted the need for this particular commodity (with its quantum included in the price), without going into the quantum of the need to be satisfied. This quantum becomes a crucial factor, however, once the product of an entire production sector is on one side, and social demand, on the other. Under these conditions, it is necessary to consider the measure, i.e., the quantum of this social demand." (Italics by the authors.)(21) And in another passage, Marx emphasized: "For a commodity to be sold at its market value, i.e., at a price commensurate with socially necessary labor it contains, the total quantum of social labor expended on the total quantity of this kind of commodity must be equivalent to the quantum of social demand for it."(22)

In regard to software production, this means that if a product can be expected--in conformity with the plan--to be used more than once, all instances of utilization must be taken into account in the valuation. The cost of the copies and of the projected number of data carriers should from the first be included. The value of a software product thus is always determined by the expenditures necessary for producing it, with due regard to the projected number of applications. From the logic of economic processes and from this analysis, one can conclude that the software product value obtaining for one instance of application is inversely proportionate to the number of applications. Consequently, it is necessary to make a distinction between the value of the software product and the value share of one instance of application.

This finding is corroborated by the fact that the value's social nature derives from the characteristics of socialist labor. The conformity to plan is one such characteristic. Just as the plan serves to improve labor productivity and to raise the scientific-technological level of production, thus affecting value, so does, analogously, well-planned multiple use of the software.

Not to take into account in the valuation of software its projected repeated use would mean to violate the socialist nature of the social relation reflected in the value. That present capitalist production practice follows a different approach is a concrete reflection of the fact that the value represents a social relation, that the objective of production under capitalist conditions is maximization of profit. Under capitalist conditions, the aspect Marx wanted to eliminate in connection with value-based commodity exchange applies precisely to software products: "thirdly, as far as sale is concerned, that no natural or artificial monopoly should enable any of the contracting parties to sell something for more than its true value or force it to sell it off for less."(23) For lack of good programs, sale for more than true value is presently the rule under capitalist conditions.

Regarding the valuation of software products, what conclusions can be drawn from these theoretical considerations?

--The crucial factor in regard to valuation is the cost of production. The cost of reproduction is relevant only in terms of theory.

--It is imperative that in valuation the projected multiple use of the software products be taken into account. Since the conditions governing

repeated use of software vary greatly, the situation in this respect is quite complex. Whenever the plan provides for multiple use of software products, the labor expended on the production of the software solution should be brought in relation to the presumable number of applications. This applies to almost all of the system-oriented and system-related software. The maximum number of applications can be estimated on the basis of the projected volume of hardware production. To what extent software might be used in excess of the hardware sales volume, e.g., as a result of export, with the number of applications rising accordingly, would have to be determined on the basis of practical experience. This goes also for the sale of hardware without software. In this case, the number of software applications would be reduced.

--As regards standard user programs, the situation concerning consideration of multiple use in connection with valuation is far more complex. On the one hand, one may assume that standard user solutions for certain products, e.g. for one- or multi-story multiple-purpose buildings, will be used over and over; consideration of the objective, of the type of user, or of the plan targets concerning multiple use (such as the targets at the research center of the "Fritz Heckert" Machine Tool Combine) may provide a basis for estimating the number of applications; as to standard user programs for general scientific processes, macroeconomic calculations, or mathematical procedures, which will attract a large number of users, the--presumably great--extent of multiple use must be estimated (on the basis of practical experience) for an assessable period. On the other hand, there are many standard user situations, e.g. payroll or material accounting, where the differences between the various enterprises and combines in regard to the organizational approach to certain economic processes preclude extensive application of a single standard user program. Even in such cases, however, it is possible to make an informed estimate concerning the number of applications in a certain period. Even if the plans cannot cover the extent of repeated use, valuation of standard user software should always make allowance for multiple utilization; after all, the very classification as standard user software presupposes multiple use.

--As regards specific user programs, their nature precludes multiple use, except for special situations. Cost planning should assume the program to be nonrepeatable and thus make allowance for just one instance of utilization.

--Another problem in regard to the valuation of software arises in connection with the socially necessary costs. There are great variations in regard to the capabilities of the analysts and programmers, but also in regard to the equipment of the software producers and the quality and scope of the available information systems and data banks. Accordingly, there are variations in regard to the time expended on the production of software and in regard to the quality of the programs. These variations certainly could in time be reduced through more powerful equipment, more efficient methods, greater knowledge, and more extensive experience, but they cannot be eliminated. Since the demand for software presently cannot be met, one must realize that the costs incurred under the most unfavorable conditions are the determining factor in regard to the valuation of software. Since

there are as yet no useful standards concerning software production quality and since on account of the programs' singularity no relative valuations are available, there can be no doubt that valuation must make allowance for all of the individual input. The drawback of this procedure lies in the fact that to a large extent quality work is not rewarded. except in the form of fewer complaints by the user. This situation could be remedied through systematic registration of the expenditures for every single software product and of the experience gained and the errors detected over an extended period of utilization. Thus one could gradually establish definable and assessable criteria for the quality and quantity of the labor input and of the products. The gradual reduction of the individualized character of software production--a reduction brought about by advanced procedures and improved mechanization of the process--is likely to facilitate establishment of such criteria.

Proceeding from this theoretical analysis of software valuation, we will put up for discussion certain ideas concerning improvement of management, planning and cost accounting in the field of software production.

Improvement of Management, Planning, and Cost Accounting in the Field of Software Production

From the fact that software production is a new type of production process distinguished by certain characteristics, there follow a number of considerations concerning improvement of management, planning, and cost accounting. We will discuss in detail three complexes:

1. Software is a product and has to be considered as such in planning and accounting.
2. Software is a means of work and has to be included as such in basic assets management.
3. As regards valuation of software that in conformity to plan is produced and sold as a commodity, it is necessary to take into account the value-determining factors including the projected multiple use.

Regarding these complexes, a distinction has to be made between the consequences for the producer and those for the user of software:

Consideration of software production as a production process entails the necessity to consider software a productive job, a part of commodity and net production, and it is irrelevant in this respect that on account of the large share of intellectual-creative work this production is best carried out in a scientific combine establishment. As is the case in all other production processes, this includes cost-related financing. For every product, the actual costs incurred should be broken down by cost type so that even costs incurred at a later date, e.g., costs of after-sales service, compensation, and maintenance, can be recorded by type of product. The profit realized from proceeds (in excess of refunded costs) would have to be shown separately for the software production in its entirety and for every single product so as to allow profitability calculation for either category. Free exchange or giveaway of software hampers inclusion of software production in cost accounting and is detrimental to the producers concerned. It goes without

saying that even if software is given away free of charge, the producers are obligated to honor warranty claims. The requisite funds would have to come from sources unrelated to software production.

From the standpoint of the software user, acceptance of software as a means of work likewise entails far-reaching consequences. From this point of view, any acquisition is first of all an investment. As regards acquisition of hardware, this is a matter of course and there is no reason to view software any differently. If the software producer is the user as well, the situation is the equivalent of local manufacture of means of rationalization. Management-related considerations likewise suggest that local manufacture of software should be dealt with the same way as local manufacture of means of rationalization. Acquisition of software may be financed through the depreciation fund, the performance fund, a loan, or allocation of state funds.

If software is considered a means of work, it should be assetized as part of this category. To be sure, the particular nature of means of work, i.e., the fact that they are above all products of intellectual-creative work, necessitates differentiated accounting and specific funds. Software is subject not to material wear, but to obsolescence, and the rate of obsolescence depends not only on the type of software, but also on the substance of the process embodied by the software program. New findings and also new legal regulations or revisions of regulations may necessitate modifications. Thus, for the time being varying rates of depreciation for obsolescence should be established on the basis of empirical data. Obsolescence of software may also be occasioned by the introduction of new hardware models.

As has been mentioned above, errors may crop up in program runs and modifications may be required. Since under present conditions the software producer recovers through the sales price all individual expenditures, special care should be taken to prevent slipshod production work; one could consider holding the producer responsible for all errors the user encounters in running the program and obligating him to offer warranty service or, if need be, compensation. Since this practice is quite common, such expenditures do not affect the user.

The other current expenditures on program service--e.g., expenditures resulting from legal regulations--are defrayed by the user, irrespective of who carries out this service.(24) Being service costs, they should be financed through a special fund incorporated in the user's maintenance fund. Maintenance costs that represent a utilization of new scientific findings for the program must likewise be defrayed by the user. Some of the funds derived from depreciation could be used for this purpose. Depending on the nature of the modification, these can be value-maintaining or value-forming expenditures. Improvement of program quality andor an increase in the utility value result in newly created value.

It is advisable to set up--as part of the documentation--a "software log" on which all expenditures incurred during utilization of the program would be

recorded. Such a log would provide important information on the quality of a program over its entire service life and on the quality of the work performed by its developer.

In the GDR, pricing of software products presently takes various forms. The following variants are common:

1. The prices of system-oriented software are fixed by the hardware producer on the basis of actual costs, irrespective of multiple use.

2. As regards contract production of problem-oriented software, real cost prices are quoted.

3. For prototype models of problem-oriented software for a relatively well-defined group of users, a real cost price is quoted that takes into account the extent of utilization.

4. As regards successful software products exchanged among the combines as means of rationalization, pricing alternatives range from real cost price to free giveaway.

The ideas concerning valuation of software products could be applied as well to software pricing. On principle, one would have to start from the actual production cost of a program. Planned repeated use of programs must be reflected in the domestic market price in accordance with the probable extent of utilization. This would also keep the price of information-processing technology from rising too high on account of calculation of total software expenditures, which could result in some applications getting scratched and in distorted efficiency calculations concerning utilization of the information-processing technology.

Since planned repeated use of software--as against a single instance of application--always entails additional expenditures for the producer, it is necessary to find a way of making repeated use economically attractive: One could consider establishing different rates of profit for software products used repeatedly and products used only once. But such a bonus should be made contingent on documentation and registration of the software with an appropriate program bank; mandatory registration would thus be based on an economic incentive as well. For multiple-use programs, one could possibly consider charging user fees for a certain number of applications. This would promote program service (by the producer, or in program libraries) and provide an additional economic incentive for the producer.

In connection with these ideas concerning pricing of multiple-use software, one should always bear in mind that multiple use will be promoted only if it is economically attractive to both the producer and the user. For the producers, there is at present hardly any incentive, since the technical royalties for all instances of utilization may not exceed 100 percent of the expenditures on software research and development. For the user, utilization of acquired software should be economically more attractive than any production of software of his own, the cost of adaptation notwithstanding.

Further development of the productive forces will progressively raise the qualitative and quantitative standards of software production. The further socialization of production and work in this field must be systematically organized so as to ensure through high product quality (including an extensive multiple-use capacity as a quality-improving factor) a high degree of efficiency in both the production and the utilization of software. These requirements can best be met through establishment of software production capacities in accordance with the principle of expert knowledge. This means that software should be produced in areas distinguished by the availability of subject-matter expertise. Thus, it is obvious even today that every combine should have at its disposal software capacities of its own and that the technical experts have to broaden their knowledge of programming and software production. "In all combine enterprises producing means of rationalization, we now need competent and productive groups to advance the utilization of microelectronics and the development of pertinent programs for the users. The most competent cadres--whether experts or young graduates--are what is needed here. Their work has to meet the highest standards, for we cannot afford to lose any time."(25) For all combines, enterprises, and institutions, high-quality software production is going to be a key factor in regard to improvement of production efficiency.

## FOOTNOTES

1. See E. Honecker, "Observations on the Preparations for the 11th SED Congress," in: "10. Tagung des Zentralkomitees der SED" [The 10th Session of the SED Central Committee], Berlin, 1984, p 31.

2. W. Marschall, "Utilization of the Efficiency Potential of Scientific-Technological Progress in Intensively Expanded Reproduction," WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFT, No 9, 1982, p 1307.

3. The term data carrier comprises punched tape, magnetic tape, diskettes, and miroelectronic storage elements.

4. See "10th Tagung ...," op. cit., p 35.

5. K. Marx and F. Engels, "Werke" [Works], Vol 23, Berlin, 1956, p 393 (footnote).

6. G. Schulz and W.G. Marachow, "Structure and Development of the Productive Forces in the Socialist Society," (Review), WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFT, No 8, 1973, p 1243.

7. See W. Huebner et al., "Microelectronics--Development of a New Technology and Comprehensive Intensification," WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFT, No 7, 1984, p 991.

8. In this connection, Margit Falck states: "Creation of operational processes and establishment of a methodical procedure are essentially constructive activities, whereas preparation of methodical elements or methods in the form of closed modules is an evolutionary process based

on scientific research. For this reason, for the program production phase the present study uses the terms 'preparation' and 'creation' rather than 'program development', a term frequently encountered in the technical literature." (M. Falck, "Problems Concerning Multiple Program Use in Automated Information Processing, With Due Regard to Conditions in Biomedical Research," Dissertation, Berlin, 1983, p 98.

9. K. Marx and F. Engels, "Werke," op. cit., p 193.

10. Ibid., p 405.

11. "10. Tagung ...," op. cit., p 31.

12. The impact of software extends beyond the reproduction process--to recreational activities, for example. Chess computers, home computers, sophisticated electronic devices for pop music groups, and other similar equipment cannot function without software. The subject of software as a consumer commodity is outside the scope of this study.

13. G. Rossa, "Technology of Software Production for Microcomputers," RECHENTECHNIKDATENVERARBEITUNG, No 7, 1985, p 5.

14. K. Marx and F. Engels, "Werke," op. cit., p 196.

15. It is only in the field of biology, in the cultivation of new varieties, that one finds a comparable situation.

16. K. Marx and F. Engels, "Werke," op. cit., p 50.

17. Ibid., p 53.

18. Ibid., Vol 25, p 150.

19. See H. Richter and W. Schliesser, "Die Warenproduktion im Sozialismus," [Commodity Production Under Socialism], Berlin, 1977, pp 65 ff.

20. Ibid., p 67.

21. K. Marx and F. Engels, "Werke," op. cit., Vol 25, p 194.

22. Ibid., p 202.

23. Ibid., p 187.

24. The extent to which service in particular affects the software producer's capacity is illustrated by the fact that a machine tool combine must allocate 50 percent of its software production capacity for service, and as the software sales volume grows, this percentage will be increasing further. It is imperative that the software producer

establish a special warranty claims fund which should be replenished out of profits. The extent to which this fund is used is an indication of the quality of software production.

25. "10. Tagung ...," op. cit., pp 34 ff.

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## NEW PENSION LAW PROVISIONS

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 Jan 86 p 4

[Propositions from a speech by Sejm Deputy Z. Draminski]

[Text] The law of 14 December 1982 on pension provisions for workers and their families was meant to prevent the rebirth of the so-called old wallet of pensions;

The passage of the law, however, did not meet these expectations and the reason was the unrestrained growth of wages, especially in the years 1983 and 1984;

In this regard additional actions meant to maintain the real value of pensions were undertaken. Despite this, one cannot see the living conditions of pensioners as satisfactory and the problem of the "old wallet" has intensified;

The general assumption of the increase currently proposed by the government is executing it on lines similar to the revaluation of pensions carried out in 1983-84;

The government has proposed distributing the increase over the next few years so that, for example, the basis of the level of contributions allocated to the end of 1981 would increase annually by 12.5 percent, and allocated in 1982 by 7 percent annually. It was proposed that pensions allocated to the end of 1981 be increased in four annual installments and in five installment for those allocated in 1982;

The government proposal assumes a temporary modification this year in the mechanics for the current valuation of pensions so that--within the limits of funds set aside in the National Annual Plan for valuation--an additional increase in pension allocated to the end of 1982 would be possible. Valuation in 1986 would be carried out not in proportion to the actual increase in wages in the state economy, i.e., by 18 percent, but on the basis of a rate of 15 percent;

In addition, limitation of the valuation level of the increase in the basis of the level of contributions to 3000 zloties in proposed;

The government proposals elicited many comments and suggestions directed to the Sejm by citizens and social organizations;

The committees share the opinion that carrying out valuation on unchanged bases with an additional, one-time increase compensating for the increase in wages since 1982 would be most advangageous. However, the cost of such an undertaking would be 210 billion zloties and incurring it under the country's present economic circumstances is practically impossible;

The government, however, is obligated to save additional funds on increasing pensions this year. The committees have proposed decreasing the number of increase installments and raising this amount for people over 75 and for Group I invalids;

The bases of the level of their contributions (if they have been allocated to the end of 1982) would increase by 20 percent but not more than 4000 zloties for 1 September and execution of the entire increase would be shortened to three years. In the case of contributions allocated in 1983 the increase for people in this group would be 6 percent of the basis of their level (no more than 1500 zloties) and this would be a one-time increase;

Thebases of the level of contributions for remaining pensioners would increase from 1 September by 14 percent but no more than 3000 zloties (contributions allocated to the end of 1981) and by 10 percent, but not more than 2000 zloties (contributions allocated in 1982). In these cases the entire increase would be carried out in four annual installments;

The total cost of executing this law setting the basis for valuation of pension in March 1986 and the additional increase in contributions from 1 September would be 96.1 billion zloties, 6.1 billion zloties more than anticipated by the government proposal;

The committees believe that effective resolution of the problem of pension provisions for workers and their families requires complex regulation of the relationship between wages and productivity in the national economy;

The adoption of a modernized law on pension provisions this year will be imperative. The committees propose adoption of the present government proposal as a temporary solution.

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ECONOMY POLAND

## FOREIGN DEBT SERVICING FUND DECREASES INVESTMENT CAPITAL

Warsaw ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE in Polish No 5, 2 Feb 86 p 6

[Article by Joanna Kotowicz: "How much for FOZZ?"]

[Excerpts] With the favorable changes in credit policy, which promise a shift of emphasis in investment policy to investment by enterprises, the bases for creation of the Foreign Debt Servicing Fund [FOZZ] require serious reflection. According to them, units of the state economy are bound to pay to FOZZ amounts from their development funds, 2 percent of the value of their net fixed assets. Percentages do not reveal much; let us try therefor to show the scale of the burden newly imposed on enterprises in branch-departmental light, taking as a basis the value of fixed assets, profits and the amount of funds accumulated for development fund accounts for 1984, for which data are available in reports from the Central Office of Statistics.

Table 1

Estimate of payment to FOZZ in industry (billions of zloties, 1984 rates)

| | |
|---|---|
| Table Industry total | 115.5 |
| Fuel-energy | 35.5 |
| Coal | 12.9 |
| Energy | 15.8 |
| Metallurgy | 13.9 |
| Electromachinery | 24.4 |
| Chemical | 11.0 |
| Mineral | 6.4 |
| Wood-paper | 4.6 |
| Light manufacturing | 5.8 |
| Food | 9.8 |

From the data on fixed assets in 1984, it is evident that the level of these payments would be about 115 billion zloties in industry in general. In Table 1 the numbers showing the size of these payments in the most important departments and branches is given.

Table 2 contains the proportional share of those payments in the value of development fund monies in certain brances for data taken as an example from

1984. As is apparent from these ratios, payments on FOZZ's behalf would decrease the total value of the development funds of individual enterprises by 24.3 percent. In six branches, the fund would decrease by 30 percent and in iron production and the paper industry by more than 40 perodnt.

Share of payments to FOZZ in development fund monies (percent)

Table 2

| | |
|---|---|
| Industry total | 24.3 |
| Fuel-energy | 26.1 |
| Coal | 19.5 |
| Metallurgy | 34.7 |
| Ironworks | 45.3 |
| Electromachinery | 18.5 |
| Chemical | 28.2 |
| Mineral | 29.3 |
| Building materials | 30.2 |
| Wood-paper | 32.8 |
| Wood | 29.0 |
| Paper | 40.4 |
| Light manufacturing | 19.1 |
| Food | 24.0 |

Share of payments to FOZZ in profits for distribution (percent)

Table 3

| | |
|---|---|
| Industry total | 25.2 |
| Fuel-energy | 46.6 |
| Coal | 32.8 |
| Fuel | 30.1 |
| Metallurgy | 34.2 |
| Ironworks | 40.5 |
| Electromachinery | 12.6 |
| Chemical | 23.6 |
| Mineral | 32.6 |
| Building materials | 37.4 |
| Glass | 17.0 |
| Wood-paper | 27.8 |
| Paper | 42.2 |
| Light manufacturing | 11.0 |
| Food | 17.4 |

The level of obligations by way of payments to FOZZ is also reflected in the estimates given in table 3 of the trend of the ratio of payments to the amount of profit for distribution in various branches of industry. From the more detailed accounts it is apparent that only in half of the main branches and departments of industry, encumbering profit for distribution with payments to the fund will not achieve the 20 percent ceiling. Generally then, we can talk about a significant limitation of investment possibility for industry. The enterprises' anxiety in this situation seems fully justified in light of the

generally familiar phenomenon of using up fixed assets, including their active part, e.g., machines and tools.

It seems therefore that it would be necessary to go back to the issue once more. One should consider, in my opinion, the possibility of making more flexible the solution introduced by the law, appropriate to the realistic possibilities for contributions on FOZZ's behalf, so as not to overstep the elementary principles of protecting productive property. It is also necessary to consider adapting the level of payments to FOZZ to the level of development funds and the actual condition of the productive apparatus of particular enterprises.

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ECONOMY

POLAND

# PRODUCER GOODS PROCUREMENT OUTLOOK FOR 1986-1990

Warsaw GOSPODARKA MATERIALOWA in Polish No 2, Jan 86 pp 33-39

[Article by Jerzy Owczarek, professor of engineering, Warsaw Institute of Technology: "Outlook for Procurement of Producer Goods in 1986 in Selected Groups of Items"; first two paragraphs are GOSPODARKA MATERIALOWA introduction]

[Text] This article is the first part of a report discussing producer goods procurement in 1986 in the context of the procurement outlook to 1990. The second part will appear in our next issue.

By acquainting our readers with an assessment of the producer goods situation, we want to make it easier for enterprises and other economic organizations to conduct a producer goods policy (strategy) in line with existing conditions. We believe that this article must be regarded as additional proof that better satisfaction of needs for these goods, and achievement of market balance in them, is dependent directly on effective application of measures which will bring about a real improvement in the efficiency of the utilization of these goods.

*

The anticipated structure of the procurement of producer goods in 1986 is presented on the basis of plans and expectations in this area during 1986-1990. In assessing the status of producer goods procurement in our country, we must remember that "During the years that remain in the 20th century, the entire world will have to use several times more materials than it has used since the birth of civilization. Reserves of metal ores and fossil fuels are sufficient to cover world requirements in the last decades of our century, and probably into the early part of the next century. As we reach the end of the century, the cost of extracting raw materials will probably be higher and higher." (Quoted from W. Leontief's report to the UN, "Tomorrow's World Economy.")

Progress in the world's economy brings about inevitable consequences to our economy. The growth in world requirements for raw materials, fuels and other materials, also has a definite effect on the domestic processing industry. In addition, rising extraction costs make access to many fuels and raw and other materials difficult.

In light of this, the procurement of producer goods in 1986 and the forecast for 1986-1990 will depend in large measure on what happens on the world market. At this time it is difficult to foresee what the fluctuations will be, how many materials will undergo large price increases, and in how many there will be an overproduction. Because of this, the assessment given in the article assumes normal conditions and does not allow for possible disruptions in deliveries of fuels and raw and other materials, particularly imported ones, to the national economy.

Deliveries in 1985

Based on figures from 9 months of last year, reports and analyses from organizations preparing balance sheets, and considering the state's ability to pay and the events and trends of previous years, it can be said that implementation of central producer goods balances occurred under decidedly more difficult conditions than those envisaged when the National Annual Plan (NAP) for 1985 was prepared.

This assessment is based on the following particulars:

--difficulties and reductions in deliveries from imports which are centrally financed; this pertained especially to the second payments area [capitalist countries], and was caused by a lower allocation of foreign exchange funds (approximately 80 percent of that which had been provided in the 1985 NAP),

--a decline in industrial production in January and February of last year due to bad weather; this caused a large increase in fuel consumption relative to the time elapsed and also relative to production results,

--failure by producers to deliver full amounts of raw and other materials covered by government orders; for example, in chemical and light industry: woven and knitted fabrics for engineering purposes, nitrogen fertilizers, and adhesives for construction; in metallurgy and machines industry: steel wire, rechargeable car batteries, central heating boilers, ship cables, and barrel bearings; and in the building materials industry: mineral wool.

Because of this, a number of strains appeared in the implementation of the pogram for procurement of producer goods in the national economy. The primary ones include difficulties in making deliveries and satisfying needs involving petroleum-derived products, especially liquid fuels and asphalts from petroleum processing, and shortages, as compared with needs, of raw materials and products made from plastics, particularly polyvinyl chloride, linings from plastics, and tubing from polyvinyl chloride. The shortage of metallurgical products was also acute, particularly such items as steel drill pipes, large-diameter main pipes, hot-rolled thin sheet, especially in 2 to 6 mm thicknesses, smaller diameter wire rods, galvanized sheet, and quality-steel products. Shortages appeared also in sanitary-installation and finishing trim items for housing construction, and especially in central heating cast iron radiators.

An attempt was made to alleviate the shortages, caused by reductions of deliveries from domestic production, by making changes in export and postponing deliveries for foreign contractors, especially of hard coal and coke, and also by distributing the reserves held by the Council of Ministers and the minister of materials management (now the minister of materials and fuels management) for the most critical needs, so as to guarantee that socially justified economic goals will be implemented. Also, during 1985 the import postponed from 1984 was resumed, including cast iron radiators, metallurgical products, electric power cables and heating oil. in addition an attempt was made to reduce suppliers' stocks and macroeconomic standards for buyers' stocks were instituted.

According to estimated calculations made in October 1985, and an assessment of the possibility of making up the arrears, production in 66 materials balances, out of a total of 198, projected in the 1985 NAP, was threatened.

In the assortment approved by the Council of Ministers (65 balances), 27 balances were threatened, with the greatest disproportions occurring in deliveries of polyvinyl chloride (55 percent fulfillment of the NAP), caustic soda (81.3 percent), nitrogen fertilizers (88 percent), and cement (91 percent). In the other balances the degree of endangerment ranged from 5 percent (synthetic rubber and sulfur) to not quite 2 percent (paper, aluminum, heating oil).

In the materials whose balances are approved by the minister of materials management (133 balances), fulfillment of the 1985 NAP was endangered in 39 balances (29 percent of the total amount), and the following materials were in the greatest peril: lines for conveyors (about 43 percent NAP fulfillment), PVC pipes (70 percent), bare aluminum-steel overhead wire (74 percent), and glycerine (75 percent). In addition, fulfillment of such assortments as ferrochromium, polvinites for electrical wire, adhesives for footwear, mineral wool and hard finished leather, was below 90 percent.

Comprehensive Assessment of Materials Balances for 1986

In 1986 there should be improvement in 109 balances (out of a total of 198), in which the production anticipated by the turnover organization will be higher than in 1985. Of this number, 33 balances are approved by the Council of Ministers and 76 by the minister of materials management.

On the other hand, in 19 balances (10 Council of Ministers and 9 minister of materials management), production planned for 1986 will be lower than anticipated fulfillment in 1985. This applies especially to:

--out of Council of Ministers balances: high-methane natural gas (production in 1986 approximately 85 percent of 1985 fulfillment); gasoline engine fuels (97.7 percent), steel pipes (95.4 percent), polyethylene (97.1 percent), polypropylene (97 percent), tractor tires (90 percent).

--out of minister of materials management balances: lime fertilizers (98 percent), drawn plate glass (94 percent--the market is fully saturated now),

signalling cable (approximately 80 percent), crude tar (98 cent), hard finished leather (95 percent).

Furthermore, it should be noted that the production growth rate for basic raw and other materials and products covered by central balancing in 1986 will not reach the indicators envisaged in the draft NAP, i.e., 3.2 to 3.7 percent. In 97 balances, these indicators will be below the assumptions of the NAP.

Thus an attempt can be made to assess the status of procurement according to verified buyers' needs. While continuing to correct previous decisions on procurement, the structure of expenditures of fuels, raw materials, other materials, and products, assumed in the balance plans, must take the following into account:

--deliveries for purposes covered by guarantees of procurement must be ensured,

--basic social needs, particularly food, housing, and consumers goods and services, must be satisfied,

--effective choices must be made to restructure the national economy by forcing changes to be made in the consumption of fuel and raw and other materials,

--the state's pro-export policy, especially in relation to the second payments area, to ensure foreign-exchange to finance import, must be considered,

--there must be an indispensable amount of balance reserves.

The turnover organizations' analysis and assessment of the scale of the requirements submitted, shows that there will most likely be a shortage of raw and other materials in 1986 in 98 balances. The extent of this shortage will differ, as shown in Table 1 for selected assortments. Therefore, in 16 balances the shortage will not exceed 5 percent of the requirements. The more important balances, those with the greatest application, include: heating oil (3.5 percent), copper (1.8 percent), zinc (1 percent), tin (4 percent), aluminum (4 percent), chemical fibers (3 percent), sawmill softwood (3 percent), and copper products (over 4 percent). Also in 16 balances the shortage will be between 5 and 20 percent of requirements and will occur in the following important assortments: auto batteries (19.8 percent), synthetic rubber latex (19.7 percent), polyethylene (18.7 percent), nitrogen fertilizers (18.1 percent), bare steel-aluminum wire (13.2 percent), electric power cable (10 percent), crude tar (9.7 percent), phosphor fertilizers (9.1 percent), aluminum products (8.6 percent), tin bathtubs (7.8 percent), polyvinyl chloride (7 percent), and gas kitchen ranges (5.6 percent).

In 29 balances the extent of the shortages is much greater than 20 percent. The most acute shortages in 1986 will be in the following assortments: steel pipe (57 percent), zinc-coated sheet (48.6 percent), truck tires (58.3 percent), tubes (46.7 percent), polystyrene (43.3 percent), asbestos-cement panels (38.9 percent), tinplate (37.5 percent), cast iron radiators (37.2 percent), polypropylene (36 percent), tar paper (32.8 percent), cast iron

Table 1. List of Critical Fuels, Raw Materials and Other Materials, Which Will Be in Short Supply in 1986*

| Product Group | Unit of Measure | Requirements | Planned Distribution | Shortage (in percent) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Council of Ministers' Balances** | | | | |
| Hard coal and briquettes | Thous tons | 205,508 | 194,300 | 5.5 |
| Coke and semicoke | Thous tons | 22,000 | 16,540 | 24.8 |
| Heating oil | Thous tons | 2,789 | 2,692 | 3.5 |
| Hot-rolled products | Thous tons | 16,098 | 12,560 | 22.0 |
| Steel pipe | Thous km | 604 | 260 | 57.0 |
| Cold-rolled sheet | Thous tons | 2,267 | 1,730 | 23.7 |
| Zinc-coated sheet | Thous tons | 687 | 353 | 48.6 |
| Tinplate | Thous tons | 160 | 100 | 37.5 |
| Drawn, ground, polished bars | Thous tons | 316 | 215 | 32.0 |
| Electric power cables | Km | 38,000 | 34,200 | 10.0 |
| Acid batteries for autos | Thousand | 2,800 | 2,250 | 19.6 |
| Nitrogen fertilizers | Thous tons $N_2$ | 1,783 | 1,461 | 18.1 |
| Phosphor fertilizers | Thous tons $P_2O_5$ | 1,030 | 0.36 | 9.1 |
| Polyethylene | Ton | 193,000 | 157,000 | 18.7 |
| Polypropylene | Ton | 100,000 | 64,000 | 36.0 |
| Polyvinyl chloride | Ton | 320,000 | 281,000 | 7.0 |
| Polystyrene | Ton | 60,000 | 34,000 | 43.3 |
| Synthetic rubber | Ton | 186,100 | 158,900 | 5.5 |
| Automobile tires | Thousand | 5,340 | 4,078 | 23.6 |
| Truck tires | Thousand | 4,833 | 2,500 | 48.3 |
| Tractor tires | Thousand | 1,460 | 1,020 | 30.2 |
| Farm machinery and eqpmt tires | Thousand | 1,455 | 848 | 31.7 |
| Coniferous timber | Thous sq m | 6,768 | 5,350 | 20.9 |
| Paper | Thous tons | 1,451 | 1,215 | 16.2 |
| Particle board | Thous sq m | 1,604 | 1,330 | 17.1 |
| Cardboard | Thous tons | 324 | 225 | 30.6 |
| **Office of Materials Management's Balances** | | | | |
| Signalling cable I | Km | 28,500 | 22,000 | 22.8 |
| Signalling cable II | Km wire | 375,000 | 260,000 | 30.7 |
| Electric power cable for placement on steel I | Km | 283,400 | 223,000 | 21.3 |
| Electric power cable for placement on steel II | Km | 160,000 | 120,000 | 25.0 |
| Copper beam conduit | Ton | 36,500 | 28,160 | 22.8 |
| Bare steel-aluminum conduit | Ton | 30,100 | 26,100 | 13.3 |
| Bare copper trolley conduit | Ton | 4,800 | 4,000 | 16.7 |
| Polyvinyl chloride pipe | Km | 40,000 | 32,250 | 19.4 |
| Styrofoam panels | Thous sq m | 695 | 550 | 20.9 |

[Continued on following page]

[Table 1 continued]

| Product Group | Unit of Measure | Requirements | Planned Distribution | Shortage (in percent) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Incandescent lamps, main series | Million | 210 | 187 | 10.9 |
| Fluorescent lamps, main series | Thousand | 30,000 | 19,760 | 34.1 |
| High-pressure hoses | Km | 9,650 | 6,300 | 34.7 |
| Tin-lead filler metal | Ton | 4.030 | 3,070 | 23.8 |
| Ordinary drawn wire | Ton | 410,000 | 201,000 | 51.0 |
| Crude tar | Ton | 800,000 | 721,700 | 9.7 |
| Asphalt | Ton | 1,621,000 | 1,257,100 | 22.4 |
| Cast-iron bathtubs | Thousand | 300 | 210 | 30.0 |
| Sinks (drainboard) | Thousand | 770 | 615 | 20.1 |
| Central-heating cast-iron radiators | Thous sq m | 6,800 | 4,130 | 39.2 |
| Metal welding electrodes | Ton | 88,700 | 65,500 | 26.1 |
| Kitchen gas ranges | Thousand | 800 | 830 | 5.6 |
| Plastic conveyor belts | Km | 1,120 | 870 | 22.3 |
| Rubber conveyor belts | Km | 5,030 | 3,928 | 34.4 |
| Inner tubes | Thousand | 13,020 | 6,930 | 46.7 |
| Wall materials (in general) | Million y.c. | 9,150 | 7,357 | 17.6 |
| Lime | Thous tons | 5,500 | 4,360 | 20.7 |
| Asbestos-cement board | Thous sq m | 77,000 | 47,000 | 38.9 |
| Stone floor slabs and shapes | Thous sq m | 6,200 | 2,650 | 57.2 |
| Door and window woodwork | Thous sq m | 11,700 | 10,220 | 13.1 |
| Small wall elements | Million y.c. | 8,200 | 8,648 | 16.5 |
| Wood flooring materials | Thous sq m | 8,300 | 4,080 | 50.8 |
| Plastic facings (construction) | Thous sq m | 32,000 | 26,380 | 17.5 |
| Tarpaper | Thous sq m | 280,000 | 198,000 | 32.8 |
| Mineral wool | Thous sq m | 79,000 | 44,700 | 34.5 |
| Cotton and cottonlike finished fabrics and knits | Thous m | 1,060,000 | 866,000 | 18.3 |
| Finished hard leather | Ton | 6,600 | 5,810 | 11.9 |
| Finished light leather | Thous sq m | 34,000 | 30,940 | 9.0 |
| Epoxy resins | Ton | 9,420 | 7,099 | 24.6 |
| Adhesives in general | Ton | 19,000 | 14,500 | 23.7 |

*

The requirements given in the table were prepared on the basis of balances supplied by turnover organizations, who assessed and verified the needs reported to them by purchasers. Shortages no greater than 5 percent were omitted. Omitted also were materials not commonly used in the national economy (12 from the Council of Ministers' group of balances and 35 from the group of balances controlled by the office of materials management).

bathtubs (30 percent), coke and semicoke (below 25 percent), cold-rolled sheet (23.7 percent), metal welding electrodes (26.1 percent), asphalt (22.4 percent, rolled products (22 percent).

Forecast for Producer Goods Procurement During 1986-1990

To more fully illustrate the extent of the problems relating to procurement of producer goods during 1986-1990, the following detailed information is presented on selected, most commonly used assortments. Tables 2 to 7 contain balances of basic metallurgical products.

The growth in requirements, especially for production purposes (almost 19 percent for the 5-year period), indicates that much more stringent technological standards must be applied and new design solutions must be sought in the production of final products in which steel is used. The scarcely 7.3 percent increase in total receipts, anticipated for this period in the 1985 NAP, does not ensure that the most urgent needs will be met. The shortages which will occur in the individual years of the 5-year plan, ranging from 3,300 thousand tons in 1986 to 4,600 thousand tons in 1990, will cause additional disruptions and strains in the process of supplying metallurgy with materials for production--disruptions and strains caused by the excessive foresightedness of the buyers themselves. Considering the probable overestimation of requirements, applicable to all metallurgical products, as well as the method used by CENTROSTAL Central Union of Cooperatives to collect requirements, we believe that the actual shortage will be somewhat different than the numbers presented would indicate.

Below we present the predicted status of individual groups of materials.

Possibilities and Means of Increasing Deliveries of Metallurgical Products

Rolled products. The growth of production is dependent on expansion and modernization of production lines in many steelworks. The following measures must be taken to alleviate the most serious shortages:

--If production of ribbed wire rods for construction is to be increased, the Kosciuszko Steelworks wire mill must be modernized. Until this modernization takes place there will be considerable shortages, especially in wire rods of less than 10 mm sections;

--If production of flat bars, thin and medium, is to be increased, more workers must be employed and 4-gang work in the rolling mills of the Baildon, Batory, Stalowa Wola, and Zawiercie Steelworks must be restored;

--If production capacity of thick bars is to be increased, equipment must be added to the Warszawa and Stalowa Wola Steelworks rolling mills;

--If production of hot rolled sheet, 2-6 mm thick, grade 1-3, in which a particularly severe shortage occurred in 1985--and it is expected that it will continue--is to be increased, rolling mill and finishing equipment must be modernized;

--If production of hot rolled sheet, 5-6 mm thick, grades 4-6, is to be increased, the sheet mill in the Stalowa Wola Steelworks must be completely modernized.

Similar preconditions for production growth through modernization and additional employment apply to the other sheetmetals. Surpluses will occur in the production of contoured products and shortages will occur mainly in cold rolled sheet, which means that production in the automotive industry and in household items, e.g., washing machines, refrigerators, etc., will drop.

Steel Pipe

The main strains in ensuring deliveries in this assortment group will continue to be concentrated on the traditionally scarce types of pipe, namely:

--seamed line pipes (main), over 1,000 mm diameter. If production is to be increased, new units will have to be installed. In the immediate 5-year plan, strains in this assortment will not lessen due to the number of investments covered by government orders, especially water intakes and water treatment plants;

--drill pipes. To increase their production, finishing equipment will have to be added to the Bierut, Batory and Jednosc Steelworks. The most urgent needs are for screw-cutters, cut-off saws and hydraulic presses. Use of high-strength stock will also improve the situation. The shortage of drill pipes will greatly delay implementation of the "water to the countryside" program;

--boiler pipes and high-alloy pipes. Their production can be increased only if the steelworks can be equipped with new processing lines.

The pipe shortage, relatively the highest in the metallurgical products group, will grow from 332,000 km in 1986 to 411,000 km in 1999, which will cause a serious strain in procurement, particularly in the power industry, in chemistry, mining and the municipal economy.

Metallurgical Processing

According to CENTROSTAL assessments, domestic production should be sufficient to meet buyers' needs for such products as zinc-coated and plated sheet, railroad turnouts, and mine arches. There will be insufficient quantities of cold-rolled strip and drawn bars. This shortage will mean a reduction of production primarily in the electrical machine industry, which will be most evident in the precision, bearing and tool industries.

In view of the large shortage of metallurgical products and the many cases of uneconomical management of these items, savings must occur during the production process. It is envisaged that savings in rolled products and drawn bars should amount to 3 percent, and in other products, 2 percent, of requirements for production purposes. This means that approximately 300,000 tons in each group must be saved annually.

[Key to Tables 2 thru 12 follows tables]

Table 2. Simplified Balance of Hot-Rolled Products (in thousands of tons)

| (1) 1980 wykonanie | (2) 1985 CPR | (3) 1990 projekt | % 1985/1980 | % 1990/1985 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (4) 16 495 | 15 794 | 18 273 | 95,7 | 115,7 |
| (5) 13 593 | 12 919 | 15 363 | 94,3 | 118,9 |
| (6) 13 291 | 12 726 | 13 650 | 95,7 | 107,3 |
| (7) 11 097 | 10 547 | 11 325 | 95,0 | 107,4 |
| (8) 93,5 | 82,9 | 82,9 | | |

Table 3. Steel Pipe (in thousands of tons)

| (1) 1980 wykonanie | (2) 1985 CPR | (3) 1990 projekt | % 1985/1980 | % 1990/1985 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (4) 724,0 | 617,0 | 705 | 85,2 | 114,3 |
| (5) 228,0 | 450,0 | 529 | 85,3 | 117,6 |
| (6) 332,5 | 274,5 | 294 | 82,6 | 107,1 |
| (7) 220,7 | 259,0 | 268 | 90,8 | 103,5 |
| (8) 96,5 | 94,4 | 91,3 | | |

Table 4. Cold-Rolled Steel Sheet (in thousands of tons)

| (1) 1980 wykonanie | (2) 1985 CPR | (3) 1990 projekt | % 1985/1980 | % 1990/1985 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (4) 2317 | 2217 | 2619 | 95,7 | 118,1 |
| (5) 2271 | 2188 | 2585 | 96,3 | 118,1 |
| (6) 1900 | 1879 | 1840 | 88,3 | 109,6 |
| (7) 1828 | 1625 | 1763 | 88,9 | 108,5 |
| (8) 96,2 | 96,8 | 95,8 | | |

Table 5. Zinc-Coated Sheet (in thousands of tons)

| (1) 1980 wykonanie | (2) 1985 CPR | (3) 1990 projekt | % 1985/1980 | % 1990/1985 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (4) 807,0 | 719,0 | 819 | 89,1 | 113,9 |
| (5) 683,0 | 584,0 | 694 | 85,3 | 118,8 |
| (6) 366,1 | 348,0 | 363 | 95,1 | 104,3 |
| (7) 328,7 | 278,5 | 298 | 84,7 | 107,0 |
| (8) 89,8 | 80,0 | 82,1 | | |

Table 6. Tinplate (in thousands of tons)

| (1) 1980 wykonanie | (2) 1985 CPR | (3) 1990 projekt | % 1985/1980 | % 1990/1985 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (4) 213,0 | 163 | 173 | 76,5 | 106,1 |
| (5) 213,0 | 163 | 173 | 76,5 | 106,1 |
| (6) 151,0 | 94 | 120 | 82,3 | 127,6 |
| (7) 147,2 | 91 | 101 | 61,8 | 111,0 |
| (8) 97,5 | 96,8 | 84,2 | | |

Table 7. Drawn, Ground and Turned Bars (in thousands of tons)

| (1) 1980 wykonanie | (2) 1985 CPR | (3) 1990 projekt | % 1985/1980 | % 1990/1985 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (4) 306,0 | 305 | 381 | 79,0 | 124,9 |
| (5) 306,0 | 305 | 381 | 79,0 | 124,9 |
| (6) 248,1 | 214 | 242 | 86,5 | 113,1 |
| (7) 246,5 | 205 | 226 | 83,2 | 110,2 |
| (8) 99,4 | 95,8 | 93,4 | | |

Table 8. Copper
(in thousands of tons)

| | (1) 1980 wykonanie | (2) 1985 CPR | (3) 1990 projekt | % 1985/1980 | % 1990/1985 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (4) | 430 000 | 450 600 | 506 800 | 104,8 | 112,5 |
| (5) | 197 500 | 193 000 | 246 800 | 97,7 | 127,9 |
| (6) | 417 759 | 433 600 | 468 500 | 103,8 | 108,0 |
| (7) | 191 791 | 180 100 | 205 500 | 93,9 | 114,1 |
| (8) | 45,9 | 41,5 | 43,9 | | |

Table 9. Zinc
(in tons)

| | (1) 1980 wykonanie | (2) 1985 CPR | (3) 1990 projekt | % 1985/1980 | % 1990/1985 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (4) | 264 500 | 213 700 | 223 200 | 80,8 | 104,4 |
| (5) | 184 700 | 174 600 | 197 200 | 94,5 | 112,9 |
| (6) | 236 393 | 192 500 | 201 000 | 81,4 | 104,4 |
| (7) | 165 061 | 133 500 | 171 000 | 94,2 | 110,0 |
| (8) | 69,8 | 80,8 | 85,1 | | |

Table 10. Lead
(in tons)

| | (1) 1980 wykonanie | (2) 1985 CPR | (3) 1990 projekt | % 1985/1980 | % 1990/1985 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (4) | 107 400 | 106 800 | 122 400 | 99,4 | 114,6 |
| (5) | 107 400 | 106 800 | 122 400 | 99,4 | 114,6 |
| (6) | 92 336 | 94 000 | 108 000 | 101,8 | 114,9 |
| (7) | 91 319 | 92 500 | 105 000 | 101,3 | 113,5 |
| (8) | 98,9 | 98,4 | 97,2 | | |

Table 11. Tin
(in tons)

| | (1) 1980 wykonanie | (2) 1985 CPR | (3) 1990 projekt | % 1985/1980 | % 1990/1985 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (4) | 5 630 | 5 100 | 5 390 | 90,6 | 105,7 |
| (5) | 5 590 | 5 060 | 5 340 | 90,5 | 105,5 |
| (6) | 5 522 | 4 452 | 5 285 | 80,6 | 118,7 |
| (7) | 5 216 | 4 400 | 5 175 | 84,3 | 117,6 |
| (8) | 94,5 | 98,8 | 97,9 | | |

Table 12. Aluminum
(in tons)

| | (1) 1980 wykonanie | (2) 1985 CPR | (3) 1990 projekt | % 1985/1980 | % 1990/1985 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (4) | 292 000 | 239 000 | 262 900 | 81,8 | 110,0 |
| (5) | 286 000 | 225 000 | 258 900 | 78,7 | 115,0 |
| (6) | 262 051 | 202 000 | 238 000 | 77,0 | 117,8 |
| (7) | 232 453 | 193 500 | 231 000 | 83,2 | 119,4 |
| (8) | 88,7 | 95,8 | 97,1 | | |

Key to Tables 2 thru 12:

1. 1980 production
2. 1985 National Annual Plan
3. 1990 Plan
4. Total requirements
5. Requirements for production purposes
6. Total receipts
7. Expenditures for domestic procurement
8. Share of expenditures for domestic procurement in total receipts

Outlook for Metallurgical Products in 1986

Production of rolled products should be slightly higher than in 1985 (100.7 percent); on the other hand, a growth of import is envisaged (103.4 percent), particularly from the first payments area [socialist countries] (117.4 percent).

The production drop--as compared to preliminary figures set forth in the National Socioeconomic Plan (NSP) draft--will amount to over 260,000 tons. This will be caused by the following:

--elimination of a large rolling mill and cogging mill in the Pokoj Steelworks (a production loss of 94,000 tons),

--a decrease in finished production in preliminary rolling mills in connection with a lowering of production of rolled steel for pipes (a 40,000-ton drop in production due to repair of the pipe mill in the K. Swierczewski Steelworks),

--a 130,000-ton drop in production due to modernization of the hot-rolling sheet mill in the Lenin Steelworks.

Steel pipe production in 1986 will also be lower (by 12,000 km) than had earlier been envisaged in the NSP. A drop in production will occur in the following steelworks: Batory (240 km), Lenin (600 km), Swierczewski (2,100 km), Buczek (3,800 km), Jednosc (5,250 km), due to repairs to the pipe mill and lower deliveries of stock pipe for further processing.

The 1986 production plan for zinc-coated sheet and cold-rolled sheet is the same as in 1985. This means that as tasks in the processing industries which use this sheet increase, materials for additional production will have to be come from savings.

There will be slightly more zinc-coated sheet in 1986 than in 1985 (103.3 percent), but still over 5 percent less than had been planned in the preliminary NSP draft.

The production of drawn bars in 1986 is planned at 4,000 tons below the preliminary NSP draft. The decrease in the plan is due to the lack of demand for the higher than 20-mm diam assortment offered by the steelworks. On the other hand, there will be a much greater shortage in the assortment with a diameter less than 14 mm, which the steelworks are no longer able to produce. Because of this, many enterprises will be forced to do a lot of machining--beyond the processing parameters--which will make implementation of the savings program difficult.

Outlook for Nonferrous Metallurgical Products

The balances of the important products from the nonferrous metals industry are shown in Tables 8 through 12.

In most balances the receipts in 1990 (with the exception of copper and lead) will be lower than achieved in 1980. The greatest drop will occur in receipts of zinc, which will amount to scarcely 85.2 percent of the 1980 amount. The most favorable tendencies appear in copper. Successive 5-year periods show a regular growth of receipts (by 4 and 8 percent). On the other hand, the minimal growth (as shown in the NSP) is not being achieved in the other balances--the growth on which execution of production tasks is based.

Any growth in deliveries of nonferrous metals requires, according to the Nonferrous Metals Sales Center, is dependent on immediate implementation of the program for the expansion of the nonferrous metals industry. Insofar as copper is concerned, the mining potential must be expanded and the mill equipment must be modernized in ZGH Lubin, ZG Ruda and ZG Sieroszowice. To eliminate the costly import of zinc and lead and to ensure domestic production, the Trzebionka mine, together with the enrichment plant, must be expanded to a potential of 2 million tons per year. Also, expansion of the Olkusz-Pomorzany mine by 500,000 tons per year and deliveries of imported machines, equipment and spare parts, will guarantee that the needs of the national economy for zinc and lead will be met, using domestic raw materials.

The primary factor in alleviating the shortage of tin may be the winning of all of the tin-bearing scrap obtained from the production of bearing alloys in "Hutmen" and the recovery, by "Wtormet" of tin from scrapped tin-coated products. In undertaking all kinds of economy measures in the consumption and recovery of this raw material, its unit price--1.5 million zlotys per ton, should be regarded as an important factor. Also, the fact that over 80 percent is imported from the second payments area means that consumption must be more efficient and that tin should be saved by using all available means.

Expansion and modernization of the Konin Aluminum Works will not make a signicant improvement in the balance of this metal. It will still be necessary to import it. In the respective years of the 5-year plan, additional deliveries from import will range from 116,000 tons in 1986 to 134,000 tons in 1990.

Outlook for Procurement of Nonferrous Metals in 1986

The size of copper production in 1986 is set at 386,700 tons, i.e., hardly 0.4 percent over that produced in 1985. Despite the slight increase in production, there should be a noticeable improvement in procurement for domestic buyers. This will be the result of a large reduction in export, 8 percent less than in 1985. Therefore, it will be possible to allocate additional amounts of copper (4.2 percent more than in 1985) for products and for cable and wire (almost 10 percent more).

Zinc production in 1986 is set at 1985 figures, and recovery from scrap will be about the same. But because imports will be reduced, 1986 stocks will be 1,000 tons less than those on hand in 1985.

Planned deliveries of zinc for domestic procurement will meet the needs of the national economy in 1986. Only production of zinc white will be affected by a shortage, amounting to approximately 1,300 tons.

The tasks in the plan for 1986 will be fulfilled only if the required deliveries of energy for zinc production are ensured.

Lead production in 1986 will continue at the 1985 level, which is also as much as the mills are able to produce. This means that deliveries can be increased only through imports from the second payments area. The anticipated growth of almost 43 percent may be very difficult to achieve in view of the state's balance of payments. Therefore, disruptions may occur in deliveries for production purposes, and especially for the battery industry. Consumption in this industry is expected to be 50 percent of expenditures for production purposes.

It is planned that tin deliveries in 1986 will be about 5 percent better than in 1985. Receipts from domestic sources will be maintained at the 1985 level, however import should be almost 10 percent higher. But deliveries as planned will not satisfy needs. Despite the over 4 percent growth of deliveries for production purposes, there will still be a shortage of tin for production of filler metal, bronzes and tin anodes.

Thanks to the repairs made in Konin Steelworks in 1985, aluminum production in 1986 will be approximately 500 tons greater than in 1985. But this increase, together with 1,000 tons of aluminum obtained from scrap, will not meet the increased needs of buyers. The planned shortage will amount to 4.2 percent of expenditures for production purposes.

There will be larger deliveries of aluminum in 1986 for production of wire rods for the cable industry and for production of aluminum casting alloys for the agri-food industry (silos, cold stores, driers, dairy cans and conveyors), and for household, automotive and tractor needs.

But domestic needs will not be met, especially for packaging, consumer goods, sports equipment, etc.

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CSO: 2600/360

ECONOMY POLAND

## STRICTER CREDIT TERMS FOR POLONIA FIRMS CRITICIZED

Warsaw BANK I KREDYT in Polish No 8, Aug 85 (signed to press 4 Dec 85) pp 269-273

[Excerpts] Enterprises owned wholly or in part by foreign entities pay carry on economic activity not only on the basis of their own financial resources but also based in part on funds temporarily at their disposal from the bank. Foreign concerns can obtain revolving credit at the PKO SA to finance their current needs associated with economic activity consisting in particular of the production of goods and contribution of services for the needs of the internal market, the export of their own products and services and the import of commodities necessary for those products and services, as well as investment credit earmarked for financing investment expenditures associated with the economic activity being conducted.1

The basis for granting credit for the period indicated within the valid term of the license is the contract between the bank and borrower defining the conditions and terms of repayment and interest, depending on the borrower's ability to repay the credit incurred (evaluated on the basis of the borrower's present and future efficiency of management and financial status).2 The bank and foreign enterprise therefore enter into contractual relations in which both sides have rights and obligations. The bank commits itself to temporarily making available to the enterprise a specific sum of money, while the enterprise commits itself to fulfilling the conditions for obtaining the credit and providing the bank with all information for an appraisal of its creditworthiness.

The bank makes an appraisal of the borrower's economic activity and financial situation and oversees the conformity of the use of the credit with the purposes for which it was granted (through observation of the borrower's bank account balances, the amount and frequency of payments on these accounts as well as on the basis of inspection). Also subjet to verification are other conditions which the borrower committed itself to observe in the contract. The bank immediately terminates credit to enterprises that are not currently creditworthy, i.e., unprofitable or inefficient. Enterprises that depart from fulfillment of the purpose defined in the contract or that have changed the allocation of the credit can anticipate that the bank will terminate all or part of the credit granted before the due date.

A condition sine qua non of granting credit is the bank's obtaining from the foreign concern the surety provided for by civil or trade law. The point in particular is surety, transfer, deposit, mortgage and note.

In granting credit to foreign concerns the bank gives preference to particular areas of their economic activity. In particular the purpose of granting credit can be financing the elements of income property, e.g., material reserves and amounts associated with the economic activity conducted and coverage of required obligations in the event of temporary difficulties with payment. To determine the amount of revolving credit made available to the borrower, the bank evaluates its credit needs. On that basis a differentiation in the credit level during the period for which it was granted is possible, as well as establishment of various terms of repayment, while taking into consideration the formation of the condition of material reserves and amounts mentioned in the credit proposal.

Granting revolving credit follows the bank's determination that the economic activity conducted by the borrower is consistent with the license obtained, its financial condition and proposed legal credit protection assuring it the ability to repay the negotiated credit. In addition, it is essential that the borrower have no delinquent taxes and that proper and real assets constitute the object of the credit.3

The bank grants revolving credit for a period of not more than one year and its amount, as far as credit granted for financing income funds is concerned, cannot surpass 30 percent of the value of the normal condition of reserves and amounts foreseen by the borrower in that period. As far as credit to finance required obligations is concerned, in the event of short-lived payment difficulties by the borrower, it cannot be granted for more than 30 calendar days, while the bank defines the amount of credit and the date for repayment. The amount of credit allowed constitutes the limit to which the borrower may incur debts, using the credit during the period for which it was granted.

The object of credit to finance investment can be investments based on the purchase of finished investment goods or construction, negotiated by the borrower within the limits of the license to conduct economic activity in Poland. A condition for granting credit, in addition to those mentioned earlier, is the execution by the foreign enterprise of its first investment in Poland totally in convertible currency. Credit to finance investment can be allowed up to 30 percent of the estimated value of the investment. The period for use of the credit cannot be longer than the planned term for completion (and settlement) of the investment, while repayment of the credit used should occur within three years from the time of the planned term of the completion of the investment.

The borrower uses the credit granted by having available a debit fund credit account opened for it by the bank, for payments associated with fulfillment of the investment on behalf of suppliers or contractors by way of payment for supplies, labor or services provided, thereby generating or increasing the debit balance in the account withint the limits of the allowed credit. The borrower cannot make cash payments or transfers to other bank accounts from the credit account. It is obligated to document that the payment order

presented is related to the fulfillment of the investment that is the object of the credit. If it is ascertained that the borrower is covering a payment not related to the fulfillment of the investment that is the object of the credit with debit account funds or is not fulfilling other conditions for credit provided for in the contract, the bank holds the borrower's order on the debit account and terminates the credit contract, simultaneously asking the borrower to repay all credit used thus far and interest due the bank.

Based on the amount of credit actually used by the borrower, the bank establishes the amount of individual rpayments installments and interest and the time limit for payment of these installments. The borrower may make repayments in whole or in part of the credit used before the due date specified by the bank. The borrower may also make repayments in whole or in part of the credit used during the period of use, thereby decreasing or liquidating the debit balance in the credit account, but such repayment does not restore the amount of allowed credit used in whole or in part.

Credit granted in zloties by the bank to foreign enterprises are subject to interest.4 The interest rate fluctuates between 15 and 18 percent, depending on the amount of credit and the borrower's financial situation. Also subject to interest is indebtedness by way of credit not repaid on time, which is 6 percent higher than the interest rate for credit.

It should be said that interest on credit (and indebtedness related to it) granted to foreign concerns is significantly higher than comparable interest rates on bank credit granted to Polish small manufacturing entities (the latter are on a scale of 6 to 12 percent). In looking for circumstances justifying the application treatment less favorable to foreign concern than to native ones in the construction of bank credit agreements, only to a certain extent can one point to the banks' money-credit policy, in accordance with the basis of the credit plan. The rates given in the table, which depict the quantitative and qualitative structure of credit granted by the PKO SA Bank seem to affirm the policy of "tight money" toward so-called Polonia firms.

It is evident from the data in the table that the credit policy conducted by the PKA SA Bank has given preference to short term revolving credit, earmarked mainly for financing export and anti-import production and articles that are scarce in the internal market. On the other hand, the granting of investment credit to increase involvement in investment activity of foreign firms' own resources has been limited.

It appears that one should look for the main reason for the high price of bank credit granted to foreign enterprises in the Polish side's attempt to secure the benefits flowing from the economic activity of these firms. The particular form of granting credit to Polonia firms is also meant to serve this end, which makes the bank's granting credit, especially investment credit (medium and long term) and credit for enterprises which have not yet begun operation, conditional upon the borrower's setting up, in a domestic or foreign division of the bank or in other agreed upon banks, a temporary deposit of money in convertible currency for the period of use of the credit. The bases for accepting the deposit, which is interest-bearing, are the settlements between the bank and borrower as to the amount and term of the investment in the

## Credit to Units of the Non-Socialized Economy

| SPECIFICATION | Credit Granted in 1982 | | Indebtedness due to credit as of 31.12.82 (in thousands of zloties) | Credit Granted in 1983 | | Indebtedness due to credit as of 31.12.83 (in thousands of zloties) | Credit Granted in 1984 | | Indebtedness due to credit as of 31.12.84 (in thousands of zloties) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quantity | Amount (in thousands of zloties) | | Quantity | Amount (in thousands of zloties) | | Quantity | Amount (in thousands of zloties) | |
| REVOLVING CREDIT | 23 | 153,901 | 61,336 | 63 | 608,266 | 247,159 | 87 | 1,442,272 | 538,160 |
| INVESTMENT CREDIT | 4 | 101,243 | 54.038 | 3 | 134,500 | 152,357 | 1 | 9,500 | 144,581 |
| TOTAL | 27 | 255,374 | 115,374 | 66 | 742,766 | 399,516 | 88 | 1,451,772 | 682,741 |

credit agreement. The bank may stipulate in the credit agreement that the refund of the deposit will take place by transferring the amount of the deposit to the borrower's convertible currency account in a domestic bank. It is worth adding that the bank's acceptance of the deposit does not release it from the obligation of requiring legal surety for the credit from the borrower. In granting credit to enterprises wholly or partly owned by foreign interests, the bank in the first place grants credit to those entities that offer to set up deposits in convertible currency.5

In assessing the importance of the economic (production based on imported raw materials or on domestic surplus raw materials, the import of machines and tools for that production, the application of modern technology, supplying the market with certain scarce goods, the participation of Polonia firms in exports on Poland's account, which also has the effect of making access to foreign markets easier for domestic partners, which thereby receive materials, raw materials, replacement parts, components, etc.) and financial (the right to levy taxes and tariffs on foreign firms, the repurchase by Polish foreign exchange banks of 50 percent of their net foreign currency income in zloties and temporary access to funds in the convertible currency accounts of these firms) benefits brought to the Polish economy by the operation of foreign firms within its structure, it is worth requiring further perfection of legal and financial solutions, whose goal would be not only drawing foreign capital into Poland, but also a more lasting association with the Polish economy. It seems that in the bank's credit activity, preference should be given to the sphere of operation of foreign firms that is characteristic of anti-import activity, export activity justified by the needs of the market and resulting from government orders. The preferences should be expressed in greater access to credit, including investment credit, since this is the source of enrichment of the national wealth. For manufacturing structures built on leased (primarily for 20 years) state land, after the term of the lease and expiration of the license to conduct economic activity, become the property of the state.

FOOTNOTES

1. Order of the Council of Ministers of 24.12.1982 on general rules for granting credit to enterprises owned wholly or in part by foreign entities (DZIENNIK USTAW No 43, item 281).

2. Art 25, Law of 26.2.1982 Bank law (DZIENNIK USTAW No 7, item 56 and No 71/1983, item 318).

3. Proper and real assets are: material reserves, revolving funds (materials, non-durable goods, unfinished products, finished goods and unfactored labor and services), crucial to carrying out current economic activity by the borrower and amounts included in the contractual repayment periods (in the event of a clear lack of a specified term for payment in the contract, the term is considered to be 25 calendar days from the date of the execution of the contract, e.g., shipment of goods, receipt of goods or labor, execution of services and in the case of contracts on fulfillment of investments and building renovation, 40 days from the date of execution of the contract).

4. Order of the president of the Polish National Bank of 7.12.1984 on interest on credit granted by the bank (MONITOR POLSKI No 28, item 189).

5. For example, in 1983 the PKO SA Bank accepted, by way of this particular form of granting credit to foreign concerns, convertible currency deposit equalling $116,566.

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## FEC CANDIDATE MEMBER KOVAC DISCUSSES IMF, ECONOMY

Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 29-31 Mar 86 p 3

[Interview with Dr Oskar Kovac, professor at the School of Economics of Belgrade University and one of the authors of the Long-Range Economic Stabilization Program, by Zoran Nikodijevic: "What the IMF Was Not Mindful of"; date and place not given]

[Text] Economic trends have been unfavorable once again in the first months of this year. To be sure, it was anticipated that this year would be specific in many respects, and the operating results do not belie that. The inception of several essential laws has not brought the changes the economy hoped for, but there is still much of that that needs to be interpreted and clarified, and even some things that need to be changed. Inflation is continuing its march toward unprecedentedly high levels, and rising interest rates have joined it as a separate accompanying factor.

Along with all that, the Yugoslav arrangement with the International Monetary Fund--though it is still not publicly acknowledged--seems to have contributed to precisely this specific economic policy. The middle of May, when the "standby" arrangement is supposed to finally come to an end after several successive years, is impatiently awaited, since rescheduling the debts over a term of several years could give the economy a respite.

We sought an answer to the question of what would happen with the Yugoslav economy after the end of the "standby" arrangement from Dr Oskar Kovac, professor at the School of Economics of Belgrade University, one of the authors of the Long-Range Economic Stabilization Program, and a candidate to membership in the new Federal Executive Council.

[Question] Which is why the first question had to do with the slogan which has already taken hold with the public: "Goodby, standby" [in English in the original].

[Answer] Until recently I believe that the economic policy, or more accurately that portion covered by an agreement with the International Monetary Fund, was not in essence causing particular difficulties for the Yugoslav economy. After all, it actually was all spelled out in the Long-Range Economic Stabilization Program.

What has been confusing me more recently to a certain extent is the interest rate policy agreed on with the fund. In leafing through my documentation I found in a journal published jointly by the IMF and the World Bank, FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT, an article published back in December 1981 which says that indexing nominal interest rates to the rate of inflation hurts the developing countries, especially in a period when nominal rates have begun to rise on the international market.

If Someone Had Remembered the Article...

If the article argues that even though indexing the rates implies a zero real rate of interest, it leaves the real value of the debt untouched, and creates a particular burden in the first years of repayment of the loan because of the high nominal rates of interest. This mechanism shifts the largest portion of real repayment of the debt to the first years, or, put differently, in real terms it shortens the repayment term and thereby places the debtor in a more difficult position. The article also provides convincing calculations to back all this up, and I am simply amazed that the fund and its missions stipulating this kind of interest rate policy with Yugoslavia were not mindful of this.

[Question] Could Yugoslavia have refused to accept that?

[Answer] It is easy to be smart after the fact. I think that Yugoslavia could have refused to accept that kind of interest rate policy if someone had remembered to show that article to the fund's mission.

[Question] Newsmen are being warned almost everywhere to be cautious when they write about the IMF, since they are "waving about" articles and data taken from our newspapers. Was this an occasion when we should have done the same thing?

[Answer] This was a time when we should have "waved about" their newspapers. We could have shown them that the policy of that kind of indexing of interest rates causes the same consequences as it has with other developing countries, and they have publicly acknowledged that. With that fact in mind and without knowing the answers as to why the IMF forgot the adverse aspect of that policy, I can no longer be quite certain in my judgment that certain measures which the IMF proposed have not favored our difficulties. In the final analysis there is a turnover of personnel in the fund, and perhaps the present negotiators were not mindful of what others before them wrote back in December 1981.

It Is No Time To Take a Breather

[Question] Tell us what can actually be anticipated after 15 May. Will there be a respite?

[Answer] What happens after cessation of the arrangement with the fund depends to a large degree on our behavior. I believe that that question of yours of whether cessation of the "standby" arrangement will allow a respite reflects more a belief which is felt and anticipated by our public than the

fact that there actually will be any respite. I think that the times do not allow a respite. And what is it we would have a respite from anyhow? Very serious jobs await us in reforming the political system and carrying out the stabilization program, so that there will be no respite for a long time yet. We run a real danger of making mistakes by giving in to certain desires for a "time out."

[Question] What mistakes would those be?

[Answer] A drastic reduction of interest rates is already being expected after 15 May. That would undoubtedly cause savers to be very distrustful of the entire financial system, and we have just finished reaffirming an altogether natural concept: that people should save and that the savings should be invested to finance the economy. The distrust of savings which we would create by lowering interest rates would turn people once again to looking for capital only in the socialized sector of the economy, and if that is not sufficient, they would be looking for foreign credits. Throughout the entire world social accounts and economic balances show that with the exception of the socialist countries the personal sector is the only sector which has net financial savings and finances the other sectors. I do not see a single valid reason why we should frown on this as though it were something unnatural. Our financial system should take personal savings and commit them to productive investments in the economy.

The Solution Lies in Decomposing Interest Rates

Another mistake would be to create the impression in the economy that we have not given serious thought to real economic parameters, but are doing this because of the IMF. Many work organizations would in turn borrow excessively, since they would be counting on a negative real rate of interest.

[Question] Does this mean that you do not favor dropping interest rates and can this kind of weak economy support that?

[Answer] My answer is absolutely not. I did not say that we should not ease the burden of interest on the economy. I was only arguing that the mechanism of conducting interest rate policy in this way is mistaken, and I think that actually the solution should not be sought in this area. All I have to offer is that we begin the discussion with the fund about where this model of indexing interest rates had to lead when the implications were well known. The solution is to simply decompose interest rates, which would continue to be kept in line with the rate of inflation, breaking them down into two parts: into the minimum real rate of interest of 1 percent, if that is necessary for pedagogical reasons (to show that the interest rate should play a certain role in the economy), and the other portion of the high nominal rate of interest would be nothing other than revaluation of the credit in keeping with the rate of inflation. If that were done, then the major portion of debt repayment would not pile up in the first years of returning a loan. Solutions of that kind have been proposed in the press and journals, and I believe that a team of specialists in the present FEC is in fact working on that.

[Question] Let us go back to the IMF. Explain the actual meaning of the fund's "close monitoring" which is to follow after 15 May.

[Answer] Close monitoring is a relatively new conception in the IMF and was instituted with amendments to its charter at the moment when the fund accepted legalization of so-called "floating exchange rates." And, of course, when the fund began to play a much larger role in the so-called reorganization of the debts of the developing countries. Our public tends to see "close monitoring" in another light: that this is actually a condition whereby the IMF would continue to act as an intermediary in refinancing our country's debt. It is well known that we are emphasizing with valid arguments that the problems of our external sector are medium-term in nature and cannot be solved without a change in the structure of the Yugoslav economy. That is in fact why that kind of financing is being requested. The line of argument which applies to our country also applies to the other developing countries.

Only the World Bank has openly admitted in its last annual report on development that the world has an ever greater need for a medium-term policy of structural adaptation and multiannual refinancing or rescheduling of debt. Since it is obvious that the views are identical, we hope that a multiannual refinancing will take place, but a condition for that is that we accept the "close monitoring" of Yugoslav economic developments and economic policy by the IMF. The differences from the criteria of execution contained in the "Letters of Intent" related to the "standby" arrangement is that the criteria contained many more instruments of agreed policy which could not be departed from without valid reasons. In the "close monitoring" model the number of such indicators is much smaller, which makes it possible for Yugoslav economic policy to bring adaptation into line with the character of our economy and our difficulties.

"Close Monitoring" Does Not Alter the Essence

We ought not to harbor illusions that "close monitoring" does not offer the fund sufficient opportunities to evaluate economic developments in Yugoslavia keenly and objectively and by the same token that this will not influence the problem of refinancing our debt as in fact it has up to now. So, the role of the fund is not undergoing essential change. Another point has hardly been mentioned in our public, but it is very clear and has been accepted by all members of the IMF in an amendment to the fund's charter. That article of the charter gives the fund the right to examine the interest rate policy of all member countries, even those which do not have payments-balance difficulties.

The fund sees to it that the members conduct a policy of prompt adaptation of the real rate of foreign exchange, so that surpluses or deficits in the balance of payments do not pile up. This is in fact the mechanism of "close monitoring." In principle, this method of monitoring is not specifically directed toward a particular group of countries; on the contrary, this is a uniform policy. The fund issues warnings even to countries whose external sectors are piling up constant surpluses in the balance of payments that they must revalue their national currencies. Of course, the position of those countries is much more favorable, since it is easier to combat a surplus than a deficit.

[Question] You mentioned the structure of the Yugoslav economy. Are there opportunities here for the indispensable changes?

[Answer] I am skeptical as to our internal potential with respect to capacity, worktime, operation on more than one shift because that potential is very difficult to activate, and some of it is in fact fictitious. The untapped potential represented by mistakenly chosen plants, technologies, and production programs is not a potential at all. Its activation would probably cause more harm than good. Also the potential represented by worktime and operation on more than one shift does not lead anywhere unless the market is demanding those products and they can be sold at a profit. The structure of the Yugoslav economy certainly has to be changed in the direction of production oriented toward exports and a portion of production that would substitute imports. It will be very difficult to carry out that structural transformation.

Both the 5-year plan and the long-range plan up to the year 2000 by and large point to the right directions. For example, in the third section of the 5-year plan there is the idea of joint programming of production and exports which should provide a focus for the Yugoslav economy. But the question is this: Do we have the money for all that? This question remains an open one to some extent because of the numerous investment projects which are under way and which have to be completed and because a large portion of Yugoslav capital will probably be committed to those projects already.

The Nuclear Power Plants at This Moment Are Too Big a Bite

[Question] The question of the nuclear power plant is still bound up inevitably with the structure of the Yugoslav economy. As an economist and a specialist in international economics, tell us whether Yugoslavia has the money for that kind of technology.

[Answer] I must begin with a confession and a "heaping of ashes." I was on the working group of the commission for economic stabilization which debated and adopted the documents for the country's strategy in its energy development. That document states that by the year 2020 Yugoslavia should build a certain number of nuclear power plants, but that first it should carefully choose a technology and equip itself to control this entire process on its own. At the time when that was done, very sound analyses had been made of our energy consumption and projections up to the year 2020. It was convincingly argued that Yugoslavia would not be able to meet its needs from conventional sources, and at that time that was the principal reason for thinking about nuclear power plants. Aside from those calculations that we would have an energy shortage, I have no arguments whatsoever in favor, but I would like to support the demands for reassessing once again the broader application of nuclear power, or in fact to do so a third time if necessary before the final decisions are made. In the specific case, which in a way has begun with the preliminary invitation for bids, matters already stand a bit differently. As I understand it, it is not actually a question of buying anyone's nuclear power plants by borrowing abroad. On the contrary, the construction work and a large part of the equipment would be supplied by our own economy, and the imported portion, for which it would otherwise be necessary to provide foreign exchange, would be obtained on the basis of countertrade.

[Question] Would those goods be related to nuclear technology?

[Answer] I think it is no secret that Yugoslavia is collaborating in the multilateral program of CEMA for the production of nuclear power plants and that the Yugoslav machinebuilding industry and other industries have good reason to suppose that they will be manufacturers of that equipment. The counterargument is that in spite of everything there is the system of "siphoning." If the nuclear power plants are not to be paid for in foreign exchange and by borrowing abroad, we would still be paying for them with goods. There is always a risk of uneconomic prices in countertrade. If our products are good, why would we not be able to sell them on the convertible market and to earn foreign exchange? So, either we are spending foreign exchange or we are giving up a portion of the inflow of foreign exchange because of those counterdeliveries. Objectively, I have the impression that at this moment the nuclear power plants are too big a bite for the Yugoslav economy. Especially since experience teaches us that in this area there are no guarantees whatsoever with respect to the final prices of the nuclear power plants. Reality has discredited every advance estimate, so that this is too great a risk for us. I even think that we should not even enter into the full program for building nuclear power plants as it was originally conceived. There is a strong and undisguised interest on the part of a portion of the Yugoslav economy, above all machinebuilding, power machinebuilding, and related industries, and they represent a kind of "lobby" for the nuclear power plants. I do not say this with any sort of pejorative connotation. How are we to enter high society in the sphere of manufacturing nuclear power plants if we do not have any credentials whatsoever, since we have not proven our ability to make something like that that will work. Accordingly, we should think about entering the nuclear power plant program which is indispensable for our economy to pay the price of gaining experience. This is one of the arguments which has a certain weight, since Yugoslavia must be ready for the second era of nuclear technology, but it is certain that it is late for this one.

[Box]

To Become a Member of the FEC Is a Mistake Unless the Job Is Taken Seriously

At this moment it is difficult to say what the changes in the FEC will mean for the simple reason that all that is known at this moment is that changes are desired, but the criteria for selection of members specifically insists on a Yugoslav orientation, on freedom from allegiance to any partial or narrow interests, Dr Oskar Kovac said in connection with his nomination to be a member of the FEC.

"It seems that all this is done on a quota basis; although science is to some extent being given its due place in the new government, this does not necessarily signify a real solution. The main thing is that the goodwill and readiness be sufficient, but I do not doubt that that has also been the case in previous administrations. But the question of whether anything can be done also depends on certain other objective factors. In the studies of the economic situation in Yugoslavia done every year by the OECD, and they are both objective and well-meaning, the observation has been repeated several times

that there is perhaps no government in the world which has so little power and from which so much is expected. This was not just a general observation, but it was also supported with arguments to the effect that the Yugoslav Government does not have enough economic policy instruments at its disposition which it could use independently and directly to carry out its tasks: for example, the annual resolutions. One thing is stated in the resolution, but afterward the sociopolitical communities are more accountable for this than the Federation itself. There has to be a division of labor.

"When the constitution states that the affairs of the Yugoslav economy lie in the competency of the federal government, then that should be implemented and should not depend on the sociopolitical communities. And, of course, when it is clearly stated what falls in whose responsibility, then that accountability must be demanded. How is that possible under present conditions?

"I have to admit that I have never been prepared to take a position in the federal government, but I have realized that as a scientist who worked on the Long-Range Stabilization Program and who has been critical because that program has been carried out slowly and indecisively over the last 2 years, I do not have the moral grounds to reject the nomination to be a member of the new FEC, and the final decision is not mine to make. My services and my knowledge are necessary in my status as specialist, and if it turned out that this is of very little help in the operation of the federal government, then I would certainly regret it and feel that this had been a mistake.

"It has to be clear to the government as a whole who is to do what job, the jobs have to be clearly delimited, and everyone in his own area should have the instruments to perform the jobs assigned. Just those two conditions: responsibility and authority, would solve a third very important problem--and that is the problem of accountability," Dr Kovac emphasized.

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MILITARY

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## GROUND FORCES COMMANDER CITES ARMED FORCES GAINS

East Berlin HORIZONT in German No 2, Feb 86 (signed to press 3 Feb 86) p 4

[Article by Col Gen Horst Stechbarth, member of the Central Committee of the SED, deputy minister of national defense, and commander of ground forces: "Thirty Years of Reliable Protection in the Service of Peace"]

[Text] With justified pride in the most important and historically most significant result of their activities, members of the armed forces celebrate the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the NVA on 1 March 1986: shoulder to shoulder with the glorious Soviet Army and the other socialist fraternal armies they have fulfilled their class mission reliably over these 3 decades and have rendered an honorable contribution to the security of socialism and peace in the socialist defense coalition.

Members of the NVA are also obligated in the future to carry out the mission of maintaining peace alongside their comrades-in-arms. It is the principal goal of all their military efforts. Under the slogan: "Military action in honor of the 11th party congress--at all times combat-ready for freedom and socialism" the NVA joins in the comprehensive mass initiative exerted by the working class and by all workers of the GDR to afford universal strengthening of the GDR and conducts socialist competition to achieve a still further increment in combat strength and combat readiness in its units. For example, the challenge issued by the competition initiator of the ground forces, the Bahr Motorized Infantry Company from the "Hans Kahle" Troop Component, states: "We are fully aware of the responsibility which we carry with respect to the sure protection of socialism and peace in view of the tense military-political situation in the world. That is why it is our declared goal to continue faithfully to carry out our oath to exert all efforts to fulfill all orders in an exemplary manner in honest competition and to fight for fulfillment of the requirements of the program of political combat training."

### Rooted in Revolutionary Tradition

Together with the workers of the GDR, we celebrate the 30th anniversary of an army of the people on 1 March; as the minister of national defense of the GDR, Army General Heinz Kessler, stated in his New Year's message to members and civilian employees of the NVA and the Border Guards, "this is the first and unique organization in the history of Germany which deserves this appellation."

With the creation of the National People's Army of the GDR, a new chapter in German military history was begun. For the first time, regular armed forces were established on German soil which were free of the unsavory tradition of German imperialism and militarism and to which nationalism, chauvinism, and revanchism was strange. They pose no threat, the peoples of Europe need not fear them. Their traditions are based on revolutionary class lines of German military history. They have their roots in the inheritance of the armed struggle of the German and international worker movement and of antifascist resistance, in progressive thoughts of progressive personalities. They draw their capacity and examples from the history of the worker and peasant power in the GDR and from their armed forces.

The names assigned to troop components, teaching facilities, and barracks of the ground forces--starting with Thomas Muentzer or Johann Philipp Bekker, John Scheer and Ernst Thaelmann, Rodion Malinowski, Karol Swierczewski and Julius Fucik through Willi Bredel and Otto Grotewohl--to name only a few examples--are more than external signs of honoring deserving personalities; they are primarily a symbol of the spirit and content of class and internationalist education among members of our NVA. This type of tradition differs clearly and deliberately from the military, fascist, and revanchist thinking which is prevalent throughout the Bundeswehr of the FRG which is used to support the anticommunist attitude and motivation of this army of German imperialism--a fact which is just now receiving new food through discussions dealing with the amendment of the traditional regulations for the Bundeswehr.

The peace-loving mission of socialist armed forces characterizes the mission of the NVA and the indoctrination of its members. None of its generals, officers, or soldiers dreams of conquest in foreign lands, none hope to gain glory and personal honor in bloody battles, just as much as no one in our socialist society gains personal advantage from armaments or from war. "Freedom is the most precious possession of mankind, its defense, its maintenance, are the most important tasks of the present." This principle, which was emphasized anew by the general secretary of the Central Committee of the SED and chairman of the National Defense Council, Erich Honecker, during his visit to troops in 1985, determines the military policy of the SED and the position of the NVA in the overall strategy of the party in the further creation of developed socialism and in the class argumentations involving imperialism.

The defense motives of NVA soldiers are based on the inseparable connection between socialism and peace, which, simultaneously, expresses the firm agreement of the social interests with the personal interests of our citizens. However, they know well that they are defending their class mission along a particularly important combat sector. At the western dividing line between socialism and imperialism, in a region of our globe in which the NATO Alliance has deployed its main military strength, they have made and continue to make an essential contribution to secure peace, together with the Soviet Army and with other fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact. The knowledge of their great responsibility in the bitter class struggle of the present involving war or peace drives them to conscious creative fulfillment of their oath of office, promotes their initiative, their personal involvement in approaching the tasks of political and military training, and is the principal element involved in

the comprehensive mass initiative designed to further perfect the combat strength and combat readiness of their collective. This defense motive also drives them to exert major efforts in the interest of peace and to take on many a sacrifice and deprivation. The members of our armed forces gain a firm conviction that it is all worthwhile to commit their strength to the daily political and military training and to gain a high degree of military mastery from the strategic course of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany which is aimed at peace and socialism.

The higher results obtained in all training sectors during the last training year were only possible at this quality level because the superior officers were able to rely in their activities on the mass initiatives among army and civilian employees which had been initiated by the party and by the FDJ organizations. Thus, the number of army members and collectives who fought for the title of being the best in socialist competition and who fulfilled the not overly easy conditions rose. A comprehensive innovator movement helped develop numerous ideas which contributed not only to a further intensification and a higher quality of combat training, but also resulted in measurable savings in time and materiel.

Unswerving Brotherhood-in-Arms

Over the 30 years of its existence, the NVA of the GDR has always proven itself to be an army of proletarian internationalism. From its first hour it was conceived as a socialist coalition army under the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and was built up as such. The SED applied the principle that the armed protection of socialism was international in character and that the strategic goal of the socialist community of states--to establish socialism in peace--can only be realized in firm fraternal bond with the Soviet Union and with all other nations of the Warsaw Pact. It is only in this firm alliance with the states of the Warsaw Pact, and particularly in closest brotherhood-in-arms with the Soviet Army, that we can, in future, maintain peace.

Today, the NVA is connected via thousands of threads to the glorious Soviet Army and to the other socialist fraternal armies; it is firmly integrated in the combat alliance of socialist armies. The fact that the NVA was able to handle its obligations as a full and equal member of the socialist defense coalition so relatively soon after its establishment is attributable in very special measure to the active help and support of our Soviet brothers-in-arms. Those comrades who received orders from the party of the working class to establish the armed forces of the German worker and peasant state had been hardened in the political class struggle and in the antifascist resistance, they had collected experiences in armed combat alongside the Spanish people in the battle against fascism and in the Great Patriotic War in the ranks of the Soviet Army, but now they face the task of leading regular modernly equipped armed units and troop components in accordance with the experiences of modern military science and the rapidly advancing scientific-technical progress in military science. That was not simple!

Everyone who was present during the first hours of our NVA remembers gratefully how we were able to draw on the rich political and military experiences of our Soviet brothers-in-arms, how the Soviet comrades taught us the military craft in a socialist manner. In those first years, the germs of a brotherhood-in-arms were incubated which are bearing fruit today so many thousandfold.

On the basis of determination of the leadership of the Warsaw Pact, the universal cooperation among fraternal armies has developed at an ever higher level. For the ground forces of the NVA, this has led specifically to close brotherhood-in-arms relations with the staffs and troops of the Group of Soviet Forces Germany (GSFG). Its principal form is the joint combat training, during the course of which not only preconditions for close political and military cooperation are worked out and firmed up, but which also make brotherhood-in-arms clearly palpable for each member of the armed forces. The multiple relationships with the "neighboring regiment," which experience a special high point during the annual week of brotherhood-in-arms in February, make an essential contribution toward creating and strengthening truly patriotic and internationalist thinking, feelings, and conduct among members of the armed forces.

Very close relations connect us also with all other socialist fraternal armies, particularly with the staffs and troops of the Polish Army and the Czechoslovak People's Army, with which we cooperate closely as immediate neighbors through joint missions in protecting socialism and peace.

In realizing the character and missions of the NVA, its members are firmly determined and capable of opposing any aggressor alongside their brothers-in-arms. With concern and indignation, they are following the peace-threatening activities of the aggressor forces of imperialism which are striving to realize their old goals of military superiority at any price and of imposing their will upon the peoples of the world--following the hopeful outcome of the Geneva summit conference between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan--in undiminished manner. Our armed forces members all the more support the comprehensive program of the Soviet Union to free the world from nuclear weapons, as proposed by general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, Mikhail Gorbachev. They join in the worldwide demand for a responsible and conscious approach on the part of leading politicians of the United States and of the NATO countries in this new peace initiative of the USSR.

A Historically Significant Accomplishment

The most important source of strength of the National People's Army was and remains its leadership by the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. It is constantly devoting great attention to the NVA and to the other armed organs of our worker and peasant state, bearing in mind the Leninist teaching that a revolution is only worth something if it knows how to defend itself.

The SED has forged an inseparable unity between party, people, and army as a significant historical accomplishment of the 3 decades which repeatedly provides new energy for our armed forces and, consequently, is a repeated cause

for perfidious attacks on the part of our enemies. The firm confidence of members of our armed forces and civilian employees of the NVA in the clear goal-oriented leadership by the Marxist-Leninist party of the working class is shown by their activities and initiatives in preparing for the 11th Party Congress of the SED. The confidential individual conversations with members and candidates of the SED, the party elections, and the innumerable discussions and consultations involving army members and civilian employees in preparation of the socialist competition programs involved in the 1985/1986 training year prove their unequivocal support of the orientations provided by the party and their firm will to contribute to their realization through great personal involvement. This was again confirmed in a letter to general secretary of the Central Committee of the SED, Erich Honecker, which was drafted at the delegate conference of party organizations of the SED in the ground forces.

The organs of people's education and advanced and specialized schools, as well as worker collectives and the FDJ, are performing effective military-education work and are taking care of the follow-on generation required for military professions; the GST prepares young people for military service and reservists of the NVA are striving for good results in physical hardening and political and military additional training in collectives of reservists.

The members of the armed forces, who desire to make the 30th anniversary of the NVA a worthy high point in the preparations for the 11th Party Congress of the SED, wish to assure our party, our people, and our brothers-in-arms that they will do everything to fulfill the class mission, even under the complicated conditions which prevail during the second half of the 1980's, reliably and honorably.

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MILITARY GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

## CONTINUED MODERNIZATION OF ARMED FORCES URGED

East Berlin MILITAERTECHNIK in German No 2 1986 (signed to press 9 Jan 86) pp 57-59

[Article by Maj Gen G. Lorenz: "30 Years of NVA--30 Years of Constant Concern by Our Party About Providing It with Modern Combat Equipment and Arms"]

[Text] Just a few days prior to the 30th anniversary of the NVA, the 14th conference of delegates of the SED party organizations in the NVA and the Border Troops of the GDR was able to report to the central committee and its general secretary, the chairman of the national defense council, Comrade Erich Honecker, that the class mission outlined by the 10th SED party congress had been fulfilled.

This confirmed in an impressive fashion once again that the NVA serves as a key component of peace in socialist national defense, led by the party of the working class and joined together in the unshakable class and arms alliance with the Soviet army and the other fraternal armies. At all times, the NVA has made its contribution to the reliable protection of socialism at a neuralgic spot between the two world systems in the heart of Europe. Led by the realization of the inseparable connection between strong socialism and a secure peace, the members of the armed forces and the civilian employees of the NVA take their place in the ranks of the broad mass movement of our people in preparation of the 11th SED party congress--knowing full well that the demands placed on the fulfillment of the class mission have never been higher than they are today.

Our party calls on us to solve two strategically important problems at the same time, i.e. the full development of the advantages of socialism for the good of the people and the guarantee of the requisite defense capability for the protection of socialism and peace. This dual goal will guide us in the combat phase which lies ahead.

On the basis of the decisions taken by the 11th SED party congress, it will now be our job to draw the necessary consequences from the objective demands at all command levels for the political education and combat training as well as for technical maintenance and supply needs of all the service branches.

Combat effectiveness and combat readiness must grow at a faster rate than the time, personnel and the physical and budgetary resources required to achieve it. This will place our socialist armed forces into an even better position to be faithful to their commitment to the alliance and to contribute to the preservation of peace and the security of the participating countries in conjunction with all the fraternal armies.

"Peace is the most valuable asset of humanity; its defense and preservation is the most important task of the present age." These are the words used by the general secretary of the central committee of our party to characterize the direction and aim of our struggle when he paid a visit to our air force/air defense command units. At the same time, he reemphasized thereby the fundamental integration of military policy and the role of the NVA in the overall strategic plans of our party.

Every stage in the development of our socialist armed forces is a reflection of the effort to do justice to this prfound responsibility--in the spirit of the Leninist tenet that a revolution is only worth something if it knows how to defend itself. It is our job to make that clear as we conduct our political-ideological work with the members of the armed forces and the civilian employees and our military-political public relations efforts on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the NVA. A book, published just a few weeks ago, entitled "An Army for Peace and Socialism" describing the history of the NVA provides us with excellent background material in this regard.

The NVA, called into being on the basis of legislation adopted by the GDR People's Assembly in 1956, represented the only possible response to the efforts above all of the resuscitated imperialism and militarism in the FRG aimed at destroying the GDR and incorporating it in the West.

In keeping with the strategic guidelines drawn up by the 2d SED party conference (which are still valid today) aimed at depriving imperialism of any desire to engage in warlike adventures in the heart of Europe, our party and its military policy have always been concerned that the NVA, as the core component of our national defense, increase its combat effectiveness and combat readiness to the required level. This has always been done in relation to developments in the international class struggle, particularly with regard to the undisguised and systematic attempts by the United States and its NATO allies to blackmail socialism by military means.

The NVA proved its mettle in crisis situations engineered by the class enemy (e.g. the measures adopted to protect our socialist order on 13 August 1961) and in joint exercises with the fraternal armies in which it demonstrated its ability jointly and reliably to protect the peoples of the socialist community of nations.

In a period of the most serious threat to world peace since World War II, socialist military power is faced with the necessity of doing justice to qualitatively new responsibilities. To be able to do this is tantamount to relying even more on the advantages of socialism in the interest of securing its existence. It will be our job in this connection to make full use of the potential of the scientific-technological revolution in the interest of comprehensive intensificaiton of our entire political work, our combat training as well as of technical maintenance and the supply of equipment for the NVA.

Our basic efforts aimed at thwarting the primary imperialist powers' attempts at achieving military superiority must be guided by the comprehensive utilization of the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution and development and introduction of the most up-to-date combat equipment and weaponry in all branches of service.

The nature of military technology is being determined more and more by electronic and microelectronic components which result in a substantial increase in its effectiveness. Automatic or mostly automatic weapons systems, combinations of reconnaissance, fire control and killer equipment as well as the increasingly widespread use of electronic equipment throughout the command process are becoming more and more characteristic of the modern military establishment. Even wider use of key technologies in the military field will continue to spread.

The fact that science itself has become more and more of a direct factor in combat is leading to profound changes in armed hostilities and calls for new solutions in political and military affairs. This applies in particular to demands on awareness and organizational skill, military know-how, aptitudes and skills and on the physical and psychological stamina of the members of the armed forces themselves. Commanders, staff officers and specialists as well as the party and mass organizations must understand that they are faced with entirely new responsibilities in their human relations work. Their ability to cope with these problems successfully will have a major impact on whether an optimal increase in combat effectiveness and combat readiness can be achieved with the help of available and/or modernized combat equipment.

As part of the social consequences arising out of scientific-technological progress certain trends are beginning to emerge in the man-to-technology relationship which have a substantial impact on the activities of our soldiers, non-commissioned officers, officer candidates and commissioned officers.

The growing destructive power of modern combat equipment, the great significance of the human factor in military affairs, the increasingly important role played by the time factor, the growing diversity of military activity and the time spent on care and maintenance of combat equipment

and weaponry all make unprecedented demands on the efficiency of the members of our armed forces. Their political awareness, their educational background and their technical skills all are major factors in meeting these demands in our education and training programs.

The dialectical unity of the sense of political responsibility, military skill, firm military discipline and creativity plays an even greater role today than heretofore. At the same time, the changes in the character of the activities of the members of the armed forces which are the result of their ability to cope with the military revolution tend to liberate new energies that can be channeled into creative initiatives. The ability to master the demands resulting from "long-range comprehensive intensification" involving all aspects of political and military life call for two closely interconnected approaches, as was stated at the 13th conference of delegates of the SED party organizations in the NVA and the Border Troops of the GDR, i.e. "intensification, rationalization and economy measures are to be pursued in such a fashion as to achieve maximum combat readiness and as not to place unnecessary burdens on the economy."

The guidelines for this type of human relations work are laid down in the Politburo decision of 11 June 1985. The members of the armed forces are to be motivated and enabled in appropriate ways to familiarize themselves with the combat equipment and weaponry entrusted to them and to contribute to the attainment of a high state of combat readiness through proper care and maintenance.

Socialist competition, as an inseparable component of the entire education and training process, is an effective means of enhancing a high state of combat readiness, creativity, technical skill and the understanding of military-economic requirements among the members of the armed forces.

The idea therefore is to do justice to the great demands connected with the introduction of new and/or modernized combat equipment and weaponry in the interest of achieving maximum gains in combat effectiveness as rapidly as possible. This calls on all commanders and those responsible for combat training and technical combat readiness to give even more thought to the methods to be applied, to the costs involved and to the quality and efficiency to be achieved. They must make every effort to apply the most advanced educational and training methods and, if necessary, be willing to take risks and apply entirely new ones.

Even greater attention should also be paid to enhance the love for technology and high levels of technical training so as to upgrade the understanding and skill of operators, commanders and specialists and to assure the use of the most advanced training equipment, including simulators.

The achievement of combat effectiveness and combat readiness calls on all of us to maintain our combat equipment and weaponry in a state of combat readiness at all times so as to be able to use it under all conditions.

New and advanced combat technology, because of its systems character and compact construction, frequently requires more maintenance time and effort as well as special technical know-how. But quite often the strength of the operators and/or crews is relatively small and there is little time for maintenance.

All this calls for disciplined handling both on the part of the technical officers and specialists and those responsible for maintenance at all command levels in the interest of constant technological combat readiness of the combat technology and weaponry. It also calls for a high level of training on the part of maintenance personnel, for additional intensification of all maintenance operations and for increased military-economic efficiency in the care of components, spare parts and other types of physical equipment.

In this context, the central maintenance facilities bear a special responsibility. They will best be able to exercise their control function over the other maintenance facilities, if they continue to rationalize maintenance operations with the help of planned innovator activity and to develop existing technologies and adapt them to current standards. They will also make it their business to develop their own rationalization methods. This will rapidly lead to the achievement of great military and economic gains at minimal cost.

Maintenance at the troop level keeps on growing in importance along with planned industrial maintenance operations. Shorter processing times and high-performance maintenance in particular will have a substantial impact on the level of combat effectiveness and combat readiness.

Diversified experience and daily military practice as well as the initiative and creativity of the members of the armed forces and the civilian employees provide us with a good basis for meeting the constantly growing demands for technical maintenance and the fulfillment of the NVA's material needs. In this connection, it will be of great value to exchange information in a differentiated and goal-oriented way on a regular basis. This is a significant way in which advanced information can rapidly be generalized and in which unjustifiable divergencies in performance may be overcome. In this way, they make a contribution to transforming outstanding performance into the everyday standard for performance as such.

Although we have good reason to be proud of our achievements over the past 30 years, we cannot fail to see what needs to be done in the years ahead to strengthen national defense still further. As Erich Honecker said in an address to graduates in 1985, "the qualitative growth factors and the intensification of all processes of military life as well as the unity of military affairs and science must be enhanced to an ever greater extent."

The manifold activities of the members of our armed forces and of our civilian employees in preparation of the 11th SED party congress are an indication of their profound awareness of our party's policy which is directed toward peace and of their growing readiness to help implement this policy by making major, lasting contributions of their own.

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# SEJM COMMISSIONS CONFER

## Commission Meeting Reports for 18 March

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Mar 86 p 5

[Article by [esa]: "From the Work of Sejm Commissions"]

[Text] On 18 March, 6 Sejm commissions met:

The Sejm Foreign Affairs Commission. Deputies heard a report on the course and results of the 27th CPSU Congress presented by Politburo Member and PZPR Central Committee Secretary Jozef Czyrek and were also informed about a program for the development of scientific and technical cooperation between Poland and the CEMA nations.

The Sejm Industrial Commission. Deputies discussed the problems of expanding and modernizing factories producing fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides. They also examined the realization so far of plans for the production and provision of agricultural machinery and equipment for 1985. Many proposals and postulates were made concerning enterprises that are supposed to see full employment in the industries producing agricultural supplies and equipment.

The Sejm Commission and Transportation and Communication. During the commission's meeting, lively discussion was aroused by the presentation of investment programs for the state railways and communications. It was pointed out that both of these areas should receive a large amount of funding in the next few years. The draft of the 1986-1990 investment plan calls for the expenditure of at least 426 billion zlotys and out of this sum, about 210 billion is to be alloted for purchases with the remainder going for investment construction. The Ministry of Communication decided to place its main emphasis on the development of telecommunications. In positively evaluating these plans, the commission members pointed out that steps must be taken to allow a greater than planned increase in the number of subscribers (there will be at least 750,000 more during this 5-year period).

The Sejm Commission on Agriculture, Forestry and Food Management. How are the laws on farmer's social and professional organizations and cooperative rights being realized? Do the present laws create favorable conditions for a growth

of rural self-government? Should corrections be made to the existing regulations? These were the questions considered by deputies on 18 March. This commission meeting initiated a cycle of work to prepare the draft to a resolution for the Sejm plenary session which is supposed to evaluate the realization so far of the agricultural program up to 1990.

The Sejm commissions on technical progress and legislative work held a joint meeting at which they reviewed the government's "atomic law" bill. During this meeting, the text for the final version of the bill was approved and it was recommended that the bill be submitted to the Sejm plenary session.

## Public Education Commission on Supplies

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 19 Mar 86 p 2

[Article by Akow: "More Books or Discipline"]

[Text] (Own information) (C). The Sejm Commission on National Education and Youth spent several hours discussing the state of schools supplies in textbooks, readers, didactic aids and equipment. This discussion received the participation of representatives from the departments of culture, education, school publications and from institutions and establishments responsible for the distribution and production of what the schools need.

Textbooks took first place on the list of needs, of course. Teaching reforms have led to an increased demand that printers have been unable to meet. It has now become necessary to ration textbooks and regulate their free loan to students. As the deputies stated, this system has turned out to be too much of a problem. It has been discovered that the supply of textbooks to schools is often delayed. Some schools have a shortage of textbooks while others receive too many. The cause is printing delays, poorly-organized distribution, increased demand, hoarding, etc. Most of the deputies were in favor of changing this system and proposed that textbooks go into free sale.

Similar complaints were levelled at the system of providing student aid and equipment. Under the present system of centralized purchasing, the schools are arbitrarily alloted a certain amount of assistance. The assistance does not always go where it is needed and the type of supplies actually needed is not sent to where it is needed. According to the deputies, the schools themselves should decide what and when they should buy and in what amounts. The poor quality of books and equipment was also criticized and it was stated that this amounts to a real waste under the current shortages in education.

As information provided by the Ministry of Education and Upbringing stressed, the criticized system has contributed to a considerable improvement in school supplies and better employment of the education resources provided by the state budget. WHile in 1982 the schools received two billion zlotys worth of assistance, that amount will reach more than four billion this year.

In the opinion of the ministry, the recently-noticed systematic growth in textbook production has improved school supplies. This year, the production

of textbooks ordered by the government will reach a level of about 55 million copies. However, to continue meeting the demand, we will have to employ used textbooks. Should we change the distribution system or do we simply enforce discipline among those responsible for textbook distribution in the schools? That question went unanswered. The commission will send its opinion on this matter to the Ministry of Education and Upbringing which will have to make a decision as soon as possible.

The conference discussion was led by Deputy Jozefa Matynkowska (PZPR) and the following deputies participated: Jerzy Chojnacki (ZSL), Eugeniusz Kot (SD), Helena Jarczyk (nonpartisan), Krystyna Boboryk (SD), Edmund Meclewski (nonpartisan), Alojzy Szczesniak (ZSL), Mieczyslaw Bandurka (SD), Anna Staruch (PZPR), Jacek Piechota (PZPR), Romualda Matusiak (PZPR), Zofia Witkowska (PZPR), Daniela Kwiatkowska (PZPR), Boleslaw Doktor (ZSL), Kazimierz Szark (ZSL), Stanislaw Nowel (PZPR), Zdzislawa Gnoninska (nonpartisan), Antonina Dziuban (PZPR) and Ryszard Wosinski (PZPR).

## Defense Commission on Youth Patriotism

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Mar 86 p 5

[Text] On 19 March, the Sejm National Defense Commission met to discuss the patriotic and defense education of youth in secondary schools and to evaluate ideological education work among draft-age and pre-draft age youth.

The meeting was chaired by Deputy Henryk Jablonski (PZPR).

Following the presentation of materials and information from representatives of the Ministry of National Defense, the Ministry of Education and Upbringing, the National Defense League and the Aviation Club of the Polish People's Republic, the commission decided that the army is still a very important force in the defense training of the young generation. It was also stated with much satisfaction that the army has undertaken many ideological and organizational enterprises to create a broad front for working with draft-age and pre-draft age youth and is cooperating with regional governments, social and youth organizations, educational establishments and the directors of places of employment.

The participants in the discussion were: Krystyna Boboryk (nonpartisan member of the Commission on National Education and Youth), Gerard Gabrys (PZPR), Henryk Jablonski (PZPR), Antoni Jasinski (PZPR), Kazimierz Pilat (PZPR), Tadeusz Stadniczenko (SD), Andrzej Trzaskalski (ZSL) and Ryszard Wosinski (PZPR).

The commission highly assessed the patriotic and defense-training work of teachers and especially the defense and military training in secondary schools, the aktivs of public organizations, the National Defense League, the Aviation Club of the Polish People's Republic, Volunteer Labor Brigades and the Union of Former Professional Soldiers. It was stated that a considerable contribution has also been made by the Polish Scouting Union.

The commission appealed to youth organizations and especially the Union of Socialist Youth of Poland and the Rural Youth Union to more energetically undertake new initiatives and actively participate in the patriotic and defense training of youth.

12261
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## TV EXCHANGE WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA HIGHLIGHTED

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 12 Mar 86 p 2

[Article by W: "Agreement on Television Cooperation Between Poland and Czechoslovakia"]

[Text] Prague (PAP). Correspondent Leszek Mazan writes that a long-term agreement has been signed in Prague for cooperation between Polish and Czechoslovakian television. This agreement calls for an exchange of all types of television programming, artistic ensembles, journalists, directors and various types of technical personnel. Coordination of program and production planning will above all make it possible to increase for both networks the amount of programming for children and youth as well as documentaries, sports and entertainment shows.

A protocol signed at the same time specifies plans for the next two years. Polish and Czechoslovakian television will be producing special programs on the occasion of national holidays in both countries. In March, Czechoslovakian artists will cooperate to present a review in Poland of their country's films, plays and musical and folklore programs. In June or September this year, both countries will present a review of animated films. The official journalistic programming for for both Czechoslovakian and Polish television will chiefly cover robotics, electronics and the development of the Polish ship-building industry.

Both networks will work together to produce a film documentary about Prague while in 1987, both networks will broadcast a program titled "From Prague to Warsaw and From Warsaw to Prague -- History, Legends and Modern Times".

The agreement and protocol were signed by the chairman of the Radio and Television Committee, Miroslaw Wojciechowski, and the general director of Czechoslovakian television, Jan Zelenka.

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POLITICS POLAND

## COMMENTS ON JOURNALISTIC ETHICS

Warsaw PRASA POLSKA in Polish No 3, Mar 86 pp 3-10

[Article by Jan Brodzki: "Ethical Attitudes of Journalists"]

[Excerpts] Dear colleagues! It is very difficult to give an opening address to today's meeting, the joint session of the Main Directorate of the SD and the Plenum of the NSD. As we know, the subject of this meeting is the ethical attitudes of journalists.

The main problem was the fear of sounding too moralistic. Whenever speaking about morality and ethics, one must guard against sounding like a preacher in his pulpit. The matter that we are considering today is an important one but it is not hard to sound ridiculous in talking about it.

A second problem is that it is hard to feel that whoever is giving the introduction to the subject is above suspicion or in this case, above all suspicion of having ever violated the commendable values that we will be discussing today.

The next problem is that any discussion about this type of problem really requires some previous study, if not strictly scientific, then at least to some extent methodological. Not counting occasional studies, such research has not been conducted. Therefore, at the very start it is clear that our discussion today has been nothing more than an introduction to a complicated and difficult undertaking, namely a scrupulous and methodological report on the ethical attitudes of journalists as they themselves assess these attitudes and how the public sees them. There are many people who would be interested in this subject and the leaders of the SD will have to decide to whom this material is to be addressed.

How did the working group of the NSD presidium prepare today's opening address? First of all, we asked scores of our colleagues to jot down a few thoughts which they felt should be taken under consideration during preparation of the introduction to forum discussion (and we also asked them to anonymously present some positive and negative examples). Second, we made a similar appeal to other group of journalists by asking them to take a poll on this topic within various representative rural and urban groups.

In sum, out of the few score of persons that we asked to help, not everyone responded except for one certain group. I give my sincere thanks to those colleagues that did want to help us. I also wish to thank a group of young colleagues from the Warsaw University journalism department who labored to help us and in different communities interviewed people about their opinions on journalists' attitudes. Their observations and ideas were used in this address and will most certainly be used as well in discussion by our colleagues from the working group.

What ideas do the journalists themselves have about the moral and ethical attitudes of their professional group?

Quite often, a very important motif appears. To summarize it, the idea is mostly sharply presented in the statement of an experienced journalist who was educated to be a teacher: "I feel that we cannot separate moral and ethical attitudes from ideological and political attitudes. One influences the other. Often, it is only the behavior that we assess in moral categories that allows us to recognize what someone's real ideological views are rather than those that he may declare in publications or at meetings. Therefore, if we speak of the unity of ideology, politics and economics, we can also say that ideological and ethical attitudes are also united.

"An example: whenever journalists have gone over to the political opposition, this was often a morally ambiguous act often connected with a change not only in ideological point of view but moral and ethical considerations as well: they came to recognize values different from what they once declared.

"These are problems that we seldom consider but it is in these ideological attitudes that I would look for the origin of journalists' views and ethical and moral behavior".

Colleagues sharing these reflections are pointing out that in examining the ethical attitudes of journalists, it is necessary to consider what it is that affects their attitudes, what the journalists encounter in their contacts with the public and what attitudes the journalists find within their own editorial boards.

With regard to the first idea, one journalist has formulated the following idea: "We cannot look at moral and ethical values abstractly from the state of society as a whole. We have not only been going through an economic crisis but also a crisis in attitudes. The ethics of a journalist do not arise from a social vacuum but are to a certain extent a reflection of a broader reality". This is an idea that would be interesting to consider in today's discussion.

As for the second, namely the atmosphere within editorial boards, we can see the following opinion: "Avoidance of ideological subjects or difficult political themes is often caused by a lack of ideology which does not at all stop some people from waving their party membership cards. Such moral hypocrisy seems to be a real phenomenon and at the same time, , real commitment is regarded by journalists as a sign of professional ambition or as

a means of taking advantage of an opportunity to be recognized by the government and is therefore viewed as morally negative".

The same respondent wrote: "Similar hypocrisy is found with regard to capitalist and socialist countries -- journalists eagerly travel to capitalist countries to write about 'decaying' capitalism because that is easier, brings them more prestige and sometimes very great material benefits. It is harder to write about socialist countries because such articles are less appreciated and the earnings are hard to turn in for Pewex coupons".

As we have already said, some correspondents point out that ethical attitudes are shaped by the relationships within editorial boards and also by the policy of the editors. A colleague writes: "If the order for material is not accompanied by information on the ideological motives or what the need of the moment is, if reality is manipulated to hide inconvenient facts or negative facts about our side or our people are not suppressed, the journalist is working under a moral double standard. After some time he may become cynical, write everything for his superiors, avoid sensitive topics and keep his own views and opinions to himself. This is also how opportunistic attitudes are formed.

"The journalist must therefore have a profound ideological and political motivation, broad access to information and time for discussion. For that reason, we write as we do -- so that the difficult art of strategy and tactics will not distort journalists' attitudes".

"A signal fact in this matter," continues our colleague, "is the masochism of running down our Polish shortcomings and this has nothing in common with any ethics of criticism. They are saying that everything Polish is shoddy and bad. In some columns we delight in this and that is irresponsible and from a point of view of public morale quite harmful".

Should the other side of the coin be that Poles do everything quite well? Such an approach would obviously be nothing more than pure demagoguery.

It sometimes happens that journalists say sharp and crushing things. Are they always completely fair? Well, that is something that will come out in discussion because it would not be good for this presentation to settle everything to the last detail. For example, a colleague referring to the connection between ethics and ideological and political attitudes writes: "In our press, the model do-nothing is a blue-collar worker, the one drinking a beer out on the sidewalk. However, it is harder to find any criticism of that worker's superiors or those who are supposed to organize his work or not counting the stereotyped bureaucracy, any criticism of the so-called mental workers. And this brings me to the conclusion that our intellectual journalists or at least some of them actually take a high-handed view of workers even if they do write about the leading role of the working class".

And now, dear colleagues, what do the others, the blue-collar workers, the farmers and the representatives of various white-collar professions think about us? As I have already said, this is not a scientific sociological poll but rather the results of some honest opinion-taking by journalists and, just

as in the case of any conclusions drawn from the statements of journalists there is no question that unscientific conclusions about certain cases would be very harmful to the journalist community. A remarkably large number of journalists are people very ideologically and fervently committed to serving society and the state rather than their own personal success. And society as well as the state have often demonstrated their faith in the people of the mass media. The gestures of recognition and gratitude by readers, listeners and viewers really embarrass journalists. However, we are here to discuss not the things that give us pleasure but what worries us in , among other things, the opinions of what journalists feel to be honest people, industrious, sincere and open. What are they accusing us of and why?

An engineer and three blue-collar workers from a large machinery factory are talking: "It is irritating that for a long time, during the second half of the 1970's, when negative events were increasing and causing much bitterness, the journalists chose to take the side of the administration and the people steering our political life and also played the role of success singers full of joy at the excellence of social and political life without conflict. We read then their beautiful reports from conferences and proud statements about the sort of dynamic growth envied by our enemies and even our foreign friends.

"These same journalists just as raptly took sides with the Solidarity extremists angry at everything and played the representatives of a wronged people which in its so-called faceless masses really did not at all condemn everything nor did it reproach the socialist system or the party. In other words, the gray man in the street did not generalize individual bad cases as the total negation of everything and everyone.

"Have not some writers have not inflamed the public mood, starting by poking fun at certain public figures followed by institutions and then the entire PZPR, the social and political organization and mass organizations having in their name or activities anything in common with the party. Is this supposed to mean that an empty pot boils the fastest. Editors! Please do not be offended because we are speaking frankly as agreed.

"Once again, when that fateful decision was made in December 1981, were these not the same people that 'found themselves' always ready to correct things and always found ways of making a soft landing? For that reason, they are unable to do much and ineffective is propaganda limited to sermons and false lessons not to mention those that get lost in details. Just how often have such false lessons given the impression that they have exhumed the old methods of talking to the public, the ones that we though had been buried once and for all in 1956? Can anyone be surprised that this irritates the workers?"

The secretary of a district party organization, an advisor to a neighborhood council and a shift foremen from a machine-tools division are talking: "The propaganda seen on television is cottage work addressed to what is thought to be simpletons and people of low intelligence. I am not even referring to the forms they use, the continual stammering and the effort to make witty comments. Good Lord! Sometimes I wonder how that is possible. I think that it is possible for two reasons: conceit and ignorance but most of all conceit at the fact that they have reached a place where others see them but no one

can interrupt or challenge any of the stupid things they say. Sitting on the other side of the microphone where they can make their sermons, they feel that they have in some way been distinguished from the faceless masses in the street. They think that they are completely free to say what they think because the viewer has no way to disagree with them or express its own opinions. This right to speak is easily perceived as a distinction and their conceit gives them a feeling of superiority which reinforces their bumptiousness".

In all of the places of employment whose workers were quoted, the general complaint, especially in larger industrial plants, was: "It is a shame that the journalists who write about factory problems and workers are mostly people that do not know anything about blue-collar workers, do not like them or talk to them one-on-one, have never lived their lifestyles, have never been in factories except on occasional visits with members of higher organizations and therefore do not know anything about workers' problems. They know only the texts of reports or resolutions by the central government. Their writings often contain dissertations about the type of workers that never existed. These articles are hot air that workers cannot understand because they have nothing in common with their feelings, intentions and needs".

A journalist from another corner of Poland had spoken with blue-collar workers and technicians. He relates their views: "The basic responsibility in the profession of a journalist is or should be to earnestly and objectively present events facts and attitudes and because of the great social resonance of the information presented by the mass media and its much greater ability to shape attitudes about people and events, the honesty and ethics of this profession should be based on eliminating one's own emotions and subjective views about people and events described in the press and broadcast over radio and television. The goal of journalistic activity which also frequently consists of criticizing various aspects of social or economic life should be to uphold higher values and the public good and interests.

All of a journalist's critical activity should be accompanied by some consideration of its results. Often, in a search for sensation without having delved deep enough into the heart of a problem, criticism can produce a considerable amount of social damage and at the same time undermine faith in journalists.

The attitude of an arrogant journalist is negatively assessed both in terms of the people he interviews as well as the problems he describes. This is especially true of young journalists. A journalist who feels that he is the only prophet about a problem addressed by the press is also seen very negatively.

One of our most experienced journalists who is working in a large provincial city writes: "Many of the workers that I try to talk with often say that the journalists that come to their places of work to take material 'from above' are much too aloof. They say that these writers avoid the workshops and if they have to come into the production halls, they treat the experience like some kind of outing. They look at the machinery and equipment, avoid the

people and satisfy themselves with the explanations given by the plant directors.

"For example, I have also heard workers say that trade unions, youth organizations and party organizations are described in terms of what is said about them by the directors. They do not talk with any of the employees that often have other views and feel that their work is poorly organized, wasteful and messy.

"The press also gives one the impression that the problems of rural life and the food supply are being solved by agricultural institutions rather than by efficient farmers.

"Workers say that advertisement for many firms is very striking. These are most of all plants that make finished products that are most often still unavailable to consumers. Despite the many shortages in the work and production activity of these firms, their activity is still shown in a good light. As they say, the directors know how to follow the journalists who allow themselves to be maneuvered into writing unjustifiable success propaganda. Unfortunately, this is often connected with the journalists purchasing goods in the same plants or even more lucrative proposals. Resourceful directors, especially those in the construction business, that do construction work overseas can finance a trip to one of the other CEMA countries for a journalist. The promise of such a trip not only leads to a series of deserved or undeserved positive articles but the bad work that this firm is doing inside of Poland is also praised. The conversants were not opposed to such efforts to do construction work abroad but they do feel that that in such situations the journalists should make up their own minds and be completely independent of the firm whose work they are supposed to evaluate.

"Still other examples can be given. The workers say that they know the housing situation is difficult. Journalists have no priorities in receiving housing and for that reason that also try to develop a close relationship to the directors of housing cooperatives and receive an apartment much faster. And the writers' hands are tied again. They cannot write anything critical about the director who is well known to be a racketeer and man of means on other people's means".

Ladies and gentlemen, there is no way we can quote everything that we were told because that would make a too-long speech even longer. What keeps coming back is the problem of credibility and a journalist's sense of honesty toward the person he is writing about (I am reminded of a village elder, a peasant-worker, who together with his farm was described by a journalist that never even talked to him). Therefore, I wish to conclude with how this elder felt about that experience: "Maybe such reporting appeals to people who do not know the facts not to us, the subjects of such a report. Such writing discourages one from reading and angers rather than motivates. If other journalists are writing like that, we cannot believe in the printed word which in our neighborhood has always been taken seriously".
If honesty, high ideals and qualifications are regarded as the basics of our professional ethics and credibility, then to a large extent our attitudes are

what determine how well we serve society and the state and how effective our propaganda can be today and for tomorrow.

For today means at this moment in which society is assimilating the ideas of the party program.

For tomorrow means the period in which the 10th Congress's program will be carried out.

In his speech at the conclusion of the 23rd Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee, Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski very strongly emphasized the great role that the press has to play in this area. The better we fulfill our tasks, the more our words will be perceived by the public as proof of our professional ethics.

12261
CSO: 2600/349

## BRIEFS

CATHOLIC VALUES NOT APPARENT IN SOCIETY--"They" are guilty of everything...At the same time, society is becoming a Catholic one and is most hostile and hateful to its own self. Shopping lines are hell and hospital conditions are humiliating. There is no sign of love in social life and here everyone bears disaster like Catholics. Morality is a showy facade, Sunday Catholicism has not worked its way into the very core of Polish thinking any more than socialism has...The people have not kept the Czestochowa vows. The church has not won its fight against alcoholism and there is no sign that it ever will. It is a sign of the times that the church is most often applauded when it gets involved in political action. [Excerpts] [Warsaw SZPILKI in Polish No 10, 6 Mar 86 p 3] 12261

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JPRS-EER-86-073

12 MAY 1986

# East Europe Report

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AGRICULTURE BULGARIA

## CAUSES FOR FODDER SHORTAGE EXAMINED

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Jan 86 p 4

[Article by Mariana Tincheva: "Can We Feed the Animals?" - A conversation at the Fodder Institute in Pleven reveals sound reasons and blame for the unsatisfactory state of fodder production.]

[Text] In all likelihood, now that the fields are white, the silos are emptying and animal production is decreasing, many managers -- in the okrugs and the agroindustrial complexes -- are asking themselves "Where are we going to get more fodder?"

In recent years our social animal husbandry has resolved a series of basic practical problems by improving breeds, constructing modern animal husbandry buildings, introducing progressive technology and mechanizing production processes. But despite this, mean productivity is increasingly inadequately and the net cost of production is high. It is logical to ask why the resources devoted to new techniques and technology don't always produce greater results. The livestock breeders would answer in this way:

"No world breeds or modern buildings can guarantee the necessary increase in production if the animals are not fed well."

And they are right.

Concern for feeding the animals in general -- and especially this winter when the drought has severely decreased even the natural reserves of hay and straw -- led us to discussions at the Fodder Institute in Pleven. Founded in 1954 with the task of resolving the problems of fodder production in Bulgaria scientifically, the group works on a program that encompasses all the issues connected with the selection, cultivation, harvesting, evaluation and conservation of fodder, with the aim of ensuring high yields. The managers maintain that, if 70 percent of the technological developments proposed by the institute were achieved, the production of fodder in the country would increase by 50 percent. And in those areas where managers and specialists have made a timely evaluation of the significance of these developments and recommendations, as in the okrugs of Rusen, Tolbukhin, Silistra and Razgrad, there are no longer any problems in animal husbandry. In the Silistra okrug, for example, a model sowing of alfalfa was introduced on 500 acres of

irrigated land, which in the course of 4 years has yielded 400 to 450 kg of hay per acre. This experience has been repeated by the agroindustrial complexes in the towns of Levski and Elin Pelin. The integrated model "land -- the end product", which was developed at the institute, was put into practice in the Tolbukhin okrug, and the fodder problem was resolved once and for all. Application of this model brought fodder production to a level that ensured the maximum use of the resources of varieties, land and the material and technological base.

Unfortunately, on the whole, fodder production in the country is still up in the air. Unlike wheat, corn, sunflowers, sugar beet, vegetables and other tended crops, for which land is set aside in advance and cultivation technology is strictly preserved, fodder is sown on left over, unoccupied, generally poor, unirrigated land. Moreover, very often the agroindustrial complexes do not have the opportunity to choose varieties. This is particularly true for grass seed. Until 10 years or so ago, we had quota instruments that encouraged the production of grass seeds. Today, for some unexplained reason, the preference is toward imports. So despite the advantages of locally produced varieties, which have been documented by the institute, and despite the proposals for returning to natural bonuses in agriculture as an incentive for this activity, the instruments are still lacking, and we continue to import expensive seeds that are unsuitable for our our conditions. Many more developments for cultivating fodder crops of interest to Bulgaria are included in the program at the Pleven institute. As a result of a 4-year research effort, the group has proposed improved technology for the yield of corn silage. Varieties are produced here that can rival the best in the world, like the Pleven No. 10 pea, for example.

"Mean yields of fodder in Bulgaria are low not because we don't propose new varieties but above all because these crops are underestimated." These are the observations of senior scientific associate and candidate of agricultural sciences Zakhari Georgiev, Deputy Director of Introduction. "Fodder production is neglected, both when it comes to distribution of fertilizers and when it comes to the delivery of irrigation and harvesting technology."

In practice, there are many examples that provide scathing demonstrations of the negligent attitude toward crops that affect the efficiency of animal husbandry. I am tempted to recall that the salaries of the animal breeders depend on their production rate and, for its part, production is directly related to feeding. The bread on our tables does not really depend on this puzzle, but the puzzle decides how many and what sort of animal products we shall have, which is no less important than bread. And if we consider the sorry state of the natural meadows and pastures today, occupying 3.75 million acres...

Harvesting and conservation of bulky fodder is the second serious problem in the large and complicated puzzle. Since:

"With improper harvesting and conservation, up to 60 percent of the nutritional value of the fodder produced can be lost". These are the words of the Director of the Institute, senior scientific associate and candidate of agricultural sciences, Olga Bozhinova. "And here, the availability of

qualified personnel, the material and technological base, and smooth organization are of primary importance. We need an evaluation system for the fodder that will permit workers in fodder production to be paid according to both the quantity and quality produced, so that greater personal interest is created and more and better quality fodder produced. Such a system has been created but its introduction is also underestimated."

Very often in Bulgaria you can see bales of hay and straw in the fields, waiting for good weather to be harvested. But often the rain beats the people. And when fodder is stored wet, nearly 80 percent of it may turn out to be unsuitable for animal feed. It is clear to all agricultural managers and specialists that "we have to beat" the rain, but responsibility for the delay has still not been assigned. But is that all? The group has proposed developments, that ensure total conservation of the crude, voluminous fodder produced. Some farms still admit large losses. It is very basic to ask: when, if at all, will the new technologies be introduced in those areas where, due to negligence, lack of will or poor organization, the yields are five times lower than optimum, and rotten food is put into the animals' mangers for want of better. Every spring the lack of fodder is sorely felt.

The March plenum of the CK of the BCP emphasized: "The second fundamental direction for development of animal husbandry is connected with reaching a decisive turning point in the production of fodder and the introduction of modern feeding systems." Discussions at the Fodder Institute in Pleven, prompted by concerns for feeding the animals this winter, did not answer all the questions connected with reaching this turning point. But they showed that, with a better approach and a greater will on the part of all managers and specialists concerned, we have in our hands, even now, the solutions to achieve much, much more.

12907
CSO:2200/73

AGRICULTURE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

# EFFICIENT USE OF FARM TRANSPORT, STORAGE FACILITIES URGED

## Reduced Energy Consumption

East Berlin AGRARTECHNIK in German Vol 36 No 2, Feb 86 pp 51-53

[Text] On 6 and 7 February 1986 the Profesional Association Agriculture, Forestry and Food Technology of the KTD held in Halle a scientific-technical meeting on important current and future questions regarding the organization of transport, circulation and storage processes in agriculture.Problems discussed dealt, on the one hand, with management, planning and organization of TUL processes, and on the other hand TUL means and their consistent utilization were presented.

In cooperation with the Institute for Energy and Transport Research Meissen/Rostock we have selected a few interresting contributions on the program of this meeting for publication here, and these selections will be further augmented through articles appropriate for the topic.

With approximately 10 percent of the total production expenditure (production consumption) the expenditures of the Association for Regional Changes of Farms and Persons are an important intensification factor of the national economy [1]. A very important part of these expenditures are those on energy. With a share of approximately 15 percent of of the consumed energy, two thirds of this in diesel fuel, the transportation system is one of the principle engery consumers in the GDR national economy [2].Focal point of interest in the transporation system and also in other transportation dominated sectors of the national economy was on lowering transportation energy consumption. Thus, in the past year, the growth in industrial goods production of the national economy by 180 percent could be achieved, with an increase of transport performance in domestic transport--including intra-work transport services--by 130 percent, with an energy consumption showing an absolute decrease to approximately 81 percent.

In the GDR intensive efforts are made to reduce considcerably the transportation needs of the national economy and the use of liquid energy carriers, and the tasks of decreasing transport energy expenditures are concentrated in three main directions [3]:

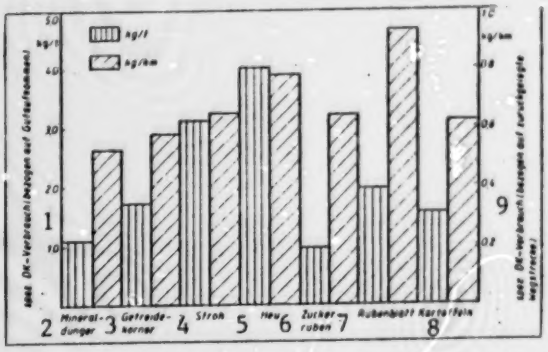
--reduction of transportation needs
--decrease of specific energy consumption
--substitution of liquid energy carriers.

Analogous are the situation and goals in agriculture, forestry and the food industry. This sector is the biggest energy consumer in the GDR national economy. Here, agriculture consumes about 60 percent of the energy needs. Considering the total energy carrier structure, almost one fourth of the energy consumed goes to liquid energy carriers, about 23 percent of this to fuel. To a considerable degree, diesel fuel is needed for transport, circulation and storage processes (TUL processes). The transportation process itself uses up about 53 percent of this. (5 percent of the DK [diesel fuel] is required for circulation processes. Especially intensive in energy and materials consumption are the transport processes in crop production (production on widely spread acreages). Here, about 80 percent of agriculture's diesel fuel is consumed. Expenditures vary greatly for individual processes and firms (Table 1, Figure 1).

Table 1. DK Expenditures for TUL Processes in Crop Production

| Processes | Total Expenditure (kg/ha) | (kg/dt GE) | Share in Percent TUL | Transport |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Grain Crops | 90.7 | 2.28 | 36.52 | 32.61 |
| Potatoes | 257.2 | 5.39 | 60.97 | 55.15 |
| Beets | 349.5 | 3.16 | 69.23 | 61.09 |
| Rough Feed (Field) | 116.7 | 2.53 | 61.46 | 58.20 |
| Rough Feed (Meadow) | 53.1 | 1.23 | 44.71 | 40.10 |
| Seed Grain | 76.2 | 2.21 | 41.80 | 36.09 |
| Fruit | 279.2 | 2.68 | 32.78 | 30.22 |
| Vegetables | 331.6 | 6.97 | 36.40 | 32.49 |
| Total Crops | 115.8 | | 51.66 | 46.97 |
| Feed | 4.1 | | 100.00 | 95.89 |
| Other Transport | 1.47 | | 100.00 | 89.98 |
| Total Agriculture | 143.8 | 2.88 | 57.98 | 52.75 |

Figure 1. Specific Expenditures for DK for Transport and Circulation of Selected Kinds of Farms




1. Specific diesel consumption (in relation to farm output)
2. Mineral fertilizer
3. Grain
4. Straw
5. Hay
6. Sugar beets
7. Beet leaf
8. Potatoes
9. Specific diesel consumption (in relation to distances covered)

Clearly recognizeable are the great differences in absolute and relative energy consumption for individual processes. Greatest expenditures, and therefore greatest savings potentials, go to hoed fruits. In the LPG (P) Grumbach-Kaufbach, Dresden bezirk, the central consultation point for "economical transport and energy use," the share of DK used for transport and circulation amounts to 46 percent. With consideration of other energy carriers, such as carburator fuel, solid fuels and electric energy, the share of for TUL in total energy consumption rises to more than 50 percent.

DK expenditures for TUL processes generally vary between 40 and 60 percent in crop production enterprises.

In the LPG (P) Grumbach-Kaufbach, which has a high level of production, DK consumption was decreased within 5 years (1980 to 1984) from 3.20 l/dt GE to 2.38 l/dt GE, i.e. by more than 25 percent. This was achieved primarily by lowering TUL expenditures (Table 2). In this LPG TUL expenditures should then also have been brought to the level appropriate to the nedds of society. Similar results have been achieved in other enterprises in other places of the GDR. Too large, however, are still the differences between individual enterprises, counties and bezirks with approximately equal natural and economic production conditions. Very good results have been achieved in Karl-Marx-Stadt bezirk, especially through application of DK normatives for specific acreages. In the following paragraphs, some possibilities of saving material and energy are to be discussed.

Table 2. Development of Production and DK Consumption in the LPG(P) Grumbach-Kaufbach

| Jahr 1 | Produktionsverbrauch 2 | | 3 GE-Produktion | spezifischer DK-Verbrauch |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | l DK | l DK/ha LN | dt/ha LN 4. | l/dt GE |
| 1980 | 1 165 998 | 185,1 | 57,82 | 3,21 |
| 1981 | 1 150 808 | 182,7 | 61,10 | 2,99 |
| 1982 | 958 481 | 152,9 | 62,92 | 2,43 |
| 1983 | 1 019 779 | 162,7 | 65,00 | 2,50 |
| 1984 | 1 019 000 | 162,5 | 68,40 | 2,38 |

1. Year
2. Production consumption
3. GE production
4. Specific DK consumption

## Reduction of Transport Needs

Transport needs are the result of transport tasks, and are independent of transport management. Transport expenditures arise during transport management and depend on transport needs and the ways and methods in which transport is performed. The generally used term of transport expenditure must be considered as the category above the other two terms mentioned.

Transport expenditures are influenced by a hardly surveyable number and variety of influence factors. The following factors influence transport performances at hand and thereby the absolute size of transport expenditures:

--concentration of production, storage, manufacturing and processing
--intensity of production

--organization of production
--site distribution of production, storage, manufacturing and processing.

Of relative influence, i.e. of influence on transport expenditures alone, are:

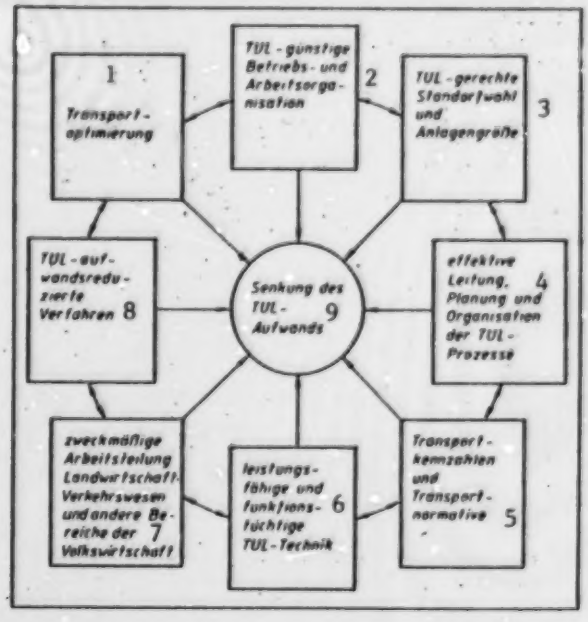
--natural production conditions
--organization of production processes
--structure and condition of TUL means
--qualification of TUL employees
--transport prices.

The following factors can contribute in principle to decreasing energy expenditures:

--decrease of transportation needs, i.e. reduction of trasnport amounts and distances;
--better utilization of existing TUL means, and their appropriate development in regard to capacity, structure and age.

There are many ways and possibilities to make these factors effective. They are by nature technical, technological and economic, and are of different importance and effectiveness. If the basic ways of lowering transport expenditures are evaluated, i.e., the decrease of transport volume and distance, and means of economising through application of technical, technological and economic measures (Figure 2.), the conclusion is reached that the possibilites best utilized are those the application of economizing measures. Only very insignificant are the effects achievend by decreasing transport distances.

Figure 2.




1. Transport optimalization
2. TUL-friendly production and work organization
3. TUL-appropriate site selection and plant size
4. Effective management, planning and organization of TUL processes
5. Transport indicators and normatives
6. Effective and functional TUL technology
7. Appropriate work assignment in agriculture, transport and other sectors of the national economy
8. TUL expenditure reduction processes
9. Decrease of TUL expenditures

## Lowering of specific Expenditures in Material and Energy

Specific enegery expenditure in transportation is the relation between energy expenditure in J and transportation work in ton/kilometers (t/km). The following ways to lower specific energy expenditures are given special attention:

### Practical Conceptions and Constructions of TUL Means

This possibility is related to the engine, chassis, loading spaces (superstructures), work components and work elements.
If, e.g. for raw feed instead of the traditional harvesting and transport processes, i.e. with shredder and truck or with tractor-trailer combination, the loading truck is used that has already found wide-spread international use, the specific DK consumption can be decreased up to 50 percent according to intensive tests made last year. Likewise, through optimal construction of transport loading space, especially for the transport of so-called light goods of approximately 400 kg/m3 density as well as for the unified superstructures, already in construction, for truck models W 50 and trailer models HW 80 and HW 60, specific energy expenditures can be reduced up to 25 percent. If, for transport on unfirm surfaces, i.e on the field (10 percent of the total transport distances, for green feed and other harvest transport even 15 to 25 percent), saddle trailers are used for tractor transport, energy expenditures can also be lowered.

Other constructive details, like equipping trucks with attachments that will reduce air resistance during speeds above 60 to 70 km/h, can result in fuel savings of 2 to 3 percent [4]. A similar result can be obtained by equipping trucks with automatic speed regulators with which, depending on the specific type of vehicle, DK savings of 2 to 3 1/100 km can be realized [4].

### Practical Structure of TUL means

TUL means have practical structure if they correspond to use and performance characteristics in the respective work places. Thus it would be practical to do a large portion of transport work with trucks where the specific average DK consumption is 20 percent lower than with tractor transport. But today, and certainly also in coming years, more than 50 percent of the total transport distances covered, or about 30 percent of the transport volume, must be performed by tractor-trailer combinations.

Therefore, the trucks currently available must be used with maximum efficiency. This must be supported in agriculture by transport methods involving the shifting of transport from road to rail or canal because the comparable relation of specific energy consumption between railroad, ship and road transport is about 1:0, 7:, 9. The choice of curculation means and organization is likewise decisive for energy consumption. Tests conducted for specific circulation methods and goods have shown that for bulk freight there is a specific energy consumption of from 0.55 to 1.68 kWh/t during crane loading, as compared to 0 for heavy freight loading [5]. This is important for agriculture when the circulation of grain and mineral fertilizer is being considered.

## Effective Use of Transportation Means

Factors contributing to decreasing specific energy usage are, among others, the technically appropriate coordination of trailers and trucks, driving methods and maintenance measures.
The principles of energy saving driving methods are:
--engine warm-up after starting
--careful driving, avoiding sudden braking and acceleration
--shifting into next higher gear, when possible, in order to avoid high rpm rates
--using all-wheel drive only on bad driving surfaces, regular on firm and dry roads
--decreasing driving times by cutting down on slipping, and for that purpose using all facilities offered by manufacturer (all-wheel drive, differential locks, choice of tires, choice of gears, traction reinforcer)
--shutting off engine during breaks and work-related pauses
--effective loading of vehicles--driving with trailer
The following maintenance measures are to be observed:
--regular changing and cleaning of air and fuel filter
--regular testing of fans that operate on temperature changes
--testing all fuel line seals
--using radiator protectors in winter and parking vehicles in garages, when possible
--maintaining battery and starter especially well
--controlling tire pressure.

## Substitution of Liquid Energy Carriers

The substitution of liquid energy carriers is a strategic task for the national economy and thereby also for agriculture. Substitution has special importance for transportation because here much diesel fuel is consumed and relatively good conditions exist here for the use of alternative fuels. In the public transportation sector in general the share of liquid energy carriers amounts to about 87 percent [3], in agriculture to almost 100 percent.
The transportation system has achieved substitution of liquid energy carriers through electrification of the railroad network and the use of available technical gases. On the basis of domestic development of liqued gas plants in automobile construction, 5 000 vehicles--mostly taxis and driver training cars--were rebuilt until 1985.
The use of gas as fuel will be important also for agriculture in the future. Biogas, consisting from 60 to 70 percent of methane and from 30 to 40 percent of carbon dioxide, is an appropriate fuel. One technical difficulty is effective storage of biogas in the vehicle. Compressed biogas (CNG) is stored in the vehicle in pressurized tanks under 20 MPa pressure. Disadvantages here are the bulk of the tanks and the short driving range. These disadvantages can be overcome to a large extent through the use of liquid LNG gas.

LNG gas driven vehicles achieve a from 50 to 70 percent degree of primary energy usage. The price of LNG gas produced form biogas already corresponds in some countries to that of gasoline or diesel fuel so that in the future LNG fuel could be an economic alternative.
In summary it can be said that during the last few years great efforts have been made in transport, circulation and storage processes to save energy. Lowering TUL expenditures is the decisive way to accomplish this.

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## Measures for Reduced Transport

East Berlin AGRARTECHNIK in German Vol 36 No 2, Feb 1986 pp 53-55

### 1. Introduction

The highly mechanized and intensive agricultural production of the GDR objectively requires a considerable transport and circulation expenditure. It is the result of the concrete conditions of agricultural production and has a decisive influence on the stability and effectiveness of production. After all, transport and circulation are responsible for about half of the expenditures on work time and DK as well as on one third of production costs. Accordingly, these processes play an important part in lowering production requirements initiated during the intensively expanded reproduction in the 80's. They are a principal object of socialist rationalization.
Transportation expenditure (analogous to circulation expenditure) is in the following considered the category of two measurable quantities:

--transport demand which is relatively independent of transport performance and is the result of production and consumption;
--transport expenditures which arise from transport performance and are the result of demand and transport realization method;

Knowledge of these two quantities is a basic condition for economical organization of transport and circulation. This is true for individual enterprises and for the agricultural sector in general.

### 2. Transport and Circulation Demand

Transport demand in agriculture (including delivery and shipment transports by road) amounted in recent years on the average to

--350 to 360 million t/a in farm output
--420 to 430 million t/a in transport volume
--3.3 to 3.4 billion t km/a in transport performance

Of this about 35 to 40 million t/a was transported by public transportation. Thus the specivic average transport volume in GDR agriculture amounts to 60 to 65 t/ha LN with variations from 40 to 85 t/ha LN for specific enterprises. Of this amount, depending on transport organization, growing structure, yield level, kind of organic fertilizer, use of products etc., 30 to 70 t/ha LN go to crop production and 10 to 15 t/ha to livestock production. Raw feed, straw, organic fertilizer generally comprise 70 to 80 percent of the transport volume [1].
The proportions among different kinds of transported goods make clear that, in adition to crop products, raw feed as well as organiz fertilizer and other goods have especially high shares in transport volume (Table 1).

Table 1. Farm Output, Transport and Circulation Volumes According to Farm Category

| Farm Category | Farm Output (Percent) | Transport Volume (Percent) | Circulation Volume (Percent) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Crop Products | 39.4 | 44.2 | 39.8 |
| Grain | 2.7 | 3.1 | 2.3 |
| Potatoes | 3.9 | 7.1 | 4.2 |
| Beets | 3.5 | 5.3 | 8.5 |
| Fruit/vegetables | 0.4 | 6.8 | 0.6 |
| Rough Feed | 24.2 | 23.5 | 21.9 |
| Dry Feed | 4.1 | 3.6 | 1.2 |
| Livestock Products | 3.9 | 3.3 | -- |
| Organic Fertilizer | 33.3 | 31.5 | 38.7 |
| Mineral Fertilizer | 3.1 | 4.4 | 7.7 |
| Other Goods | 20.3 | 16.6 | 14.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

*Including seed and plant goods

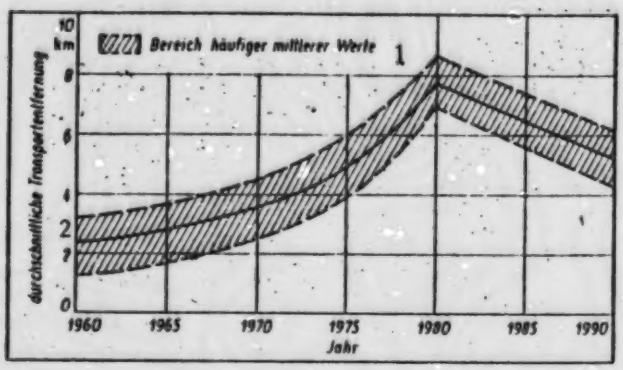
Circulation demand is caused by the chageover of goods from one form of operation to another. Quantitatively speaking it consists of the following:

--16.7 percent loading operations with harvesting machines;
--23.1 percent loading operations with mobile circulation means;
--20.5percent sitechangesandstoragewithmobilecirculation means;
--39.7 percent unloading of transport means 95 percent of which must be done by the transport means themselves.

Of primary interest in the total circulation spectrum is the circulation performed with mobile circulation means (mobile loaders, tractor loaders, front loaders, conveyors, auxiliary equipment). This amounts to about 45 percent of the total circulation volume.
The farm goods structure of this circulation demand (Table 1) shows that its main components are crop products and stable fertilizer with about 40 percent each.

Site changes and storage of goods has just about the same quantitative value as the loading of road transport means. Mobility and universal applicability of circulation means, especially through quickly interchangeable goods receiving equipment, are therefore basic conditions for circulation in agriculture. In 1980 the average transport distance was about 7.8 km in crop and livestock enterprises, and about 8.6 km in cooperatives whereby average distances in enterprises were between 5 and 15 km. With the development of LPG and VEG into efficient enterprises and cooperatives, and with the continuous increase in production, distances increased between 1960 and 1980 in exponential sequence (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Development of Average Transport Distances in GDR Agriculture




1. Field of frequent average quantities
2. Average transport distance

Other decreases are necessary and possible which can be realized primarily through long-range measures. Here it must be noticed that the amounts ofpossible reductions become smaller and that an asymptotic progression toward zero is to be expected. In the coming years, average distances for the forseeable production and territory structure in agriculture will stabilize at 5.5 to 6 km.

The absolute transport performance to be achieved has increased 6 times since 1970. This means that today it is among the production expenditure amounts relevant to the national economy. This fact must be considered in the efficient organization of transport and circulation processes. The agricultural goods that require the greatest share of transport performance are rough feed (21 percent), liquid manure (16 percent), potatoes (13 percent), livestock and livestock products (10 percent). Crop products require about 50 percent, about half of which is transport from the field [2]. These requirements must be considered especially in the technical organization of transport and circulation means.

3. Transport and Circulation Expenditures

The developed state of intensive agricultural production objectively calls for high transport demand. This in turn results in large absolute transport expenditures. From these follow the expenditure shares shown in table 2 if the total transport and circulation volume in agriculture is considered, i.e. transport in construction and improvement operations etc., as well as the second transport level.

Table 2. Expenditure Shares for Transport and Circulation in Agriculture (1)

Tafel 2. Anteil der Aufwendungen für Transport und Umschlag in der Landwirtschaft (1)

| | Aufwendungen lebendige Arbeit DK (2) | Verfahrenskosten der Pflanzenproduktion (3) |
|---|---|---|
| | % | % |
| Transport | 42 | 53 | 36 |
| Umschlag (4) | 20 | 5 | 7 |
| sonstige Arbeiten der Pflanzenproduktion | 38 | 42 | 57 |

2. Live work expenditures
3. Crop production processing costs
4. Transport, circulation, other crop production work

Detailed analysis showed that expenditures vary widely for different processes but are never negligeably small. The often neglected second transport level also results in considerable expenditures in almost all processes.The absolute volume and differentiations in the processes, e.g. in relation to live work (table 3) or DK [2] show clearly that a differentiated approach is necessary and that, in principle, transport and circulation are decisive for the total expenditures of an enterprise. From this results their important role in the organization of a unified reproduction process. The economical organization of transport and circulation must always be conceived in a way that, starting with highest yields and performances, transport expenditures become minimal for each distribuable final product. This includes measures that aim for production increases without changes in transport expenditures.

Table 3. Specific Expenditures and Transport Shares in Different Processes (calculated) (1)

Tafel 3. Spezifische Aufwendungen und Anteile des Transports in den Verfahren (kalkuliert) (1)

| Verfahren (2) | Aufwand an lebendiger Arbeit Verfahren gesamt (3) | Anteile Transport | Umschlag |
|---|---|---|---|
| | AKh/dt GE | % | % |
| Druschfrüchte | 0,71 | 34 | 33 |
| Kartoffeln | 1,64 | 44 | 24 |
| Rüben (4) | 1,83 | 27 | 6 |
| Ackerfutter | 0,57 | 59 | 8 |
| Obst | 3,32 | 12 | 4 |
| Gemüse | 3,41 | 22 | 6 |

2. Processes
3. Expenditure in live work (total--transport--circulation)
4. Grain and husked fruit, potatoes, beets, field feed, fruit, vegetables

## 4. Estimate on the Status of Measures to Lower Transport and Circulation Expenditure

The status of implementation of these measures in the enterprises and the effects attained vary widely. In summary it can be said that many initiatives were opened up and that in many cases transport rationalization programs showed considerable results. This primarily involved measures that could be realized in a short time. Focal points were:

--decrease of transport distances by observing territorial of production and work organization, as well as transport optimizations;
--measures applied to transport technology in order to decrease transport expenditures;
--measures of production technology and economization.

Through the consistent implementation of measures, e.g., savins of about 20 kt DK could be achieved in 1984 in the central transport rationalization program [3].

The important question now is to consolidate achievements and guarantee them also under unfavorable reproduction conditions. In order to achieve these goals it especially mandatory to implement additional industrial and technological measures by incorporating transport rationalization consistently into performance activity. In this process, continuous planning and accounting are the condition that will make available firm decision bases for every achievement level. The Institute for Energy and Transport Research Meissen/Rostock is currently preparing on-site programs for office computers that will make effective mastery of these problems possible. It is expected that this will also result in qualitative progress in optimizing transport in agriculture.

5. Conclusions on Decreasing Transport and Circulation Expenditure

The problem of economical organization of transport and circulation in agriculture in general and in individual enterprises includes the following points:

--to determine and perform the kind of transport that is actually meeting the needs of society (i.e. to maximize total production results), and
--to satisfy this transport demand needs of society with high quality work, especially in regard to energy consumption.

From these general goals follow diverse conslusions, ways and measures for effective organization of transport requirements. They can be arranged in four groups (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Groups Demonstrating the Effective Organization of Transport and Circulation

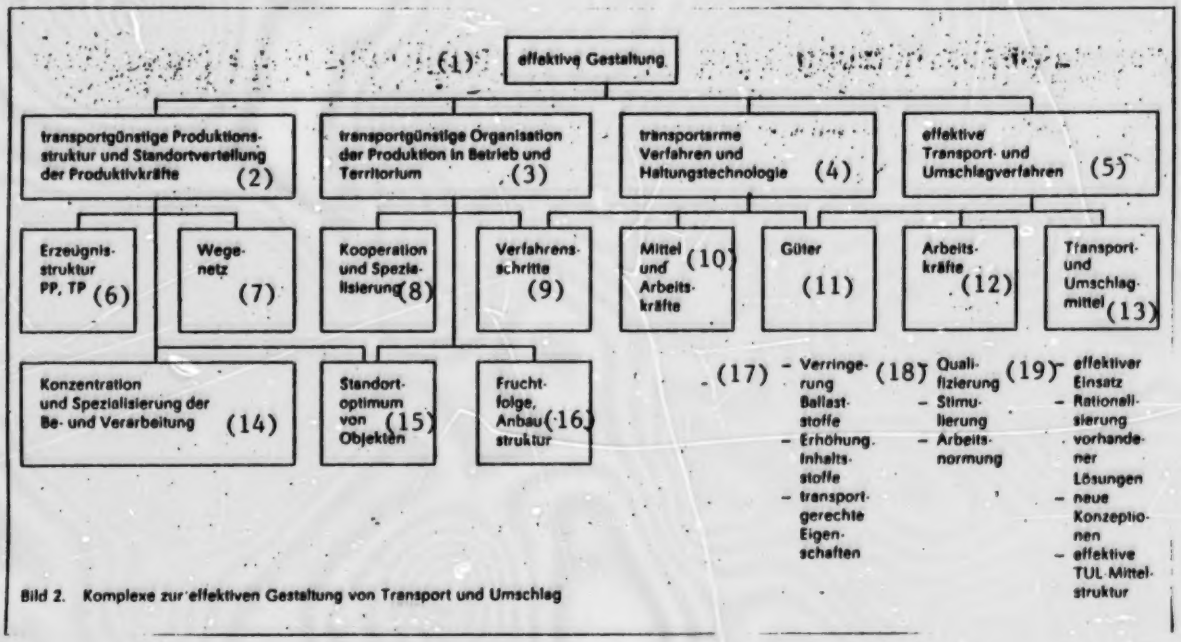

(1) effektive Gestaltung
transportgünstige Produktionsstruktur und Standortverteilung der Produktivkräfte (2)
transportgünstige Organisation der Produktion in Betrieb und Territorium (3)
transportarme Verfahren und Haltungstechnologie (4)
effektive Transport- und Umschlagverfahren (5)
Erzeugnisstruktur PP, TP (6)
Wegenetz (7)
Kooperation und Spezialisierung (8)
Verfahrensschritte (9)
Mittel und Arbeitskräfte (10)
Güter (11)
Arbeitskräfte (12)
Transport- und Umschlagmittel (13)
Konzentration und Spezialisierung der Be- und Verarbeitung (14)
Standortoptimum von Objekten (15)
Fruchtfolge, Anbaustruktur (16)
(17) – Verringerung Ballaststoffe – Erhöhung Inhaltsstoffe – transportgerechte Eigenschaften
(18) Qualifizierung – Stimulierung – Arbeitsnormung
(19) – effektiver Einsatz – Rationalisierung vorhandener Lösungen – neue Konzeptionen – effektive TUL-Mittelstruktur

Bild 2. Komplexe zur effektiven Gestaltung von Transport und Umschlag

Key:

1. Effective organization
2. Transport-friendly production structure and site distribution of production forces
3. transport-friendly organization of production in enterprise and territory
4. Methods and technological attitudes conducive to transport deficiency
5. Effective transport and circulation methods
6. Production structure
7. Road network
8. Cooperation and specialization
9. Operating steps
10. Means and work forces
11. Goods
12. Work forces
13. Transport and circulation means
14. Concentration and specialization of manufacturing and processing
15. Optimum site of facilities
16. Crop sequence, growing structure
17. Decrease of dead weight; increase of essential weight; qualities appropriate to transport
18. Qualification, stimulation, work norms
19. Effective use, rationalization of available solutions, concepts, effective TUL intermediate structure

Basic ways and their possible effects as well as many different measures have already been discussed in publications [1,4,5]. These focal points have the same validity as before whereby short-term measures, mostly of technical nature, have been initiated in many enterprises. Additional measures must increasingly shift attention to long-range measures, mostly of economic and technological nature. The following focal points should be mentioned:

--additional implementation of the territorial organization of production;
--enforced incorporation of transport and circulation into planning, accounting and stimulation;
--stronger utilization of transport optimization methods as continuous instrument for performance decisions;
--qualification of mechanics in rregard to transport economy minded attitude and energy conscious action;
--additional development of transport, loading and unloading groups, and best possible utilization of energy friendly transport carriers.

The multitude of technological measures is concentrated in the following focal points [5]:

--reduction of transport volume (decrease of liquid manure, of dry content proportions, decrease of mixes, etc.);
--observation of agro-technical time schedules (especially in order to decrease DK expenditures);
--proper loading of available freight and tractor power (appropriate machinery, dual trailers, etc.);
--covering raw feed demands from own cooperative territory (guaranteeing and increasing yields, decreasing production --losses, etc.);
--decreasing transport time (reducing time losses, avoiding use --empty vehicles, improving road surfaces, etc.).

The importance and value of these points in regard to their effectiveness vary according to indiviudal enterprises. Objectively, they are usually the starting point of new considerations and must lead to complex measures so that transport and circulation rationalization will not remain limited to individual objects.

## 6. Summary

Transport and circulation demands as well as the resulting expenditures in GDR agriculture have been presented and discussed. On this basis, and after a survey of the general status of transport and circulation expenditures, some basic conclusions were drawn regarding future work in this field. They concern primarily measures involving business practices and technology which must be implemented in the future. A focal point here is the inclusion of transport and circulation in the planning and accounting process according to their objective position in the reproduction process.

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ECONOMY CZECHOSLOVAKIA

## WORK ON DANUBE DAM LAGGING BEHIND

Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] Gabcikovo--The builders of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros water dams on the Danube adopted a joint socialist pledge at their October aktiv. The Hydro-construction Enterprise (Hydrostav) in Bratislava, Vah Construction Enterprise (Vahostav) in Zilina, Transportation Construction Enterprise (Doprastav) in Bratislava, and the suppliers of technology, namely, the CKD Plan in Blansko and Vitkovice and the Metallurgical Assembly Works in Ostrava, pledged at this aktiv, together with the planning and investment organizations, to put into operation the first hydroelectric power plant at the beginning of July 1990 and the last one at the end of March 1992.

Before that, however, they must complete the construction and assembly of the technological facilities at the hydroelectric power plant needed for bringing water to Hrusov dam and the feeder canal. The deadline for this stage of the project is the end of 1989. The pledge notes that in this commitment is a general statement and that in order to meet the deadlines, all participants must realize their work through partial annual pledges. Such practice is unusual and, therefore, it is necessary to explain it.

This year, the builders of the Danube hydroelectric plant will not fulfill the planned targets. They estimate that they will be behind to the tune of Kcs 100 million. The admission of this fact and the news about the approved pledge could come as a surprise to some people. "What kind of iniative is this? The builders are unable to meet the plan and at the same time adopt socialist pledges. This is formalism of the worst type," a noninformed reader could say. However, everything has its own justification.

The key to the system of Danube dams is the hydroelectric power plant in Gabcikovo. The achievements of our workers and technicians in this regard has won the respect of the entire engineering community. In 1985, we started to pour concrete into the foundations. However, out of the planned 100,000 cubic meters of concrete only approximately 30,000 cubic meters were poured into the molds. Today, it is obvious that the plan will not be met at all. What is the main reason for this failure? The construction site does not have the necessary imported cranes. The first of these cranes was supposed to have arrived in September. It actually arrived

only in October and additionally it was not complete. "The cranes we are now using at the construction site were originally to have served an auxiliary purpose. Today, however, they perform the main work which, naturally, causes problems," says Anton Vontsemu, head of the metal construction workers' crew.

"If we are to prepare everything on time, we must not only make up for the delays of 1985 in 1986 and 1987 but also to master the long-range tasks. And this will not be easy," says the head of the Hydrostav's concrete-making center, Engr Stanislav Svitok. "However, I believe that we will receive the necessary equipment and workers and that we shall meet our goals," he added.

The biggest share in the failure of meeting this year's plan belongs to the transportation construction workers. The reason? Once again, late deliveries of imported machines and this in spite that the funds for purchasing them were appropriated in September of 1984. The most important machine, the finisher with automatic leveler, reached the construction site--after great effort--only in September. "True, because of this reason we will be able to do work for no more than Kcs 10 million although the plan called for work worth Kcs 110 million. The most important goals are thus being compressed even more into the coming years," the head of the center of the Transportation Construction Enterprise, Engr Jan Leskovsky, informed us.

"On the Black Vah we were able to complete the asphalt work on the banks over 18 months and because of the given volume at that time we considered this to be the excellent achievement in keeping with world standards. On the Danube banks, however, we have to tackle the equivalent of 13 Black Vahs and we have only 3 1/2 years to do that," argues Engr Stefan Krajicek, plant manager of the Transportation Construction Enterprise.

Thus, we are not talking about some kind of everyday task. The workers of the Transportation Construction Enterprise however say that they will master it, especially if they will get the finisher with the automatic leveler.

The workers of the 01 plant of the Vah Construction Enterprise have so far met each of their annual plans. They are building the banks of the feeder canal, drainage canal, and other projects. Even in 1985, they were ahead in many tasks. In spite of all that, however, they have difficulty keeping in step with the planned volume of work. What is the main reason for that? "The shortage of mechanical and transportation means. We are short of 13 bulldozers, 9 excavators, 3 machines for finishing the banks, and I could go on. Hence, we must work with equipment which often breaks down," says Engr Rastislav Zuffa, the plant manager. "In addition, this year we were supposed to start other important work, namely, to insulate the bottom of the feeder canal with foil. In the coming years, we are expected to insulate over 7.6 million square meters. I am talking about work which was never undertaken on such a scale. This year, however, we have not yet received any foil and consequently we could not start the work, and because of snow and moisture we will not be able to do much," adds Comrade Zuffa.

The work on the Danube dams is behind the plan. The builders who face very challenging tasks in the next few years adopted, however, a pledge and want not only to make up for the delays but also master the new tasks. This goal is also supported by the measures adopted at the aforementioned aktiv in October 1985. The workers at the construction site say: "If we have what we need, we will be able to take care of our own difficulties and the first facility will be completed in time." Under the present conditions their pledge--as well as their demands--are fully justified.

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# EXPERTS VIEW ECONOMIC CONDITIONS, PROSPECTS

Budapest KULGAZDASAG in Hungarian No 2, Feb 86 pp 3-17

[Answers of 10 business leaders, top government experts and researchers: "Questionnaire Survey of the Hungarian Economy's Present State and Prospects"]

[Text] The editors of KULGAZDASAG submitted a list of questions to 14 business leaders, top government experts and researchers. The questions were as follows:

1. In the period since 1979, what do you regard, respectively, as the greatest result and the greatest shortcoming from the viewpoint of the economy?

2. What do you regard as bottlenecks of the economic reform's evolution, and what are your recommendations for resolving them?

3. In your opinion, what are the Hungarian economy's prospects of halting or slowing down the decline of its position in the world economy under the 7th Five-Year Plan?

As a genre, the possibilities of a questionnaire survey are rather limited. A questionnaire survey is not an interview, in which further clarifications of the questions and answers are possible. Nor is it an article, in which there are opportunities also for more nuanced formulations and for dwelling on details. We requested our respondents to limit their answers to a maximum of three typewritten pages.

We are presenting unedited the 10 replies that came in before the deadline for this issue. Our purpose is to think through--on the basis of the answers to the questions, but now with the participation of our wider readership--the domestic economy's present state, prospect and tasks. We have not attempted to cover all the bases with our three question, nor do we expect the answers to do so. Because of space limitations, if for no other reason. But we hope that the picture emerging from the received and published answers, although perhaps mozaic-like and with contradictions, will contribute toward uncovering and solving our domestic economic and economic-policy problems.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank our respondents once again for their cooperation, and for their interesting and valuable thoughts as well.

Laszlo Antal, deputy director
Fiscal Research Institute

1. In my opinion, the greatest positive result in the period since 1979 is obvious: through strict financial regulation, we have been able to avoid a real threat of insolvency, and to lead the economy from a state of substantial trade deficits to a state of systematic trade surpluses. I regard this change as secure and permanent, despite the slippage in 1985 and even if the structure of our foreign trade with the CEMA countries will place increasing burdens on our hard-currency balance of payments in the future, and although restrictions, rather than the improved comptetitiveness of our export, have been playing the main role in our results to date. In any event, this turnaround--a definite one at the time, even though overdue--has triggered several progressive changes (for example: the efforts to break up monopolies, wider room for small businesses, a stricter response to low efficiency, the merging of the industrial ministries, the dismantling of consumer-price subsidies, and the focusing of attention on the question of adjusting to the changes in the world economy) that simply would not have been possible without determination in recognizing the seriousness of the situation and drawing the necessary conclusions. How consistently these changes have been implemented is entirely another matter, one over which we can and must argue. But the fact remains that the economic realism which has replaced the victory bulletins of the mid-1970's, treating the problems more frankly and with less illusion, is what has enabled us to turn completely away from the earlier trend of growing indebtedness, which was hopeless because it only served to delay the conflicts, rather than solve the economy's difficulties.

The greatest shortcoming is, I believe, our inability to control demand and to influence through monetary policy the enterprises' intentions (real capital formation or cash accumulation, more expansion or constriction in their market behavior). As a result, the unavoidable restrictive measures, the strict financial regulations, are limiting not only demand but production as well, disrupting relations between partner enterprises (coproduction relations, for example), impeding and at times definitely paralyzing the processes of adjustment. This simultaneously compels more and more frequent modifications of the regulators, and operational interventions, which cloud the enterprises' foresight. Thus there is an ever-wider gap between the intentions of the economy's managers, a movement toward entrepreneurial business activity willing to assume healthy risks, on the one hand; and a practice of economic management that employs more and more operational instruments and is undermining the mutual trust between the managing apparatus and the enterprises, on the other.

Another weak point is our inability to disinvest or cut back in areas that are uneconomical; or more accurately, our unwillingness to accept the conflicts that would arise. I regard as a question of fundamental importance the enactment of a bankruptcy law, but we must also recognize the fact that in a few concentrated areas (in the so-called ailing sectors, and at some of the giant enterprises which have been coping with serious problems for years) strict and unambiguous top-level decisions will be necessary, because impersonal financial mechanisms will not solve this problem.

2. As a key question of the reform process I regard, on the one hand, the development of a capital market, emphasis on the role of macroeconomic monetary

regulation, and enforcement of strict consequences--perhaps even the firing of the managers in some cases--for failure to maintain enterprise liquidity. In regulation (and not only financial regulation), on the other hand, we must develop the state's self-imposed restrictions, strong guaranties. It must be made perfectly clear what effects state intervention will have, which of the regulators can be changed in accordance with the market's logic (interest rates and the exchange rate, for example), within what order of magnitude may financial provisions be attached to cabinet or ministerial decisions (subsidies or development-fund grants), and what kinds of changes require society's participation and National Assembly approval. Important in this respect is also the safeguarding of the enterprises' rights by the courts. To my mind, the difference between enterprise independence and enterprise autonomy is that independence is authority delegated by the economy's managers, and therefore they may change how much room for maneuvering it provides (and here also the risk, the benefit or drawback, of the decisions applies only to a limited extent); whereas enterprise autonomy is based on firm social guaranties. And if we suddenly want the enterprises to assume a much larger share of the risk of their decisions--for that is what we are now doing, not only through liquidation, but due also to the fact that situations may arise in which an enterprise, for example, is forced to reduce wages or shed its work force, making it more likely that the enterprise's chief executive will lose his job--we can successfully do so only if there are firm guaranties to ensure the enterprises' room for maneuvering. (This is another, or perhaps the primary, reason why I favor any change in the tax structure--VAT, and a progressive personal income tax--that would replace the taxes now paid by production enterprises with new types of taxes which simply cannot be differentiated by enterprises.)

What is lacking for the realization of such a program is not so much an awareness of its need, for practically all its elements can be found also specifically in the Central Committee's resolution of April 1984. As I see it, the danger lies elsewhere. In recent years, while we were debating attractive and sometimes even radical changes, a practice of operational management has been built into the economy and has become its integral part. Administrative and semiadministrative instruments, as well as very frequent, and sometimes retroactive, changes play a significant and increasing role in this practice of operational management. The economic subjects have become accustomed to this and have learned to live with it. The government is aware that the decline of the Hungarian economy's position and competitiveness in the world economy can not be prevented in this manner, but the distressing day-to-day problems may relegate into the background the important long-term but immediately not so pressing problems. As a result, the statements regarding the economic reform's continuation are cautious, with less emphasis on "doing something else," on the need to accept the conflicts in the interest of abandoning some aspects of the accustomed decision-making practice, and on aiding the realization of the results that are to be achieved. Public opinion--and the younger generation in particular--regards reform as a somewhat hackneyed objective, due in part to the bumpy course of the reform process, and in part because what this seems to be all about to many people is merely letting the consumer foot the bill for the problems of economic policy (including its mistakes).

As a result of all this, the reform process today does not yet have the internal drive and determination that were perceptible in 1965-1968. Thus there is

real danger that much of our objectives will seemingly be accomplished, but somewhat differently than we expected. It is not yet clear whether we will preserve the earlier practice of economic management while trying to abolish it, or will abolish it while trying to preserve it.

3. I regard the prevention of the decline of the Hungarian economy's position in the world economy, and the realization of the 7th Five-Year Plan's qualitative goals as questions of economic reform. We can gain more resources neither through increased investment (which would undermine our solvency) nor by attracting operating capital (which is useful, but not enough to give the economy a boost), only by dismantling--gradually, yet simultaneously in every area--economic management's obstacles limiting the economy's activity and adaptanility, by developing a long-term profit (or capital) incentive, and by disinvestment in areas that are uneconomical.

Tamas Bauer, senior scientific staff member
Economic Sciences Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences

1. There are two things I have to discuss, and they differ in their nature. If you are asking what has been the most progress-foreshadowing change in our economic institutions, then I would attribute the greatest significance to the introduction of the new forms of small businesses. When the 1968 economic reform was being elaborated, Hungarian economists had not yet recognized that small enterprises, along with the big ones, are indispensable in a modern economy, and that in the long run there would be a need for a third sector as well, in addition to the traditional cooperative enterprises. (The ancillary activities of the agricultural cooperatives "spontaneously" became the first domestic form of small businesses, in the late 1960's and early 1970's.) The view that "small is beautiful" gained acceptance in Hungary in the 1970's, from the unfavorable experience of restricting farming on household plots. The new forms of small businesses are an extremely important experiment to develop a solution that is a cross between private ownership and state or cooperative ownership, one under which the independence and incentive reminiscent of private ownership will not come into irreconcilable conflict with the system's basic structure even when the business is bigger than an artisan's shop or retail store.

But if you are inquiring about the most important output of economic policy and economic management during this period, then obviously I would mention only the maintenance of our solvency, avoidance of a significant worsening of domestic equilibrium, and prevention of a sharp decline in the standard of living.

In the same manner, I have two answers also to the question regarding the greatest shortcoming. I see the greatest shortcoming in our failure to achieve a qualitative change in the economic mechanism. To this very day the leadership has been approaching the economic mechanism's reform hesitantly, and this would be bound to create uncertainty even if the measures were not so conflicting. Therefore there has been hardly any change in the economic subjects' behavior. Hardly inseparable from this is the other side of what I regard as the greatest shortcoming: that a qualitative change has not occurred in the development of our economy; that the favorable structural changes have not started; and that the international competitiveness of our exporting sectors

has not improved and has even worsened. This may be summed up by using an expression popular in the period: we have not started off on the new growth path but are nervously marking time at the crossroads.

2. I do not think that we should be looking for the economic reform's bottleneck in any of the partial areas within the system of the economy's organization or the system of economic regulation (taxes, prices, the banking system, or government machinery). Whenever we attempt to tinker with any one of these partial areas separately (as we have attempted to tinker with taxes in 1980, are now tinkering with the forms of enterprise--incidentally, I regard their reform as one of the achievements--and will probably have to tinker with taxes in the second half of this decade), the intention to change always comes up against the pusillanimity and disillusionment of those who elaborate and implement the changes, and the limitations of the real economic conditions.

I will begin with the latter. The economy's domestic equilibrium is more shaky today than it was in the mid-1960's, at the start of the reform; and perhaps even more shaky than at the start of economic consolidation, in the late 1970's. In such a situation it is indeed difficult to liberalize prices, wages and import, yet this is a prerequisite for the economic reform to unfold. I regard as a key issue that the restoration of domestic equilibrium and the gradual elimination of the signs of a shortage economy become a central objective of economic policy. To this (and not one-sidedly to external economic equilibrium) we must continue to subordinate our rate of economic growth. In this sense, therefore, I regard as misdirected the concept of accelerating or stimulating the economy, with which the 7th Five-Year Plan is imbued.

When domestic equilibrium is so shaky, when reform measures are realized at the price of such considerable concessions as we are now experiencing in conjunction with price control, wage regulation or the bankruptcy issue, and when these concessions are partially unavoidable, then the only thing which could keep the reform efforts from becoming completely discredited would be a definite and unambiguous statement by the government professing its commitment to reform, which would also indicate that the concessions are temporary. Often the official propaganda about the measures, rather than the measures themselves, is in conflict with this. There is an official reform rhetoric, and there is also an official continuity, no-reform rhetoric. For this very reason, I regard the absence of the government's unambiguous commitment to reform as the most serious bottleneck.

3. It follows from the preceding that I regard as unlikely a halt or slowdown of the decline of the Hungarian economy's position within the world economy. For decades, our economic mechanism has been tolerating waste and not compelling adjustment to demand, and our system of external economic relations has been isolating us from the world market. Although these effects have abated somewhat in recent years, to them there has now been added the curtailment of the volume of investment since 1979, which has not been offset at all by an improvement in the efficiency of investment. Our exporting sectors have entered the new five-year plan holding dilapidated stocks of fixed assets, their supply of materials disrupted by import restrictions, and their managers demoralized by repeated disappointment in the mechanism's promised changes. Among our competitors, the other CEMA countries are in a similar situation;

but most of the others have accelerated their technical development in recent years. Under these conditions, how can we expect acceleration and an improvement of our position within the world economy?

If the economy's overall efficiency improves perceptibly as a result of the economic reform's consistent continuation, these trends can turn around with time. But this is unlikely to make itself felt already in the remaining years of this decade. What we can and must do something for now are the 1990's.

Tamas Beck, chairman
Hungarian Chamber of Commerce

1. As the greatest economic result of the period since 1979 I regard the fact that the Hungarian economy, unlike the economies of many other countries, has been successful in restoring external economic equilibrium and remaining solvent, at the cost of considerable effort. Parallel with the success in this area, however, it must be established that other kinds of success in the economy have been influenced significantly by the top priority assigned this task over everything else. In the setting of economic objectives, therefore, the attainment of this objective often appears divorced from all other consequences, and it is much less a condition that serves the realization of the otherwise set economic-policy objectives. The consequences of this are intensified to a large extent by the fact that it is not perceptible to the economic units how important a requirement the reduction of our total debt truly is in the given period, and how closely related it is to the period's credit conditions, to our creditworthiness, and in general to the conditions for the economy's smooth functioning. Thus the maintenance of our external economic equilibrium and solvency becomes an independent objective that simultaneously influences the economic processes as well.

The result mentioned above, and the circumstances under which we have achieved it are also contributing factors to the greatest shortcoming of our economy. Namely, to the fact that in its external economic relations the Hungarian economy is incurring year after year additional terms-of-trade losses, in a departure from the trends noticeable in the world economy and many years after the oil price shocks, even amidst processes whose trends have changed. The fact is that this is due in part also to pricing reasons (in trade with the socialist countries). But even if we take all the objective conditions into consideration, this burden is becoming increasingly intolerable. Explanations as to how these two circumstances are related are, I believe, unnecessary.

2. The greatest bottleneck of the economic reform's evolution is the insufficient integration of the system of managing the economy. Even at the macroeconomic level, the interrelations between the individual instruments of economic management have not been thought through, and the tools and methods are lacking for assessing the foreseeable effects. Accordingly, the various regulators interact at the enterprise level, clash there, and produce results that are surprising (at least to the economy's management).

The unexpected effects evoke additional measures and modifications from economic management, whereby the interrelations worsen further, the flood of instructions and directives grows, the regulations become confusing and do not

provide adequate assurance for either economic management or the economic units. Common sense at the enterprises finds loopholes in these regulations. Economic management regards this as trickery and circumvention of the regulations, whereas it is merely an entirely natural reaction.

In this situation there emerge new solutions, and new economy-organizing measures are introduced that economic management does not examine from the viewpoint of whether they qualify as "the economic mechanism's reform." In economic regulation, however, economic management takes pains to ensure that the spent resources can be classified on this basis.

3. The Hungarian economy has little chance of shortening its lag under the 7th Five-Year Plan. Mainly because the economy's performance under the present conditions is low, and therefore the resources are lacking that could be used to accelerate development. In the absence of such resources, the set tasks do not ensure the plan's fulfillment. Although a slight change is noticeable in this respect, the 7th Five-Year Plan is primarily distribution-oriented. It devotes less attention to the creation of resources than to the proportions of their distribution. Even at the planned level, however, the stock of resources can be created only if there is a meaningful improvement in the economy's efficiency, etc. As a prerequisite for such an improvement, however, the convertibility of the enterprises' options (accumulation, technical development, etc.) must be ensured.

Economic policy is sound, but in many instances economic regulation does not support it.

Lajos Berenyi, deputy chairman
National Planning Office

1. In the given external economic environment, I regard as an outstanding result the improvement of our external economic equilibrium. I would like to remind you that in this period the Hungarian economy was exposed to such negative effects as the second oil price shock, the protracted recession of the capitalist world economy, the curtailment of lending to the socialist countries, the decline of international prices that had an extremely unfavorable effect on our export denominated in hard currency, the problems of ensuring our import of energy and sources of energy, etc. In these circumstances the maintenance and subsequent improvement of our solvency, and the reduction of our total debt thanks to our trade surplus, may be regarded as a good performance even by international comparisons. As the greatest problem of the past seven years I regard our failure to fulfill the objectives for transforming the production structure of our economy. As a result, our competitiveness has not improved to the desired extent.

2. In my view, the conditions for the economic reform's evolution do exist. There are, of course, quite a number of bottlenecks. I regard as such bottlenecks, for example, the large number of inefficient enterprises, the scarcity of capital, the "reining in" of the enterprises that would be capable of dynamic growth, the workers' low morale, etc. Possible ways of resolving these bottlenecks are, for example, a selective development policy that includes also disinvestment, more decisive measures in the area of enterprise and personal incentives, improving the quality of management, etc.

3. I rate our prospects slightly better than they were at the start of the 6th Five-Year Plan. I start out from the assumption that the external economic environment will at least not prevent us from realizing our domestic economic aspirations, even if it does not help us significantly to do so. The further decline of the Hungarian economy's position in the world economy, which you mention in your question, can be avoided if we are able to achieve the faster economic growth specified in the 7th Five-Year Plan, through an improvement of efficiency and in such a way that our economic equilibrium does not worsen and continues to improve slightly. I regard as a question of key importance the improvement of our ability to export, a more flexible adaptability than at present to the changes in the world economy, and thereby the avoidance of a further worsening of our terms of trade. Further expansion of our economic relations with the socialist countries is an important condition for improving our external economic position, and I believe that the agreements concluded with the CEMA countries for the 1986-1990 period provide a good foundation for this.

Academician Jozsef Bognar, director
World Economy Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences

1. As the greatest weakness of economic policy in the period since 1979 I regard our inability to combine the restrictions, which were unavoidable, with suitable incentives. It has been obvious from the very beginning that equilibrium has to be restored. But in the medium run (over a period of 3 to 5 years) this can be done only by eliminating the causes of disequilibrium. And it follows from the nature of things that this means incentives as well. The situation in our country is that the efficient enterprises are taxed heavily, and the deficits of the inefficient enterprises are covered partially from such revenue. Consequently, we have to pursue a selection that places emphasis on export orientation. In other words, a selection that gives the efficient enterprises incentives, and winds up the inefficient enterprises or converts them to other economic activity.

Such a policy of selection has not been developed as yet (i.e., at the start of the new plan period). And we cannot extricate ourselves from an external economic recession by economizing on import. This statement is increasingly valid in the case of a country such as ours, one with a paucity of energy resources and raw materials, and with moderately advanced technology. Obviously, we will always need to import a substantial volume, and we cannot offset this import any other way than by increasing our export. We must strive to develop such a selective policy as soon as possible.

Having said this, we must still regard as an achievement our ability to keep the country solvent. And a by no means negligible factor is also the fact that various new methods have been introduced into the economy in the course of its reform, and these methods are providing wider room for action also from the viewpoint of restoring equilibrium.

2. Among the obstacles I would single out three, although they partially overlap. One is the cyclicity observed in the development of socialist societies. Here I have in mind not the business cycles, but the ones that link the economy and policy. In the course of the development to date, as far as we can tell,

there have always been certain periods of sensible economic policy, so-called "more permissive" periods. When these periods had uncovered sufficient reserves and the situation had improved, there usually followed a return to various radical, equalizing policy orientations. This is perhaps a part of the rhythm of society's existence, and it is unlikely to be eliminated soon. This phenomenon is actually a manifestation of "pluralism," and the indications are that a degree of pluralism is necessary even under a one-party system, especially when the latter is based on a vigorous policy of alliance.

The second factor is that there is a creative and also a bureaucratic version of how reform is perceived. The creative approach always seeks the methods that are the best at any given time. The bureaucratic approach--more common among workers of the state machinery--accepts a practice that stems from the reform, but maintains this practice even when the conditions have changed.

Finally, there is both an economic and a technical approach to reform. This can be observed anywhere a reform is attempted. It must be admitted that some economists are not placing sufficient emphasis on technical and technological development, although it is of outstanding importance from the viewpoint of changing the present structure of the economy. Some engineers and technicians, on the other hand, are concerned mostly with the innovation of the technical processes and the feasibility of controlling them, but fail to take the economic consequences into consideration. Because if there is oversupply, for example, we can fall into a recession even with modern plant and equipment. These one-sided approaches collide on every important issue and, together with the obstacles mentioned above, are seriously impeding our progress.

3. I consider this question a serious one. Should the 7th Five-Year Plan be fulfilled the way it has been adopted, it would set our international rating back by 15 to 20 places, based on the indicators of economic development. Hard work will be necessary to uncover additional resources for growth. If we are beaten in the competition in the world market, that would have serious consequences also for the development of our living standard, for example.

The uncovering of additional resources is not merely a quantitative question. According to the survey of engineering products that the National Material and Price Office conducted, we are importing products with the same technical parameters for about 20 percent more than the prices at which we are able to export them. Which means that we have considerable reserves even in our present structure, provided the quality of our products and the efficiency of our marketing work improve. As a part of the already mentioned selective policy, the few dozen domestic enterprises that account for most of the export volume ought to be given suitable export incentives. And they ought to have access, for example, to the special raw materials and subassemblies that can enhance the quality of their products and give a return several times higher than their additional cost. We need a system of open preferences, which is something that even GATT accepts. For nobody in his right mind can seriously believe that, even without suitable incentives and subsidies, our domestic enterprises could be competitive in markets in which there are also multinational and supranational corporations, when our enterprises are already coping with a multitude of problems. The mentioned corporations, incidentally, are enjoying substantial tax concessions.

Janos Hoos, state secretary
National Planning Office

1. The greatest result is that we have been able to ensure the continuity of economic development, and national income has increased by about 9 percent during this period. We have been able to remain solvent and have made meaningful progress in restoring external economic equilibrium. Living conditions likewise have improved in some respects. A significant contribution to this has been made by an economic policy and an economic management practice that have been streamlined in many ways to meet the new requirements of the recognized changes in the external and domestic conditions. The greatest shortcoming is that progress has been relatively modest in the economy's structural transformation that ajusts to the new conditions in the world economy. Considering the requirements and possibilities, no meaningful progress has been made in making employment more effective. The losses of efficiency resulting from slow structural transformation are still high, and also the utilization of the reserves inherent in structural transformation is very fragmentary. From all this it follows that, to consolidate and make permanent our economic equilibrium, we must solve questions equal to, or greater in importance than, the by no means small problems which we have solved since 1979. This applies also to the acceptance of the stresses that accompany the solution of the problems.

2. Two main bottlenecks can be identified. One, the structural conditions and stresses. The other, unsuitable assertion of the requirements of full employment under the new conditions.

The first main bottleneck means primarily that the structure of the economy must be changed in a way such that we eliminate or reduce the sources of losses, and remedy the problems of the areas of low efficiency. It is especially important to halt or turn around the unfavorable trends of the areas whose contributions to net national product are declining, whereby the necessity would cease of propping up the areas in question, by increasing the centralization of income from the more efficient areas and enterprises. Only in this way can the profit incentive function more meaningfully, and only in this way can we provide more room for the development of the modern and efficient areas that represent the future.

Consistent practical implementation of more efficient employment will focus attention more closely on the performance-linked income incentive that boosts performances and creates more resources. The acceleration of manpower mobility that better meets the interests of the economic units and, in conjunction with it, the establishment of more favorable conditions for the reallocation of resources will promote the more efficient use of resources. Through all this it will be possible to dismantle to a large extent the obstacles that are still hampering considerably the efficiency-increasing and performance-boosting orientation and pressure of the system of economic regulation, the "rearrangement" of incomes in favor of the uneconomical areas, at the expense of the economical ones. This is the more likely because structural modernization and manpower mobility constitute a closely integrated unity.

3. These prospects are better than at the start of the 6th Five-Year Plan. External and domestic equilibrium are more favorable. If not meaningfully better, the international conditions are at least not worse. Economic policy and

economic management not only have several years of experience in adjusting to the new conditions, but--in the dove-tailed long-range concepts, medium-range plan, and program of perfecting economic management--they also have a carefully thought out strategy on how to proceed further. If economic management is able to meaningfully assert the requirements formulated in them, spell out the courses of action to be taken, accept and manage the resulting stresses, and resolve them in a manner that will aid evolution, then we may expect meaningful progress. In view of the fact that the mentioned tasks concerning structural modernization and the efficiency of employment are rooted also in our socialist development to date--and are thus of a historical nature regarding also their past--their solution will not be easy. We cannot expect a rapid, spectacular evolution, only gradual progress. It may be said without exaggeration that the tasks to be solved are of historical proportions, and that their success or failure will determine the Hungarian economy's gain or loss of position within the world economy. But the fact that the magnitude of the tasks has been recognized, the economy's potential is by no means small, there is relatively successful consolidation experience behind us, the international conditions do not rule out development, and especially that we have a suitable program, warrants realistic hope. However, potential can become reality only if we are able to pursue an economic policy and establish a practice of economic management that are equal to the historical importance of the tasks.

Rezso Nyers, scientific consultant
Economic Sciences Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences

1. In this period, unfortunately, there are not too many results to choose from, at least not at the macroeconomic level. After all, the Hungarian economy was on a fixed trajectory, with little room for maneuvering. There are nevertheless two things that I regard as the most important results: the fundamental improvement of our balance of trade, and the return to the economic-policy principles of 1968.

The 1.5-billion-dollar improvement of our balance of trade is in itself noteworthy, especially if we take into consideration how bad the situation was at the end of 1978. It is an achievement that we have not been forced to request the rescheduling of a proportion of our foreign debt, and have been able to avoid at the same time a major imbalance of supply and demand in the consumer market.

The return to the principles of 1968 is an important result, in part because it has helped us to develop our relations with the world economy, and in part because it has provided additional resources for the economy. When the earlier uncertainty regarding policy ceased, the economy's "manual control" by the government caused less disruption.

The greatest shortcoming, in my opinion, is that very little has been and is being done to curb uneconomical production and export, at least in the case of activities which unambiguously worsen our balance of foreign exchange. On this issue the government has been weak, and I feel that our future is in serious jeopardy because of this.

2. The greatest problem is that our ability to import is still substantially less than the entire economy's import intensity, and this is hampering faster economic growth. In practice this applies to import denominated in hard currency, because essentially our possibilities of importing from the ruble area cannot be expanded more than what has been planned. Wide-scale import substitution is feasible only at low efficiency, and therefore the way out from our predicament is to expand export denominated in hard currency. This, in my opinion, has been incorporated correctly in the five-year plan.

The fact that a significant proportion of our industries are unable to increase their economical sales in all three of our markets simultaneously is a bottleneck. Many enterprises are working either the hard-currency-denominated or the CEMA market. If present in one market, they hardly develop their activity in the other market. And, in the case of some of the products, orientation on a foreign market means shortages in the domestic market.

The "ageing and enervation" of technology transfers, and of production and marketing cooperation with foreign companies, is likewise a bottleneck. The momentum of the 1970's has tapered off. There is a need for far more new initiatives than there are at present.

Finally, in my opinion, there is a serious shortage of something else: large-scale and renewing entrepreneurial skills on the part of enterprise managers. Uncertainty is evident in their interest, and their incentive is not enough to launch major ventures.

3. When we are assessing prospects, this must not be perceived as an attempt to foresee the future. We are unable to foresee the future, and therefore we must do our best regardless of whether the prospects are favorable or less favorable.

I personally believe that the prospects are good for halting the trend of our declining position in the world economy, but this is not something that "is in the bag." The five-year plan's task in this respect will be difficult to fulfill, but I see a chance to do so. To this end we will have to improve our positions in West Europe and our performance in Southeast Asia, and penetrate new markets in developing countries (the ones that are renewing or increasing their international credits, for example), amidst intensifying competition.

So far as the international competitiveness of our export is concerned, I see only a very moderate chance of a significant improvement in this period, and we may have to make do with a smaller improvement. For the time being it is difficult to say what the efforts for scientific and technical progress within CEMA may produce, or what can be realized of the ideas to attract foreign operating capital, and whether production cooperation will gain new momentum. Not only is our plan an "open" one, but I regard as an open question also our rate of economic growth.

On the other hand, I think the prospects are good of preparing during the next five years for an expansive external economic policy and practice in the future, and perhaps we may even start their implementation toward the end of this decade.

Miklos Pulai, deputy chairman
National Planning Office

1. As the greatest result I regard the avoidance of debt rescheduling and the maintenance of our solvency. Our greatest shortcoming is the operation of loss-making enterprises in the competitive sphere; furthermore, the increase of subsidies for uneconomical activities, and the continuation of unsatisfactory cost management, in the noncompetitive sphere. In other words, we have not been able to make significant progress in transforming the economy's structure.

2. [Bottlenecks:] The limited operation of a controlled market mechanism and the parrying of its effect (by preventing, through exceptions, a rearrangement based on efficiency);

The low level of social capital's organizing power, the inadequate flow of equipment and labor, the dominance of the physical aspects of production, and resistance to rearrangements that cause also stresses, mainly local ones.

[Recommendations:] More consistent practical implementation of the approved economic-policy principles; wider impact of market forces, even through state measures if necessary; consistent propaganda and education work also in the mass media.

3. There is a chance because (1) economic policy, on the whole, is realistic and sound; (2) the economic mechanism is being developed in the right direction. However, consistent implementation of both is a prerequisite.

Academician Tibor Vamos, director
Computer Science and Automation Research Institute
of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences

1. Naturally, I regard the avoidance of a liquidity crisis as the greatest result, although this immediately creates a slight contradiction also with the greatest shortcoming. But another result of no less significance is that the country's economic and political leadership did not retreat when it recognized the difficulties, but strived to continue the postponed and interrupted economic reform. It is debatable how consistent the leadership has been, and how much room for maneuvering it had, but--taking also our environment into consideration--the intention itself to go ahead is another act of historical importance. The greatest shortcoming is the accumulation of domestic debt, with which we have burdened ourselves far more than with our borrowing in the preceding period. The seven years of restrictions have caused a technological and infrastructural gap such that to narrow it will be even more difficult than to service our foreign debt.

2. Many people have pointed out that not only is our reform burdened by compromises stemming from a correct assessment of reality, but it is also more inconsistent than the social, political and external economic pressure. In correctly opening up free enterprise, I fear that in some respects we have reached the point where we are creating a paradise for NEP [Lenin's New Economic Policy] speculators. We are full of businesses that are not enriching the

country, and not even the individuals who deserve to become richer because of their knowledge, ingenuity and courage; instead, these businesses have merely widened the circle of profiteers preying on the socialist shortage economy. At the same time, we have not done enough to let those organizations operate as real entrepreneurs which could decisively increase national income. What we need is that an enterprising spirit and profit orientation imbue the entire country, not only the dealers in smuggled or bartered goods.

To date we have been unable to solve the better coordination of short-term and long-term incentives. This will have serious consequences in the coming period, and the gap that I have described in my answer to the first question will be combined with a clearance sale.

Another serious weakness of our economic system and incentives is that they are not promoting cooperation and are even acting against it. Everywhere in the world, large-scale cooperations of a new type are being formed; they are not centralized, but within the framework of enterprise combinations they nonetheless concentrate and mobilize immense power. In Hungary, meanwhile, fragmentation is intensifying. I strongly emphasize that this must not be solved by a step backward, as I have underscored in my answer to the first question. In other words, it must be solved not by administrative and organizational measures, but through an economic environment that makes cooperation a condition of survival.

3. As evident from my answers so far, our prospects are not good and, what is even worse, their trends are declining. In addition to what has already been listed above, we may include here also the social backdrop of our prospects, the mentioned losses of value in all its aspects, including intellectual work, identification with collectives, longer-term human ideals, the work ethic, interpersonal relations, the relaxation of standards for ourselves and others. Yet we could have room for maneuvering, for the idea of European cooperation is gaining ground, and in it we could have not only a political role but an economic one as well. In the changes that are essential within the socialist camp, now characterized primarily by the changing style and thinking of the Soviet leadership, we could participate actively and to the mutual advantage of both sides.

Ferenc Vissi, deputy chairman
National Material and Price Office

1. As the greatest economic result of the period since 1979 I regard our ability to survive the external liquidity crisis, without any major domestic disturbances. For example, there has been no drastic decline in our standard of living, plant shutdowns due to import restrictions have not caused significant vertical disruptions so far, etc. To this brief answer I would like to add the following comments: The situation in Hungary during this period was one in which short-term interests had to override economic strategy to a large extent. As a necessary consequence of this, we had to pursue the economic strategy that offered the lowest loss. But the concept of lowest loss incorporates to a large extent also social components, and therefore the answer one can give to this question does not lend itself to quantification in everyone's mind. As an example to illustrate this, I might point out that there is no objective system

of weights capable of comparing the negative consequences of inequalities in income potential, with the quantifiable favorable effects of an improvement in the balance of trade.

As the greatest economic shortcoming during this same period I regard our failure to use this period to economically rehabilitate the enterprises or groups of enterprises that are lagging the most by international standards--in other words, are coping with serious problems of efficiency--in the sense of renewing the efficiency of production at these enterprises. During these years we spent about 200 billion forints on investments. Some of this money ought to have been earmarked for this purpose.

The answers to the question of what were, respectively, the greatest result and the greatest shortcoming appear to be conflicting. After careful consideration of both subjects, however, it is easy to see that the contradiction stems from regarding individual elements of the chosen economic strategy as absolute. In other words, my opinion of the past seven years is that we have neglected that aspect of crisis management which would have led to structural transformation in the lagging spheres of the economy.

2. I see the bottlenecks of the economic reform's evolution in that neither society nor the enterprises and economic management regard the market and competition as a sufficiently mature or even acceptable category, in spite of the measures and the propaganda devoted to them. A clear indication of this is the fact that the scope of enterprise independence is incredibly narrow and the degree of economic pressure incredibly low. Competition will always have negative concomitants, especially under market conditions similar to those in the Hungarian economy. Although economic management has devised certain mechanisms to handle disturbances, the general level of tolerance is so low that these mechanisms typically limit competition, instead of scaling down the negative effects. The paradox has arisen that today competition is awkward for practically everyone. Therefore confusion prevails in the value judgment of economic management's behavior concerning competition, and it is difficult to see that only competition can advance also solution of the bottlenecks in the economic mechanism's evolution. To further complicate the problem, the sufficient degree of economic pressure and the minimal tolerance of disturbances cannot be designed at the drawing board; they have to be tested in everyday reality.

To solve this problem, I recommend implementing without delay the principles adopted for the further development of economic management, so that its basic principles may be incorporated also in our social and political set of values. In my opinion, the resolution on the economic mechanism contains the policy guidelines for all the measures necessary in the coming period to chart the path of development toward an improvement of our competitiveness, and to gradually develop a socialist competitive economy.

3. Before briefly replying to this third question, I suggest that the editors attempt to clarify, from the received or other answers, what the decline of the Hungarian economy's position in the world economy actually means. I suspect that the loss of position has fairly tangible, mostly technical and economic components, but there may be social components as well. The former

category includes, for example, the technological gap that exists between the most advanced technologies in the leading industrialized countries on the one hand, and the most advanced technologies in Hungary on the other hand. Less tangible is the loss of position when we start out from the difference (and its increase) between the average levels of development. Because even that part of the average which can be measured with the help of some economic indicator (per capita national incomes, changes in the shares of world trade, for example) can be interpreted only on the basis of successive approximation. But actually the average incorporates also such social elements as, for example, social stability, the level of unemployment, etc. I think that the gap between the most advanced technolgies probably will not narrow within the foreseeable future. However, there is a realistic possibility to accelerate the Hungarian economy's adaptability to receive all the technologies that are more modern than the ones we now have, but are regarded only as common or average technologies in the leading industrialized countries.

Even with the ambiguities in interpreting the meaning of the decline of a country's position within the world economy, I agree that during the past decade the Hungarian economy has lost some ground in relation to the world's leading industrialized countries. Some factors of arresting this decline are beyond our control, and there are other factors over which we do have control. I regard as a factor beyond our control the development of the advanced capitalist countries and of CEMA as an economic integration. (I have to mention CEMA because, in world trade as a whole, the loss of position applies to entire CEMA, and within it also to the Soviet Union, for example. One problem is that CEMA does not yet have in place the mechanisms which could accelerate the integration of production and create for the CEMA countries a market with multilateral clearing.) The role of the factors over which we do have control is very significant. As I see it, there are two basic groups of factors at our disposal to accelerate the aforementioned adaptability. Changes in the economic mechanism constitute one group. The other group concerns the extent to which we are able to ensure the conditions under which the Hungarian enterprises and their production structures will be able to become fully integrated into the production relations of the enterprises both of the socialist and the capitalist countries. It seems that to this last question we have not been devoting the attention it deserves.

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ECONOMY POLAND

BANKRUPTCY CASE REACHES COURTS

'Domgos' Failure Explained

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 1 Apr 86 p 3

/Article by Mariusz Chemielewski: "The Bitter Taste of Bankruptcy"/

/Excerpts/ The legal bases have existed since 1983. However, it took a long time to get used to the idea that the articles pertaining to the failing of the enterprise and not only to the healing of its economy could at some time be of relevance. Many of those with whom I talk, still do not believe it even though on 28 February 1986, the minister of metallurgy and the engineering industry petitioned the Provincial Court in Katowice to declare the bankruptcy of the Domgos Metal Plants in Zabrze.

The bankruptcy became fact, and a sensational one at that, because it was not proceded by the introduction of a commissioner's management board /zarzad komisaryczyn/. Such an assessment is also substantiated by the fact that this was the bankruptcy of an enterprise which--as the name implies--is or rather was a manufacturer of sought after consumer goods, such as, among others, boilers, heat exchangers for central heating in single family homes, chandeliers, shelves and lamps.

Did such a decision have to be taken?

The First Warning Signs

To look for the causes of the enterprise's tragic financial situation solely in the investment mistakes of the 1970's would be overly simplistic. Mistakes in management decided about the fate of the enterprise; i.e., recent mistakes. However, it cannot be said that those who claim that the frequent changes in "club colors" did not suit the management of Domgos were not right. From a regional industrial plant, it turned into an enterprise subordinate to a branch ministry of the electrical-machine industry during the 1970's. In 1981, the governor of Katowice began to fulfill the role of a parent agency. Not quite 2 years later, Domgos was already an enterprise of the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services. Finally, it found its way under the wings of the minister of metallurgy and the engineering industry. As it turned out, the reception was not hospitable.

In any case, it could not have been otherwise unless it was at the expense of granting the enterprise tax and PFAZ relief or providing subsidies. The interministerial team headed by the president of the Polish National Bank /NBP/, whose task it was to analyze Domgos' financial situation, rejected such a possibility. In the team's opinion, the state of the finances of the enterprise did not foretell anything good.

In the plant there is talk of an unfortunate set of circumstances and an unbalanced consumer goods market. If the sheet metal and pipes had arrived on time, at the beginning of the fourth quarter, there would not have been a production "setback" in 1984. It would have been possible to save the production of boilers. However, this did not happen and an immediate repercussion was felt on the financial results for the year. An approximately 20 percent drop in production with a concurrent increase in wages resulted in a more than threefold increase in the burden on PFAZ. Consequently, the profit--after taking into account the burden on the national budget--turned out to be too small for the repayment of borrowed credit. The bank refused credit in part and began collecting penalties, an installment payment of 14 million zlotys on investment credit and 11 million zlotys in payment for credit for debts--all from current revenues. At the same time, it made the further granting of credit subject to the condition of presenting a program of restoring health to the economy in 1985.

The program was created, received the approval of the bank and crediting was resumed. The program envisaged changes in the production structure, increasing management efficiency and attaining a profit in 1985 of 17 million zlotys for distribution.

Hope in a Merger

The philosophy behind this program was simple. Since it is so difficult to obtain production material for consumer goods, above all, sheet metal and pipes because these are centrally distributed, coproduction must be looked into. Wealthy partners, including those that assured the supply of indispensable raw and other material, were not lacking. In this way, the draft plan of entering into close cooperation with the Bumar-Labedy industrial group and of increasing the production of consumer goods for enterprises of the mining and power industry was initiated. As a result of changes in the structure of production, the sale of consumer goods in 1985 decreased 35 percent by comparison with 1984 and gross sales fell 5 percent. The percentage share of consumer goods output in production as a whole fell from 74.0 percent to 51.0 percent.

The awareness of increasing production as well as economic problems prompted the management of the enterprise and the workers council to search for a partner who could buy out Domgos together with its debts. It did not take long to persuade Bumar with which Domgos entered into coproduction in July of last year. In December, a joint proposal was presented to the Ministry of Metallurgy and the Engineering Industry for the merger of both enterprises.

"From the plant point of view such an undertaking would be profitable on all counts. Admittedly, we would lose our independence, which in our case is in principle only, anyway. However, we would gain in terms of working conditions, social welfare and wages." This is what is being said at the plant.

However, would the market character of the plant remain? The experiences of the 1970's associated with the elimination of regional industry dictate skepticism toward all promises of this kind even if they were to come from Bumar. Such was also the point of view of the parent agency which ordered that the proposal made by Bumar be rejected. However, in the face of the absence of other candidates for the purchase, this signified a sentence for Domgos.

There Is No Accord on Mismanagement

The 5 percent drop in production in 1985 signified that the program of restoring healthy enterprise management was only on paper. With the decline in employment in mind, the bank also judged Domgos' current year plans as unrealistic. Indeed, the 27 percent increase in consumer goods production and the /possibly 58; numbers illegible/ percent increase in producer goods looks promising. However, in January alone, the progress of production came to only 4.7 percent and was 3.8 of a percentage point lower from the passing of calendar time. Let the gauge of disorganization and collapse of the enterprise be the fact that it was not and is not capable of specifying the so-called base and projected net production for 1986 which is the basis for the creation of a wage fund for this year.

There was no auspicious end to all this. The enterprise's bank debt amounted to 29 million zlotys at the end of 1985 and to the national budget because of the financial burden on PFAZ--12.7 million zlotys. Altogether, this comes to approximately 42 million zlotys. Therefore, it is no surprise that on 1 January 1986 the NBP branch in Zabrze, which had been financing Domgos, decided to deny it credit and at the same time--in accordance with the law on the improvement of management in a state enterprise and its collapse--grant a 4-month credit for the paying out of wages.

From the current revenues of the enterprise, the majority of the bank obligations were repaid. The budget continues to be the enterprise's creditor. Suppliers are clamoring for payment. At the end of 1985 the debt and obligation balance amounted to approximately 21 million zlotys. In January, it increased by another 18 million zlotys by virtue of raw and other material deliveries for production. The development fund, from which the most pressing payments....is nearly empty.

During the first days of February, the minister of metallurgy and the engineering industry appointed a task group for the purpose of studying the economic situation of the Zabrze Domgos. "Because of the fact," we read in the post-inspection note from 26 February, "that the continued

independent functioning of the Domgos enterprise would require the granting of budgetary subsidies or financial relief; that the organizational merging of this enterprise with Bumar-Labedy would lead to a significant decline or giving up of consumer goods output; and that the enterprise did not implement the program of improving its management in 1985 and thus, has lost its credit worthiness, the task group proposes that Domgos be declared in a state of bankruptcy (...) and that it be sold to socialized entities that produce consumer goods."

Two days later, a formal request was filed with the Provincial Court in Katowice to have Domgos declared in a state of bankruptcy.

Domgos has not given up on the struggle to survive. It defends itself by arguing that contrary to the claims made by the commission which inspected the enterprise, its supplies and money owing from clients cover over and above its liabilities. The coming weeks will bring a determination. One thing is certain, however: whatever the shield assumed by the enterprise that buys out Domgos, the market character of production must be retained. Consumers must not lose out on bankruptcy.

## Official Comments

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 1 Apr 86 p 3

/Interview with Marian Tomal, director of the Department of Economics and Finances at the Ministry of Metallurgy and the Machine Building Industry, by M. Ch./

/Text/ /Question/ Why Domgos? If it were not for tax relief in the payment-contributions made to the PFAZ and if it were not for subsidies, a dozen or so enterprises should find themselves in the same situation. Meanwhile, they are doing pretty well.

/Answer/ We cannot apply the rules and regulations of the law on the healing of an enterprise and its collapse blindly and separately from the assessment of the effect of the situation on the market of consumer goods produced by enterprises threatened with the loss of credit worthiness.

/Question/ And this means that the ministry decides when the legal principles passed by the Sejm are binding and when they are not?

/Answer/ Needless spite: we do not usurp such a right and no one relieves us from the obligation of foreseeing the consequences associated with declaring a state of bankruptcy of an enterprise. These are consequences felt by the plant, its work force as well as by the consumer goods market. We must come to terms with the fact that we do not live in a world that looks the way the laws would like to see it.

/Question/ Why then did Domgos go bankrupt?

/Answer/ Management mistakes and the breaking of the bond between work productivity and wages led to a situation in which the enterprise assets turned out to be too small to cover the financial obligations to the state budget and to the suppliers. We have also noticed that the share of consumer goods output decreased from year to year at the expense of coproduction. Thirdly, I will add that it is fortunate that Domgos was not monopolistic. Therfore, there was no fear that the elimination of an inefficient producer would contribute to the appearance of market perturbations.

/Question/ It follows from this that monopolists can feel safe.

/Answer/ I did not say that. They are also bound by the rigors of efficiency. For example, on 20 January of this year, we introduced a commissioner's management board at the Fabryka Okladznin Ciernych /Friction Lining Factory/ in Marki, and on 1 March of this year at the Teligi Morska Stocznia Jachtowa /Maritime Yacht Dockyards/ in Szczecin. A commissioner, appointed by us, has been managing the Fabryka Mechanizmow Samochodowych /Factory of Automotive Mechanisms/ in Szczecin since 15 February of last year /1985/.

/Question/ But those enterprises will not go bankrupt.

/Answer/ Can they? If the bankruptcy of, for example, the FOC in Marki were to be declared, the country's entire automotive industry would be deprived of parts necessary for the assembly of brakes. Therefore, we must bring about the restoration of a healthy economic and production situation to the enterprise whose life under a commissioner's management is not at all as easy as is commonly thought.

/Question/ Will the decision to declare the bankruptcy of an enterprise change anything in the mentality of the management cadre of our plants?

/Answer/ Such news spreads quickly. Their mentality has already changed. From the letters and telephone calls coming in to the ministry, it appears that the managers of enterprises threatened with the loss of credit worthiness have come to believe the results of our actions.

/Question/ Are you certain of this?

/Answer/ That is my impression. I can assure you of one thing: in cases substantiated by public interest, we will not back away from declaring an enterprise in a state of bankruptcy. We all know what firms, which have to be financially supplemented, mean to the nation's economy. We do not want to find ourselves among those about whom it is said that they looked on passively at the spiraling of inflation. Subsidies and tax or PFAZ relief will not and cannot replace efficient management.

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CSO: 2600/345

MILITARY INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

## CURRENT WARSAW PACT MILITARY DOCTRINE ASSESSED

Stuttgart OSTEUROPA in German Vol 36 No 2, Feb 86 pp 102-111

[Report by Curt Gasteyger: "Thirty Years of the Warsaw Pact: Balance and Prospects"; presented at the annual meeting of the German Society for East European Affairs 12 October 1985 in Nuremberg]

[Text] The Warsaw Pact is among the organizations that have a more or less gratifying reason to celebrate an anniversary this year. It is indicative of the circumstances of its formation and its previous "conduct" that its 30th birthday--and thereby its necessary renewal--could not be celebrated without a certain uneasiness on the part of some of its invited cofounders. As we know, it survived the "party" and, if all goes well, it may now be assured of another 30 years. It is still remarkable that such an apparently solidly managed alliance as the Warsaw Pact had to have its right to an additional period expressly affirmed.

Military alliances have not had it easy in recent years. Some of them have failed because of the dissimilarity of their members at the moment of the disappearance of the actual and supposed threat that had led to their formation; this is especially true for the alliances that the United States promoted in the "Third World." Other alliances, such as the Soviet-Chinese alliance, broke apart because of political or ideological rivalry and still others--for which Colonel Qadhafi's creations are exemplary--hardly lasted beyond the generally solemn founding ceremony.

The few alliances, finally, that are still in existence suffer under numerous tensions of economic competition or differences in armaments policy. Almost always, and this is true for West and East, a more or less pronounced challenge to the respective leading powers is involved. The Soviet Union is no exception. It has had and is continuing to have a hard time with its allies. In this connection, probably nothing will change in the future; there is much to indicate that if anything times will become more difficult. To a large extent, such rebelliousness and such major or minor cases of heresy can be attributed to the process of the erosion of political power, to which every world power is subjected sooner or later and which cannot be handled with military power alone.

In contrast to the universal organizations, it is probably no exaggeration to state that the overwhelming majority of the military alliances owe their formation to the East-West conflict in the broadest sense. So it is not surprising that after a lessening of this conflict no new multilateral alliance came into being that either resulted from an expressly military purpose or that was permanent. The groupings analogous to alliances that have come into being almost always had a goal other than military. Usually it was economic in nature, as is true in different ways for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) or the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), for example, whereby it is characteristic that a military component was later appended to both.

Against this world political background, NATO and the Warsaw Pact, the two most important and stable alliances, appear as exceptions, as more or less solid structures in the midst of international quicksand. Although in different ways, both remain a function of the continuing East-West antagonism and arms race. The Warsaw Pact also remains the result of an undiminished security requirement of the Soviet leading power and its equally undiminished interest in the most comprehensive and many-layered control of the East European forefield possible. These mutually interlacing and reinforcing interests, however, must be sobering for anyone whose desk visions all too easily revive ideas of a neutralization of central Europe, a dissolution of the alliances in Europe, or a withdrawal of both world powers from its core region. To a considerable extent, it is deeply regretable that such visions remain visions at best. Unfortunately, however, this observation is part of the balance of our postwar Europe in general and of the Warsaw Pact in particular.

This having been said, one may--the second time through, as it were--diagnose changes, frictions and failures in the Warsaw Pact as well. They indicate that there too the last 30 years did not pass without leaving their mark and that it was not only an object of international politics but, in a certain sense, also led its own life and experienced growth problems. Older now, it will not be able to avoid circulatory problems.

## Opposing Tendencies

We have already suggested the most important change: an erosion of the influence of Soviet power, produced and intensified by a decline in the effectiveness of those instruments with which the East European allies are controlled and kept in line. It is thereby difficult to distinguish what was cause and what was effect: Moscow's willingness to give somewhat more latitude to the identity and individuality of these allies, that is, to allow a certain "renationalization," or the repeated waiting in the anterooms of an at times irresolute Soviet leadership by the other East European nations, indicating that it should gradually begin to give more consideration to national needs here and there. The result of both, in any case, is a diversification of the Eastern bloc, which was never as monolithic as many wanted to believe but in which Moscow's tools of coercion and influence were more stratified and probably also more effective than today.

In the second half of its existence, then, the Warsaw Pact became both the stage and the mirror image of two opposing currents: on the one hand, the insistence on as much coherence and community as possible and, on the other hand, the necessity of adaptations and a certain respecting of national differences. The East European regimes did not always write the latter on their banners completely voluntarily in shielding themselves from pressure from below, from the populace. In the case of the first goal of continuity and solidarity, they were, in the final analysis, in agreement with the Soviet leading power. The if necessary joint defense of the "socialist achievements," ideologically supported by the acknowledgement of "socialist internationalism" (more popularly, if that is the term, of the "Brezhnev doctrine"), also forms the not-undesired reinsurance for them, for which--in an unforeseen manner--the Pact is to serve as the framework.

The Pact has always had to deal with these two opposing tendencies without there ever being any chance of resolving the resulting tension. The reason for this, of course, is the combination of the communist system and the Soviet Russian mentality, a combination in which the pretensions to monopoly and predominance are contrary to any thought of cooperation as partners and decentralization. Nevertheless, it would be too simple to see the Warsaw Pact only as a one-dimensional instrument of Soviet power politics. It is that too. But it is or gradually became something more than that.

One can suppose that the Pact's East European member states use the groups of the Pact to advance their specific interests, albeit in different ways. On the basis of previous experience, it is disputed the extent to which the Pact has attained the function of crisis prevention or even crisis management in times of internal tension. It certainly did not fulfill such a task in the fall of 1956; there were tendencies in this direction during the Prague spring but again hardly during the Polish crisis.

So one should not overlook the narrow limits to political consultation or even coordination among the Warsaw Pact countries (or among some of them). It is true, of course, that the Pact has received additional tasks over the years and in adapting to new requirements. Thus it has long since gone beyond its original main task of being a "protective wall against West German revanchism" and has become a generally accepted pillar of strategic parity. But the mentioned narrowing and shifting of Soviet possibilities for disciplinary action in the Eastern bloc has increased its function in maintaining order within the bloc. And finally, detente in East-West relations and the resulting conference diplomacy have given an unexpected lift to the political role of the Pact. Half pushed and half pulled, it has thus become a component of the strategic political system of still-divided Europe in the last quarter of this century, a component that can neither be overlooked nor avoided.

## Enlargement of the Pact Organization

In the course of these changes, the Pact organization has also given itself new agencies (in this connection, compare Jens Hacker, "Der Ostbloc, Entstehung, Entwicklung und Struktur 1949-1980" [The Eastern Bloc. Formation, Development and Structure 1949-1980], Baden-Baden, 1983, especially beginning

p 871). That occurred in two stages. In 1969, a Committee of the Defense Ministers, a Military Council of the Integrated Armed Forces, and a Technical Committee for the Coordination of Military Research and Development were founded. They were created in the shadow of the Czechoslovak experience, clearly aimed at a strengthening of military cooperation and control. In a manner of speaking, politics followed in 1976: a Committee of Foreign Ministers and an Integrated Secretariat were added or attached to the Political Advisory Committee. Here, with a view to the beginning negotiations in the framework of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, an institutional improvement of political cooperation seemed desirable both domestically and externally.

Moscow was not successful in expanding the geographic scope of the Pact--neither to the Asian part of the Soviet Union nor to other areas outside of Europe. At least two attempts were made at this: once when Khrushchev tried to make the Mongolian People's Republic a member and again in the striving--by appealing to their membership in the Pact--to encourage the people's democracies to show solidarity with the Soviet Union in its conflict with Beijing. Both attempts failed because of the opposition of some East European ally or other. As far as one can see, then, the Pact remains concentrated on the European theater and place of action, despite or probably precisely because of the rise of the Soviet Union to a globally active and committed military power.

In the true sense of the word, the mentioned decisions to establish new agencies were not reforms, as they are often called: the Pact is and remains unchanged in its basic structure and purpose. The guiding idea of this expansion was, on the contrary, to give the Pact some agencies that at least formally take into consideration new requirements and tasks but that also comply with the status wishes of the non-Soviet members. It is questionable the extent to which the Soviet Union as the leading power profits from these new creations. It was never a friend of multilateral relations and institutions and may well, if need be or in case of subordination, generally prefer a direct "tete-a-tete."

Nevertheless, the increase in the number of Pact agencies that is proclaimed as a reform has caused many observers to see the Pact as an alliance quite capable of change. As was said, closer inspection reveals that it is not. And in this respect, it is not so very different from other military alliances.

The actual changes may be less spectacular but they are just as significant as they are characteristic of the military trends of the last 10 to 15 years. It is not surprising that they are in the strategic and armament area. In this connection, I see four of them as especially notable:

--the modernization of the armed forces, especially the armed forces belonging to the "iron triangle" GDR-Poland-CSSR;

--the development of new strategic concepts that also concern the function and place value of the armed forces of these nations and their integration into the Soviet command structure;

--the not always discreet attempts at emancipation of some member countries in the foreign policy field;

--the attempt at a more balanced burden sharing both in defense expenditures and in acceptance of tasks outside the scope of the Pact, first of all in the "Third World" (what is called "out of area activities" in NATO terminology).

Modernization of Armed Forces and Armament

For a long time, the armies of the East European member countries were the stepchild in regard to an improvement of the quality of their equipment. That naturally has to do with the fact that there are hardly any armaments plants in the people's democracies that are suited or authorized to produce their own heavy weapons. Moscow's allies were and are dependent upon Soviet help. This help has been given in past years, although in amounts that vary from country to country. In recent years, not only the Soviet but also the other East European troops have been equipped with modern material on a large scale. This is the case, for example, for the air force and the air defense units that today have largely been integrated into the Soviet early warning and air defense system (PVO Strany). Accordingly, an effort is also made to ensure that they do not fall too far behind the Soviet units with respect to technical equipment and training. Thus the East German, Polish and Czechoslovak air forces have MIG-23 combat aircraft. In the scope of a modernization including all service brances, these countries received the up-to-date Soviet T-72 tank.

The allegation made by Helene Carrere d'Encausee in her latest book (Helene Carrere d'Encausse: "Le grand frere. L'Union sovietique et l'Europe sovietisee," Paris, 1984, p 319) that the Soviet Union has neglected its allies somewhat in regard to armament is therefore no longer true. The far too summary assertion of a general "standardization" of the Warsaw Pact armed forces made by her and other authors must likewise be put in the proper light. On the basis of the already-mentioned lack of large arms industries in Eastern Europe, there is naturally a relatively high degree of uniform armament in the Pact. As John Erickson states, however, it is neither as complete nor as automatic as these authors believe. Thus the CSSR has had a substantial capacity for the production of a number of weapons and equipment since the time before World War II; the Polish shipping industry is very well developed, even if it is strongly keyed to Soviet models; the GDR produces computer equipment and vehicles for logistical requirements, etc.

This and the Soviet practice of retaining all weapons, whether old or new, have led to an astounding multiplicity of generations of tanks, different calibers of guns, armored personnel carriers, etc. (John Erickson: "The Warsaw Pact--the Shape of Things to Come?" in: Karen Dawisha, Philip Hanson, Eds.: "Soviet-East European Dilemmas: Coercion, Competition, and Consent," London, 1981, p 163). In the case of the licensed production of Soviet weapons in East European factories as well, there are delays and squabbling, something that we are also quite familiar with in the civilian sector. All of this should merely indicate that the costly and--from the Western point of

view--alarming modernization in the armament of East European armed forces has reduced their dependence upon Soviet arms in many sections. In addition, the exaggerated opinion of the complete uniformity and standardization in the Pact needs to be seen in the proper sight. Whereas the former is often underestimated, one has a tendency to overestimate the latter. Both reconfirm the fact that "on the other side" as well many things are more complicated than black-and white thinking wants to admit.

New Military Doctrines

In evaluating the change and thrust of Soviet military doctrines, we are taking on an even more abstruse area (in this connection, compare, among others: William E. Odom: "Soviet Force Posture: Dilemmas and Directions" in PROBLEMS OF COMMUNISM, No 4, July/August 1985, pp 3-14; and N.V. Ogarkov: "Always in Readiness to Defend the Fatherland," Voyenizdat, Moscow, 1984). As is understandable, there is much and perhaps too much speculation about them in the West. They are mentioned here because they help to explain the nature of the modernization of the (conventional) Pact armed forces and their structural integration into the command system of the Pact. For most Western observers have no doubt that this modernization involves a striving to achieve the capability, in the event of a conflict, to knock out all important military installations in Western Europe before nuclear weapons can be employed. For the purpose of such far-reaching strikes that can penetrate far into the interior of the West, the Soviet Union has again picked up and expanded the concept of the "operational maneuver groups" (OMG), improved the command and control of supply services, and noticeably increased the mobility and firepower of the Soviet airborne divisions.

Directly or indirectly, the position and tasks of the other Pact armed forces are affected by these changes. That affects their objectives within the operational concept of the revived high command in the area of the "teatr voyennykh deystv" (TVD) and, for the overall East European theater, of the "teatr voyny" (TV). Both aim at supporting the complicated task of the coordination of all units on land and in the air and with missiles and air transport units on several fronts. Under the assumption of selective and rapidly executed thrusts, it is probable that selected non-Soviet Pact armed forces will be delegated certain tasks within the scope of these TVD's. That could mean that they would receive more offensive functions than one would expect on the basis of their previous armament and training. While still in peacetime, the new command structure would allow Moscow to establish and coordinate a clear command and operations organization for its own and the non-Soviet armed forces of the Pact designated for this purpose. Just as in crisis operations within the Pact, operational control remains in the hands of the Soviet command and the leeway of the other East European armed forces is greatly limited.

These doctrinal and structural changes in the Warsaw Pact have intensified those tendencies in NATO that, with the aid of new technologies, foresee appropriate countermeasures far behind the front of the Warsaw Pact. Strategies known under the designations "Air/Land Battle 2000" and "Follow-on Force Attack" (FOFA) would be applied that provide for the use of highly

effective weapon systems mainly--unavoidably and unhappily--against the East European countries as primary target areas. Thus the "boomerang" of an increasingly offensively oriented Soviet doctrine could have repercussions on its East European allies.

In a certain sense, this dialectics is also valid for the deployment of additional intermediate-range ballistic missiles that the Soviet Union has undertaken in the territory of the GDR and CSSR in retaliation--as it says--for the stationing of Pershing 2 missiles and cruise missiles in Western Europe. Both of the affected countries have hinted more or less clearly that they are by no means pleased about this additional nuclearization of central Europe.

Whatever the case, the deployment of Soviet intermediate-range ballistic missiles (of the types SS-21, SS-12/22 and SS-23 "Scud") is also linked with an upgrading of their function in the Soviet nuclear strategy without their being granted even the slightest say in regard to the utilization or nonutilization of these weapons.

Therefore, when one speaks of integration, or perhaps better, of "quasi-integration" (as John Erickson calls it), then one finds it in the conventional area only. That is also expressed in the growing number of multinational maneuvers and in the systematic training of East European officers in Soviet command academies. Whether and the extent to which this welding together helps to form a sense of community and loyalty can probably be seen only in times of acute conflict. Doubtless there is in the Pact a solidarity among the military supported by camaraderie and common privileges that can be used politically as well. Again and again, however, this solidarity is counteracted by the continued existence of purely national commando structures and an unstilled national pride or even nationalism.

## Signs of Emancipation in Foreign Policy

The unresolved dilemma between the necessity of following and the wish to emphasize national identity continues at the political level. Here as well, the development of all sorts of political consultation aims at greater cohesion and coordination in the political conduct of the member nations. To be sure, it is thereby not so much the Political Consultation Committee as the highest Pact agency that plays the leading role--its meetings are too infrequent and too formal for this. Rather it is the subordinate or secondary agencies such as the Committee of Foreign Ministers and Defense Ministers that have a coordinating function.

An institutionalization has taken place here that was scarcely imaginable in the first half of the existence of the Pact (in this connection, compare Robert L. Hutchings: "Foreign and Security Policy Coordination in the Warsaw Pact," reports of the Federal Institute for East Scientific and International Studies, Cologne, 15/1985). Nevertheless or perhaps also because of this, this coordination is probably lagging behind Soviet wishes. In the last years of the Brezhnev era and that of his two sick successors, a process of the quiet emancipation of some people's democracy or other has taken place in the

foreign policy field as well. Here, of course, "emancipation" is to be understood in an extremely restrictive sense: in the sense of a shading of or discreet disassociation from Moscow's official course. This right to a--limited--deviation was justified by Matyas Szuros, a member of the Hungarian Politburo, in Februar 1984 with the statement that Moscow is not the center of world communism and that the East European countries had the right to make use of specific possibilities in formulating their own foreign policy (cited by Charles Gati, "Soviet Empire: Alive But Not Well," in PROBLEMS OF COMMUNISM, No 2, March/April 1985, p 78).

Behind this is the view obviously shared in other people's democracies as well that the hardening of Soviet-American relations should not be allowed to affect the entire painstakingly woven network of relations between East and West. In every capital, from East Berlin to Bucharest, there are enough reasons for annoyance and discontent over a clumsy as well as unfortunate Soviet foreign and armaments policy. And from time to time this has also been expressed in unaccustomed candor.

Such signs of protest will be noted with care but also with interest either as long-pent-up discontent or as merely fleeting events caused by circumstances. Moscow has an effective means of taking disciplinary action, especially in the area of economic policy. There are also indications--still rather contradictory--that General Secretary Gorbachev could again get a firmer grip on the old guard of the East European leadership. It is nevertheless important in our connection that even a quite well developed mechanism for consultation and coordination cannot prevent centrifugal tendencies or even discord. Again the question is whether these mechanisms serve to head off differences of opinion or whether they unintentionally actually facilitate these differences.

## Support of Soviet International Politics

The fourth area in which changes have been looming for some time concerns the ticklish question of a more balanced distribution of burdens and commitments among the Pact nations. This is true not just for the attempts regularly undertaken by the Soviet Union but seldom very successful to get its allies to spend more on defense. These efforts already have a rather long history: Anyone seeing what percentage of gross national product these expenditures are (to the extent that this can be determined at all, see "The International Institute of Stragegic Studies. The Military Balance 1984-1985," London, 1984, p 140) will note that the East Europeans find it even more difficult to meet the demands of their leading power than the West Europeans do those of the United States.

More recent and probably more interesting are trends indicating a certain division of labor in commitments outside the territory of the Pact. There have already been forerunners here as well. And it was almost unavoidable that the Soviet Union, in the course of its extensive worldwide political, military and economic engagements, would involve its East European allies in honoring them. It is not easy to determine to what extent and in what scope it has been successful in doing this. It is clear that where the individual

countries participate in or support certain actions by Moscow they generally do so in an area in which they have something special to offer: the GDR obviously in the training of police and security forces (including the protection of friendly heads of state; see Hans-Joachim Spanger: "Military Policy and Military Engagement of the GDR in the Third World," in DEUSTSCHLAND ARCHIV, 8/1985, pp 832-845); the CSSR in supplying military material; Romania, because of its special kind of nonalignment, has sometimes undertaken mediation services in the Middle East and Poland's strength is merchant shipping, which is able to provide valuable delivery services for the people's democracies poor in raw materials.

To be sure, there are signs that the various actions of the Pact nations outside of Europe originate in one of the named agencies. But they are almost always based upon bilateral arrangements with the Soviet Union, generally in the framework of a special agreement (J. Erickson, loc. cit., p 150). The Soviet Union thus appears to be quite aware of the value of a different utilization of its allies (including Cuba) in the "Third World" in accordance with place and need. But it prefers--and one can understand why--to do this outside of the cumbersome and less discreet Pact organization.

This is probably true for the people's democracies as well. In recent years, they have been relegated more and more to ties with Third World countries: to the extent that Soviet raw materials either become more expensive or are more severely rationed (or even both at once), non-European suppliers become more attractive. This explains the rather close ties that the CSSR and Romania, unencumbered by ideological scruples, maintained even with the Shah's Iran; here one finds additional reasons for the GDR's active engagement in southern Africa ahd for the success of the Polish merchant fleet.

Whereas one undoubtedly may assume fundamental agreement between Moscow and the people's democracies on the strategic goals vis-a-vis the Third World, such harmony at the lower level of primarily economic interests does not appear to exist everywhere and at all times. One can certainly imagine situations in which Soviet interests conflict with those of the GDR or Poland or Romania. If one adds East European uneasiness over the Soviet expedition in Afghanistan or the large-scale assistance to countries like Vietnam or Mozambique, then the result is a large number of friction points. Here Moscow's imperialism is demanding of the allies an additional quantity of solidarity, whose price is burdens of a new sort that are being introduced into the Pact from the outside, so to speak.

## Outlook

One hardly needed the solemn anniversary and renewal session in Warsaw in the spring of last year to predict a longer life for the Warsaw Pact than its founders had provided for in 1955. It belongs, as does its NATO counterpart, to the numerous residues of the East-West antagonism, which will not disappear by themselves without the elimination of this antagonism. The Pact was extended but not renewed; it was consolidated in the second half of its life but not reformed. For good or bad, the East Europeans, and we along with them, will have to live with it beyond the threshold of the second millenium.

Nothing, including visions of a neutralized intermediate Europe, will fundamentally change that fact. A mere glance at the previous unbridled armament will show that this is not an edifying prospect.

This is linked with another inference intended as a question: How will this pact be dealt with by a Soviet Union that has reached the zenith of the development of its power, if it has not already passed it, and that faces gigantic domestic tasks and troubles and thereby presumably has less time, patience and money for its difficult allies? Will a Soviet Union with so many demands on it be a tolerant or a more demanding hegemonic power? Gorbachev is still favored by great expectations. But anyone who tries to put himself in his place and looks toward Eastern Europe will find many reasons that suggest to him the utility of the Pact as an instrument for the imposition of discipline.

Thirdly, in the framework of negotiations on European security and arms control, the Pact will play at least as large a role as it has in recent years. It is not true that measures to reduce arms and armed forces automatically cause blocs to melt away as well. Quite the opposite can be the case: the alliances can form the institutional framework that makes such measures equally and mutually controllable. It would be overstraining the by no means so solid political solidarity in Europe if one wanted to achieve both at once--arms control and a dismantling of the pact system.

In the fourth place, we must assume that economic constraints will continue to relegate and bind the people's democracies to the Soviet Union. It, in turn, will not fail to use this lever to maintain political cohesion among the bloc countries. The tolerance for economic reforms is very narrow here: both on the part of Moscow and in terms of what the regimes of the individual countries can handle. Nowhere on the East European horizon do I see a trend indicating that a loosening of the political structure in the Pact could ultimately be achieved indirectly through economic performance and greater independence from Moscow. This is clearly in contrast to opposite tendencies within the Western alliance.

So almost paradoxically the Warsaw Pact remains probably the only military organization of strategic importance that can prove its indispensableness with the aid of mutually reinforcing and self-perpetuating strategic and political arms-control, system-immanent and economic reasons. This being the case, the actual decisive impetus for a dismantling of the Pact--the establishment of a liberal system in Eastern Europe--must again and again and for the foreseeable future recede into the background.

9746
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EDITORIAL DWELLS ON IMPROVED LIVING CONDITIONS IN ARMY

Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 10 Mar 86 pp 1, 3

[Article by Col Gen Stoyan Subev, chief of the Rear Services of the Bulgarian Peoples Army: "Routine and Combat Readiness"]

[Text] Concern for man and for his prosperity is a long-range strategy of the BCP stemming from the essence of the socialist social system. This has always been the sense and basic content of the policy of the party and our socialist motherland. This policy was particularly apparent after the historic April Plenum of the BCP Central Committee which provided the necessary conditions for an even broader solving of the problems of the party's social policy for an ongoing rise in the prosperity of the people.

The April line for increasing the standard of living was developed and concretized in the BCP Program adopted at the 10th Congress. In carrying out this strategy, a special place was held by the December Plenum of the BCP Central Committee in 1972 which approved a comprehensive long-range program for increasing the standard of living of the people.

The years which have passed since the 12th Party Congress have been productive. Neither the international situation which has been made more complicated due to the fault of imperialism nor the continuing severe drought could shatter the will, tenacity and determination of the party and the people or halt the steady ascent of the nation. The years to come will be even more fruitful. A dependable guarantee for this is the recently published draft of the Theses of the 13th BCP Congress where it is pointed out that "during the Ninth Five-Year Plan, on the basis of the technological reequipping, intensification and growing economic opportunities the standard of living of the people will continue to improve further." The draft theses give rise to activity and profound satisfaction among the entire people, including among the men of the BNA [Bulgarian People's Army].

At the same time, in assessing the international situation, the national tasks and the international responsibility of our country, the draft theses emphasize: "Concern will be continued for increasing national defense, the defense capability of the Armed Forces of the BNA as well as for increasing their contribution to strengthening the defense might of the Warsaw Pact."

Under present-day conditions, the might of our army and its combat readiness have immeasurably grown. The demands on the moral and combat qualities of the personnel have been constantly rising. Scientific and technical progress have fundamentally altered the organizational structure of the Army and Navy, the balance between the different armed services and branches of troops as well as the methods of their combat employment. The working conditions of the personnel from the various specialties have been substantially altered. Also changed is the social make-up of the recent youths who have been called up to serve their military duty in the ranks of the BNA.

All these factors dictate the necessity of a new approach in solving the tasks of material support, medical services and an all-round improvement in the everyday routine of the men. We must not forget, however, that military daily routine is not only a sphere of economic activity but also a complex political concept with broad indoctrinational and cultural components. In the creation of the military personality, the relations established in daily routine are of great importance because they help to shape in each man the qualities required of the armed defender of the motherland.

Troop daily routine is largely influenced by many factors but it basically depends upon the degree of development of the productive forces and the production relations in the country. The higher their development, the more means which can be allocated to improving life in the home barracks and creating conditions for restoring the forces of the men after intense exercises and drilling.

There have been major changes in the material aspect of troop routine between the 12th and forthcoming 13th BCP Congress. There has been constantly growing concern shown by our party's Central Committee and Comrade Todor Zhivkov personally for the development of the BNA, for the training, indoctrination and realization of the armed defenders of our socialist motherland.

During the years of the Eighth Five-Year Plan extensive construction of barracks, training and amenity buildings was carried out and this created better conditions for the training and life of the men. At present, there is not a barracks area which has not been fundamentally transformed. A significant portion of the construction was carried out by the direct labor method, with the men and equipment of the BNA. As an example in this regard we might point to the commanders and rear bodies of the units where Officers Khristov, Radulov, Stefanov, Marinov and others serve.

Great concern has also been shown for providing the officers and non-commissioned officers with housing. During the years since the 12th Party Congress, several thousand apartments were made available for the needs of the servicemen and military employees and of this number more than one-half was assigned for the needs of young families. The servicemen in the remote and border garrisons have been fully provided for. During the Ninth Five-Year Plan, there is to be the further satisfying of the needs of the servicemen for housing and comprehensive amenities for everyday life, with preference being given to resolving the needs of young and large families.

Fundamental changes have also occurred in the feeding of enlisted personnel. The efforts of the Ministry of National Defense and the rear bodies have been aimed at a comprehensive and immediate solution to the problems and tasks in food supply by the fullest utilization and introduction of scientific achievements in the area of nutrition. On 1 January 1986, a new table for nutrition of servicemen has gone into effect.

Major advances have been won in public dining. Just during the 1981-1985 period, 14 new messes went into operation, scores of others were reconstructed and modernized and the number of persons on mess increased by 21 percent. On the one hand, the quality and diversity of the prepared food have improved and, on the other, new sources and reserves have been constantly sought for fully solving the problem of reducing the cost of food for the men on mess.

There has been a significant rise in the self-supply of the BNA with meat, milk, fruits and vegetables. Reconstruction and modernization have been carried out on the existing physical plant of the troop and mess farms and the newly created facilities last year provided double the amount of meat, eggs and vegetables for the needs of the army in comparison with 1980.

During the Ninth Five-Year Plan, the efforts of the rear bodies will be aimed at further developing the system of self-supply in the BNA and at improving troop and public dining.

Positive changes have also occurred in uniform supply. The range of articles has been diversified, new uniforms have been introduced for sports and tourism as well as other articles within the set limit. From 1983, a standard method was introduced for producing the uniforms of the officer and NCO personnel. From the start of 1984, in the remote garrisons the families of servicemen were permitted to use the services at the quartermaster workshops, the troop baths and laundries at the prices set by the local people's councils.

During the years since the 12th Party Congress, exceptionally much has been done to improve the medical service of the personnel. By new construction, reconstruction and modernization, well equipped medical stations are functioning in virtually all units. During the same period a new building of the VVMI [Higher Military Medical Institute] was built and put into operation in the capital, and new patient and operating units were completed in certain other garrisons. Equipped with modern medical instruments and modern methods of research and treatment and under the skillful leadership of highly skilled specialists, the military medical facilities in our nation are capable of promptly restoring the health and capacity for work not only of the servicemen and their families but also a significant contingent of the civilian population.

The organization of recreation has been improved. In recent years, the military recreational clubs in Kavaklar and Varna-2 were basically reconstructed and modernized. Reconstruction of the club in Govedartsi was also completed. There are plans to construct a new impressive club in Varna with open air swimming pools with mineral water, providing central heating to clubs Nos 1 and 2 in the same facility in the aim of converting to year-round operations. New forms of recreation have been introducing including hiking

excursion holidays and camping by the sea. The short leave system has been improved with the number of servicemen using this system increasing by several-fold.

Providing normal routine conditions during field exercises and drills have held an important place in the work of the commanders, political bodies and rear bodies, in realizing that field life of the troops has its specific features determined by the conditions approximate to those under which they will have to fight in real combat. In recent years a good deal has been done to improve the routine amenities for the servicemen under field conditions. Various types of tents and campaign beds with improved functional indicators and qualities have been introduced. We are in the process of troop testing for a new, standard camouflage field uniform with which the entire personnel will be supplied by stages.

The designated results in troop everyday routine are indisputable and show that at present the servicemen of the BNA live and train under conditions which are much better than at any other time. For this reason, an enormous majority of the servicemen show unceasing concern and do everything within their power to carefully protect and safeguard military property. As a positive example in the struggle to maintain good routine conditions and for a socialist attitude toward public and military property we might mention the military collectives where Officers Kolev, Subev, Yanakiev and a number of others serve.

Certainly, the level reached must not satisfy us. It is a good basis which we must follow and continue on in the aim of establishing even better conditions for recreation and leisure. Moreover, both in the nation and in the army, phenomena and facts are encountered which run contrary to the socialist laws and socialist morality, to the requirements of the regulations and instructions.

The alarm with which our first party and state leader, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, spoke of the presence of negative phenomena and distortions in various spheres of our socioeconomic life is understandable.

It is no secret that in certain subunits mismanagement and embezzlement of materiel are committed as well as overexpenditures, abuses and graft.

The main reasons for the negative phenomena are linked to insufficient work on the part of certain commanders, the staffs, the political bodies, the rear bodies and services in protecting and safeguarding socialist property and in organizing and conducting internal control.

Where must we direct our efforts in the struggle to improve everyday conditions and establish in the men a socialist attitude toward public property?

First of all, the commanders, political bodies, the rear bodies and the bodies of state and people's control and each man must direct his efforts at preventing negative phenomena in the material sphere of everyday life. Here an enormous role is to be played by preventive work which in addition to

preventing direct encroachments on socialist property, also presupposes active aid in carrying out the party decisions, the regulations, normative documents, instructions and orders of the commanders and chiefs. With particular acuteness a struggle must be waged against theft, mismanagement and wastefulness which cause not only material losses to the state but also have a negative impact on the BNA personnel, in causing irreparable moral harm.

We must substantially increase commander and community exactingness shown toward the negative phenomena and manifestations, and openly contest anyone who wastes money and abuses the trust shown him.

Without going into detail, let me emphasize that under present-day conditions, when the saturation of the troops with complex and expensive weapons and military equipment is constantly growing, the struggle for savings, for the most rational and thrifty expenditure of materiel and finances, fuel and energy assumes particularly important significance. The heart of this struggle consists in the correct preservation, the exercising of all-encompassing and strict control and reporting in issuing and use, the preventing of overexpenditures and wastefulness, the observance of the strictest labor, financial and production discipline, the accelerated introduction of the results of scientific and technical progress and ultimately high awareness on the part of all the personnel. That unutilized reserves actually exist can be seen from the fact that in 1985 alone, the BNA saved more than 10 million kilowatt hours of electric power, 15,000 tons of fuels and lubricants and so forth. But this is merely a good start. There are opportunities for saving materiel in other areas of our diverse rear activities.

The successes in establishing even better troop routine depend exceptionally much upon the activity of the party bodies and upon the militancy of the party, trade union and Komsomol organizations. They must mobilize the communists and Komsomol members and all the Army and Navy community in carrying out the tasks of our everyday routine. The BNA possesses everything necessary for the all-round and complete ensuring of the combat readiness and everyday routine of the troops. It is essential that all of us, from the soldier to the general, be profoundly aware that the questions of improving everyday routine depend primarily upon we ourselves, upon our initiative, creativity and tenacity in the struggle for exemplary troop routine.

Our socialist motherland is in an exceptionally important period, when new ways are appearing in its socioeconomic development. The course outlined by the BCP for carrying out the scientific and technical revolution corresponds to historical necessity and to the stage which has been reached by our country. Undoubtedly, the commanders, the political workers, the staff officers, the communists and Komsomol members and all the personnel of the BNA will show high maturity and the ability to meet the most complex tasks which have been posed by the party in further strengthening national defense, for properly celebrating the 13th BCP Congress and turning its decisions into concrete military deeds.

10272
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REGULATIONS FOR ADMISSION OF STUDENTS TO MILITARY ACADEMIES

Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 10 Mar 86 p 2

[Regulation Governing the Admission to Higher Military Schools and Scholarship Holders of the Ministry of National Defense for the 1986-1987 Academic Year]

[Text] A. Regular Instruction

I. Conditions and Documents for Application

1. As applicant officer candidates for the higher military schools of the Bulgarian People's Army [BNA], young men are accepted who meet the following conditions:

a) Have a complete secondary education;

b) Have a correct political orientation;

c) Are Bulgarian citizens;

d) Are fond of military service;

e) Are active Komsomol members;

f) Are physically strong;

g) Are not older than 23 and for pilot applicants 21 (age is determined as of 1 September during the year of application);

h) Are not married;

i) Do not have a criminal record and are not under indictment and investigation;

j) Have been recommended by the unit commander (for servicemen);

k) Career servicemen are to have a general diploma grade of at least "very good" (5.00) and at least 1 year of service in the BNA by 1 September 1986.

1) Applicants for the specialty "Motorized Rifle Troops -- People's Militia are to be over 1.70 m tall and recommended by the MVR [Ministry of Internal Affairs] bodies.

2. Each young man has the right to apply for all specialties (ranked by preference) to one, two and three higher military schools. Young men who apply to two higher military schools are required to designate as their first choice the G. Benkovski VNVVU [Higher People's Air Force School] or the N. Y. Vaptsarov VNVMU [Higher People's Naval School] and as the second the V. Levski VNVU [Higher People's Military School] or the G. Dimitrov VNVAU [Higher People's Military Artillery School] or as the first the G. Dimitrov VNVAU and as second the V. Levski VNVU, while applicants for three higher military schools give as the first the G. Benkovski VNVVU or the N. Y. Vaptsarov VNVMU, as the second the G. Dimitrov VNVAU and as the third the V. Levski VNVU.

3. Each applicant officer candidate submits through the chief of the military directorate where he is enrolled to the chief of the appropriate higher military school the following documents:

a) A petition for admission to the competitive exam;

b) A competition slip on which the applicant for officer candidate without fail ranks the specialties for which he wishes to be classified;

c) An autobiography;

d) A declaration that he will serve at least 10 years in the Bulgarian Armed Forces or in departments for which he may be needed.

(Sample blanks for the documents mentioned up to this point can be obtained from the military directorate.)

e) A diploma showing a completed secondary education or a copy of it.

f) A birth certificate;

g) A certificate showing no criminal record;

h) A pedagogical (service) recommendation for application to the higher military school which is signed by the school principal (the leader of the department, economic organization or institution), the party and Komsomol leadership where the applicant has studied (been employed). The recommendation is submitted personally by the applicant in an envelope under a seal.

i) A document showing any preference for admission (if the candidate has the right to preference);

j) For the specialty "Motorized Rifle Troops and People's Militia," a certificate that he has been discharged from the appropriate MVR bodies.

When more than one higher military school is being applied to, all documents are sent to the first school while only the petition and the competition slip are submitted to the second and third.

Servicemen who are applicants for officer candidates submit the enumerated documents through the unit commander.

The documents of servicemen submitted as applicants to a military school together with the health booklet, copies of the military booklet showing given commendations and imposed penalties as well as the service recommendation are sent by the commanders to the military directorates from whence the servicemen have been sent for service.

Applicants for the specialty "Motorized Rifle Troops and People's Militia" are to submit prior to 30 March 1986 to the personnel services of the MVR units at their place of residence a petition for admission to the competitive exam. After receiving an affirmative reply, they are to submit the documents according to Point 4 of the current directive.

Petitions to which all the necessary documents have not been appended or are not clearly filled out are not accepted.

4. The dates by which the applicant officer candidates are to submit their documents to the military directorates are:

a) Up to 4 June for those who have completed their secondary education prior to 1986 as well as for servicemen;

b) Up to 15 July for those who have completed their secondary education in 1986.

Documents are not to be accepted after these dates.

5. For applicant officer candidates, soldiers and students of the NShZO [National Reserve Officers School], preparatory courses for the higher military schools are to be held and prior to these the applicants are to have submitted their documents. The preparatory course for the applicant officer candidates to the G. Benkovski VNVVU and the N. Y. Vaptsarov VNVMU are held from 9 July 1986 and for the V. Levski VNVU and the G. Dimitrov VNVAU from 10July 1986.

The documents of the applicants who are regular enlisted personnel are to be sent by the military directorates to the higher military schools no later than the beginning of the preparatory course.

II. Competitive Exams and Tests

1. The competitive exams, the testing of physical and psychophysiological qualities and medical exams are conducted at the higher military schools where the applicant officer candidates have submitted their main documents.

2. Applicants to the G. Benkovski VNVVU and the N. Y. Vaptsarov VNVMU are

obliged to report to the appropriate school no later than 1400 hours on 4 August 1986 and those applying to the V. Levski VNVU and the G. Dimitrov VNVAU no later than 1400 hours on 10 August 1986.

Applicants for the specialty "Pilot" are obliged to report to the G. Benkovski VNVVU no later than 1400 hours on 22 July 1986.

Young men who have applied to the G. Benkovski VNVVU and the N. Y. Vaptsarov VNVMU and who received poor results on their written competitive exam may report to their second preferred military school but no later than at 1400 hours on 15 August 1986; those who received affirmative results but were not admitted should report prior to 1400 hours on 18 August 1986 and to the third school no later than 1800 hours on 21 August 1986.

3. Applicant officer candidates for all higher military schools are to take two written exams -- one in a special subject and a second in social sciences.

4. The special subjects for which competitive exams are given are:

a) For a political specialty -- history of Bulgaria;

b) For a political specialty at the N. Y. Vaptsarov VNVMU -- mathematics;

c) For the specialty "Chemical Troops" -- chemistry;

d) For all remaining specialties -- mathematics.

The competitive exams are to be held according to the programs for competitive exams approved by the Ministry of National Education and published in the first volume of the Manual for Student Applicants. For the specialty "Chemical Troops" following the program for chemistry for applying to universities and the chemical engineering VUZ [Institution of Higher Learning].

Applicant officer candidates for the specialty "Pilot" are to undergo psychophysiological testing following a special procedure. The psychophysiological qualities of the applicants are to be judged according to a 6-point system.

5. The time for testing the qualities of the applicant officer candidates and for the written exams is as follows:

a) For the G. Benkovski VNVVU and the N. Y. Vaptsarov VNVMU:

From 5 to 9 August 1986, testing of psychophysiological and physical qualities and medical examination (for the "Pilot" specialty these tests are conducted from 22 July to 9 August 1986).

On 10 August 1986, the written competitive exam for mathematics.

On 12 August 1986, the written competitive exam for social sciences.

b) For the V. Levski VNVU and the G. Dimitrov VNVAU:

From 11 to 15 August 1986, the testing of psychophysiological and physical qualities and medical examination.

On 16 August 1986, the written competitive exam for mathematics.

On 17 August 1986, the written competitive exam in history (for the political specialty).

On 18 August 1986, the written competitive exam in social science.

On 19 August 1986, the written competitive exam in chemistry (for the "Chemical Troops" specialty at the V. Levski VNVU).

6. The physical qualities of the applicant officer candidates are to be tested according to disciplines and standards given in the following table:

| Disciplines | Standards |
|---|---|
| 1. Chin-ups | At least 6 chin-ups |
| 2. 100 m of uninterrupted running from a standing start | Not more than 15.5 seconds |
| 3. 1,000 m of cross-country race | Not more than 4.1 minutes |

Dress -- athletic clothes (provided by applicant officer candidates).

The physical qualities of the applicant officer candidates are judged by either "Fit for the VUZ" or "Unfit for the VUZ." The judgment "Unfit for the VUZ" is given to the applicant officer candidates who do not meet the standards in two and more of the tested disciplines.

7. The testing of the psychophysiological qualities of the applicant officer candidates is carried out according to special procedures developed at the higher military schools. The psychophysiological qualities of the applicants are judged by "Fit for a VUZ" or "Unfit for a VUZ."

8. Medical exams are conducted according to the requirements of the Schedule of Illnesses and Physical Defects. Candidates for the "Pilot" specialty are to undergo special aviation medicine exam.

9. An applicant officer candidate who has received an evaluation of "Unfit for a VUZ" from the testing of psychophysiological and physical qualities or a medical exam is removed from further participation in the competitive exam at all VUZ. Those who have received an evaluation of "Fit for a VUZ" are permitted to take a written exam in the special subject.

10. An evaluation of "Fit for a VUZ" from the testing of the psychophysiological and physical qualities and from the medical exams of the applicant officer candidates and the grades of the written exam in the special

subject and social science obtained in the first higher military school, if they are positive, are accepted by the remaining higher military schools designated in the request of the applicant officer candidate.

11. An applicant officer candidate who has been ranked but who has not been admitted to the first higher military school (the G. Benkovski VNVVU or the N.Y. Vaptsarov VNVMU) can report for the written competitive exam in the special subject and in social science at the second higher military school. In this instance the result gained at the first VUZ is not considered. The obtained grades at the second VUZ are also valid for the third higher military school which has been indicated in the petition.

III. The Organization and Holding of Competitive Exams. The Review and Grading of Written Work and the Formation of the Number of Competitive Points

1. The organization and holding of competitive exams are carried out at the corresponding higher military school by commissions appointed with the approval of the school head.

2. The competitive exams are held on interdisciplinary subjects. On the day of the exam, distribution of the applicants and the commissions over the hall is announced. The exams commence at 0800 hours and last 4 hours.

3. The written competitive exams are anonymous.

The applicant officer candidates who have reported after the announcing of the subject or who have not reported to one of the competitive exams (tests) and who have received a grade of "poor" on the special subject are deprived of the right to further participation in the competition.

With proven copying as well as in attempting to violate the anonymity of the competition, the written work is struck from the protocol of the chairman of the competitive exam and the applicant officer candidate is deprived of the right to further participation in the competition.

The results of the competitive exams are valid for participation in the competition only during the year in which they were taken.

4. Upon request the school provide official statements to the applicant officer candidates to validate the use of leave by them for reporting to the competitive exam.

5. The written works on the special subjects without fail are to be gone through in rooms set aside for this purpose by two instructors independently of one another. The works are graded with an accuracy down to 0.25. The graders draw up individual protocols for the grades of the written works. The protocols along with the written works are turned in to the chairman of the examination commission. On the basis of the two protocols, the final grade is given which is entered on the written work while the graders sign and write out brief reasons for the grade. If the difference of the two graders is 0.25, the final grade is rounded off in favor of the applicant and when the

difference is 0.50, the final grade is the mathematical average between the two grades.

If the difference in the grades of one work is more than 0.50, it is submitted for review by a mediator whose grade is final. The mediator records the grade and the reasons for it on the written work and signs this. He draws up a separate protocol for the works reviewed by him and signs this.

The written works from the examination in social sciences are graded by one grader with a grade of "pass" or "fail."

The applicant officer candidates who have received the grade of "fail" on the test in social sciences have the final number of competitive points reduced by one.

On every written work on social sciences the grader writes a final grade and signs this. Works with the "fail" grade are submitted to a mediator whose grade is final.

A written work which does not have any sign is nullified.

The results of the written competitive exams are announced immediately after the review of the written works. The announced grades are final. No repeat review and regrading is allowed.

6. The number of points for ranking is formed from the following grades:

a) The doubled grade from the exam on the special subject.

b) The overall grade from the diploma for a complete secondary education.

c) The grades for two subjects from the diploma for a complete secondary education which are the basic ones for the specialty.

For applicants for the specialty "Pilot" the grade from the psychophysiological test is added to the number of points for ranking.

The diploma subjects the grades from which are to be included in the number of points are as follows:

a) For the political specialty -- the history of Bulgaria and Bulgarian language and literature;

b) For the specialty "Chemical Troops" -- chemistry and mathematics;

c) For all remaining specialties -- mathematics and physics.

The number of points for ranking the applicant officer candidates for the specialty "Pilot" who have not been accepted and who have indicated in their documents other specialties at the G. Benkovski VNVVU and other VUZ is to be formed as for the specialties for which a competitive exam in mathematics is required.

IV. The Ranking and Admission of Applicant Officer Candidates

1. In admitting the applicants, the admission commission takes into account the following:

a) The number of points received for the ranking;

b) Their political and professional qualities;

c) The results from the testing of physical and psychophysiological qualities;

d) Their state of health;

e) The granting of any priority.

2. For admission to higher military schools, an advantage is provided for the following:

a) The sons of the active fighters against fascism and capitalism and of servicemen who perished in carrying out their military duty. They are to compete for 10 percent of the places.

b) The sons of servicemen who have served at least 10 years in the BNA and reserve servicemen who have served at least 15 years of regular service in the BNA. They are to compete for 15 percent of the places set aside for the needs of the BNA.

For the specialty "Border Troops," the preference under Point "b" is given only to the sons of servicemen from the Border Troops who have served at least 10 years. They compete for 15 percent of the places.

For the specialty "Motorized Rifle Troops and People's Militia," the advantage under Point "b" is granted only to the sons of employees of the People's Militia who have served at least 10 years. They compete for 15 percent of the places.

c) The sons of employees of the Balkan BGA [Bulgarian Civil Airways], the Water Transport SO [Economic Trust], the Ocean Fisheries SO and the Central Directorate of the Ministry of Transport who have at least 10 years of regular sea (flight) and operating service in these departments are to compete for 10 percent of the places for the corresponding specialties at the G. Benkovski VNVVU and the N. Y. Vaptsarov VNVMU.

d) For 30 percent of the places for the specialty "Pilot" at the G.Benkovski VNVVU, the competition is among applicant officer candidates who have completed the full course for motor-powered flying at the Organization for the Assisting of Defense [OSO].

The advantage under Points "b," "c" and "d" is given under the condition that the number of points for ranking is not lower than 2 points more than the

number of points of the last person admitted on general grounds for the appropriate specialty.

e) Those who have completed the secondary sergeant's schools with a gold medal are admitted without a competitive exam (if they meet the other conditions) for the corresponding specialty after one year of service in the troops and prior to completing their 23d year.

f) With other conditions being equal, preference is given to regular servicemen who have completed the NShZO, who have done their military service and who have completed courses for military-technical training under the OSO.

The places set aside for applicants with preference and not occupied by them in the admission are filled by applicants who do not have a preference according to the number of points.

3. Ranking is done according to the descending number of points.

In applying only to one higher military school, the determining thing in the ranking is the order of enumerated specialties.

In applying simultaneously to several higher military schools, the determining thing in the ranking is the designated order of the requested VUZ, and after this the order of the enumerated specialties in them.

The results of the ranking are announced in descending order of the number of points, before the work of the admission commission has commenced.

The sessions of the admission commissions at the G. Benkovski VNVVU and the N.Y. Vaptsarov VNVMU are to be completed by no later than 16 August 1986; at the G. Dimitrov VNVAU no later than 1400 hours on 21 August 1986 and at the V.Levski VNVU no later than 22 August 1986.

4. After the reviews, testing and final study of the applicants, the admission commission holds a personal conversation with each applicant, takes its decision and announces it to the applicant. A collective talk is held with the reserves. The decision of the admission commission is final and is not subject to confirmation.

The applicants are to report to the admission commission in the order of their ranking by number of points, in being admitted to the specialties in the order which the young men requested.

Candidates who have been ranked but who have not reported to the admission commission and those who have taken back their documents are considered rejected.

5. The higher military schools notify the admitted applicants in writing, in indicating the specialty for which they have been admitted.

6. If the admitted applicant officer candidates do not report at the stipulated date to the appropriate military school, their places are filled by applicants from the reserves by the order of their ranking.

7. For those who have completed higher military schools, the rank of "Lieutenant Engineer" ("Lieutenant") is given as well as the military skill "Military Engineer" and they are considered to have a higher civil education in the appropriate specialty and skill depending upon the specialty.

B. Correspondence Instruction

1. The following persons may apply for correspondence instruction in the higher military schools: officers and sergeants from the BNA and from other departments for all specialties; workers and employees (males) from the MNO system for only engineer and command-engineer specialties; employees (males) from air and water transport, air clubs and sea clubs under the OSO for the appropriate specialties.

2. For correspondence instruction it is possible to apply only to one higher military school for specialties which correspond to the nature of the work performed by the applicant.

3. Accepted for correspondence instruction are applicants who meet the following requirements:

a) Have a complete secondary education;

b) Be no older than 40 years of age by 1 September 1986;

c) Have at least 1 year of job employment by 1 September 1986 in the corresponding specialty for which they are applying;

d) Have completed their regular military service;

e) Have received permission from the Personnel Directorate of the MNO that they can apply for correspondence instruction;

f) Have been recommended by the corresponding ministry;

g) Applicants for pilots should have flight knowledge and actually carry out flight tasks.

In addition to the designated conditions, the following is also required:

For officers:

Be recommended by their immediate superiors.

For career sergeants:

a) Be recommended by the unit commanders;

b) Have completed their secondary education with a diploma grade of at least "very good" (5.00);

c) Be not over the age of 23 by 1 September 1986;

d) Have troop experience of at least 1 year by 1 September 1986 for that specialty.

4. Applicants for correspondence instruction who meet the conditions prior to 30 April 1986 are to submit a report up the line of command (for employees of other departments, through the corresponding economic trust) to the MNO Personnel Directorate for receiving authorization for applying for correspondence instruction.

To the report the applicant for correspondence instruction (not including officers) are to submit:

a) A copy of the diploma for a secondary education;

b) A recommendation from the enterprise where employed;

c) Authorization from the corresponding ministry from which it can be seen that it authorizes the candidate for correspondence instruction in the corresponding specialty.

d) A copy of the pertinent part of the labor booklet and notarized by the enterprise leadership.

5. Officers and sergeants applying for correspondence instruction are to submit up the line of command to the chief of the higher military school the following documents:

a) A petition to the chief of the higher military school for admission to the competitive exam, in indicating the specialty for which he is applying;

b) A diploma for a complete secondary education or an officially notarized copy of it;

c) Authorization to apply for correspondence instruction from the MNO Personnel Directorate and which gives the specialty for which they are permitted to apply;

d) A birth certificate;

e) A medical certificate;

f) An autobiography.

6. Applicants for correspondence instruction (not including officers and sergeants) submit through the chiefs of the military directorates where they

are registered to the chief of the appropriate higher military school the following documents:

a) A petition for admission to the competitive exam giving the desired specialty;

b) An autobiography;

c) An authorization for applying to correspondence instruction from the MNO Personnel Directorate;

d) A diploma for a complete secondary education or an officially notarized copy of it;

e) A medical certificate;

f) Authorization from the corresponding ministry which explicitly designates the specialty for which permission is granted for application;

g) A copy of the pertinent section of the labor booklet notarized by the leadership of the enterprise or institution for certifying the length of employment;

h) A recommendation of the applicant from the enterprise or institution where he is employed.

i) Military registration booklet;

j) A certificate showing no criminal record;

k) Birth certificate;

l) A document proving priority (if there is such).

7. The date for submitting the documents is 4 June 1986.

8. The reporting for the written competitive exams, the grading of the written works, the calculating of the number of points for correspondence instruction and the ranking of the applicants are carried out according to the procedure set out for regular instruction.

For the applicants (not including officers) a testing of psychophysiological qualities and a medical exam are conducted at the corresponding higher schools.

9. Applicants for correspondence instruction have the same priorities as the applicants for regular instruction.

An admission commission takes the decision for admitting the applicants to correspondence instruction.

C. Scholarship Holders of the MNO

1. As scholarship holders of the MNO, young men are admitted from student applicants and from those studying in institutions of higher learning in the following specialties:

a) Medicine in the medical institutes in the cities of Sofia, Plovdiv, Varna, Pleven and Stara Zagora.

b) Physics at the Sofia Kl. Okhridski University for meteorologists in the BNA.

2. Young persons who wish to apply for the above specialties must meet the conditions for applicants to higher military schools.

3. MNO scholarship applicants are to submit their documents following the general procedures to the appropriate higher institutions of learning according to the guidelines set for student applicants. Those successfully ranked in the corresponding civilian institutions of learning (with a number of points over the stipulated minimum for the VUZ) at the latest 10 days following the announcement of the results from the competitive exams and for those already studying in VUZ prior to 1August 1986, are to submit to the military directorate where they are registered the following documents: a petition, autobiography, medical certificate from a military hospital (for those who have served their regular military service), a medical recruit sheet (for recruits), a health booklet (for servicemen), a certificate showing no criminal record, a certificate showing the number of points from the corresponding VUZ to which they have applied and a declaration that they will serve at least 10 years in the BNA after completing their education while those who are already students in VUZ a certificate that they successfully completed the academic year.

The documents of the applicants certified by the military directorates are to be forwarded to the MNO Personnel Directorate no later than 6 September 1986.

4. Those admitted as MNO scholarship holders who have not served their regular military service begin their studies after serving it.

5. MNO scholarship holders after completing their higher education are accepted for active military service and are appointed to BNA units.

Concluding Provisions

1. Applicant officer candidates who have submitted documents with a false content, who have attempted to give incorrect information in filling out their documents or who mislead the admission commissions are to be removed from competition in the contest.

2. The chiefs of the higher military schools settle once and for all all questions in accord with the Directive for the Admission of Officer Candidates in the 1986-1987 Academic Year.

3. The MNO Personnel Directorate exercises overall leadership and supervision over the application of this directive.

All additionally arising questions on the admission of student applicants which are not set out in this directive are to be settled by the MNO Personnel Directorate and the GlPUNA [Main Political Directorate of the People's Army].

4. The written works and the protocols of their grades are kept for 1 year after the holding of the competitive exam.

5. This directive is issued on the basis of the Regulation Governing Higher Military Schools in the Bulgarian People's Army.

10272
CSO: 2200/89

POLITICS CZECHOSLOVAKIA

## 'ORDINARY WORKERS' NOT REPRESENTED AS HEROES

Prague HALO SOBOTA in Czech 22 Mar 86 p 2

[Text] Do you watch regularly and carefully television plays and films? If you do, try to remember some of the main characters of recent contemporary plays: a race care designer, a doctor, a painter, a journalist, a research institute employee, a director. Now, I am not trying to tell the playwrights how to do their job; I only want to note that "ordinary" people are rarely found in contemporary dramatic works.

Of course one may object that the more interesting the environment where the action takes place, the more interesting the play. I guess it really is simpler to base a conflict on the encounters between a research institute director at retirement age and a young, promising manager who is "dehydrating acids with an ionic oxithelfthalic dispersion" not in three minutes, as everywhere else in the world, but in two. This is probably easier than engagingly and dramatically presenting a piece of the everyday life of a blue collar worker who works hard and honestly, even when his plant requires three-shift operations. He always participates in brigade projects where he lives and he is known to be a straightforward person. Too everyday, banal a theme for a filmmaker or for the theater? Not by a long shot, because it is up to the author, playwright, director, and actors to explore and give form to such a simple life, one which is far from free of conflict in any event.

These are not arbitary comments. In fact, DELNICKE SLOVO has published a number of letters in which blue collar workers complain that no one is interested in them, as though our society is divided into those people worthy of attention and those not worthy of it. Senior managers, directors or their deputies appear in the workshops only when they need something from workers such as their assistance in fulfilling the plan. Blue collar workers are often poorly informed, or not informed at all, as to the general situation in the factory, as if important information belonged only to management. This amounts to the underestimation of the blue color worker. The same is true of production conferences, the contents of which are often more understandable to candidates for advanced degrees in economics than for an ordinary employee.

Martin Zarecky of Mikulova writes: "At production conferences questions are sometimes addressed that, because of their complexity, belong rather under the authority of the board and the general director. They are often analyses,

studies or projections suitable for well-red experts who, if their input were required by the session, would in any case need a half day or whole day to think about the information. As a result, understandably, the problem "down there" in the workshop, are never discussed. It looks to me as though the management is shouting "go right" and those of us on the shop floor are shouting "go left".

I recently had a conversation with some young blue collar workers of a large plant in Prague. The socialist youth organization was well entrenched here in the rank and file. Meeting were occupied not only with identifying causes, but also finding solutions. These were definately not the sort of people who cower in corners or who need their hand held. But when they did need some support, some indication that they were important to someone, that they were not on their own, no one from either management or any party organizations were present at the meetings...

Mention was made earlier in this article that unfortunately blue collar workers are not common as heroes of films and plays. How could they be, when in everyday life in the factories they are frequently treated as bystanders? This happens even though it is blue collar worker who bears the greatest burden of the hard, exhausting work for the society. He is the one who plays the greatest role in the formation of wealth, he is the one who is the real hero of our everyday lives. He is inclined not to pay too much attention to working conditions, but to give completely of himself regardless. We have in mind here obviously the honest ones, who constitute the vast majority of the working class. These people deserve all of our attention, and not only in art. Party organizations are well aware of this...Valadimir Plesnik.

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CSO: 2400/226

POLITICS CZECHOSLOVAKIA

YOUNG CZECHS SAID TO ADOPT NAZI 'SIEG HEIL' GREETING

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Mar 86 p 6

[Excerpts] How Far Formalism Can Lead

We can shake our heads, we can ponder how this could have happened at all, but all that will not do us any good. However, we can learn from it. Because the mistakes and blunders, which occurred in the vocational high school for furniture making in Lisov in the Ceske Budejovice area, have been almost "methodical."

And this is what happened....

The vocational high school in Lisov is attended by more than 300 apprentices. They come here from the Northern Bohemian, West Bohemian and Southern Bohemian regions to be trained in furniture making and upholstering. A full 200 of them live in 2 dormitories for the duration. And it was there that during the course of the last school year certain things came to light about which previously (as was alleged) nobody knew anything. Educators. Instructors. Principal. Nobody. Nothing about the fact that young people here have been listening with their mouths open to the inflammatory speeches which are being beamed to us by the Munich broadcasting station, nothing about how they imagine themselves in the capitalist world and profess its laws, nothing about the greeting 'Sieg Heil', with which groups of boys have been greeting each other, nothing about the affected symbols of fascism (!), the ideology whose followers committed themselves half a century ago to eliminating democracy, freedom, and social progress. Nothing. Nevertheless, it all happened. And it was not just a matter of a day or a month.

Let us go back, then, to the whole affair. No matter how extreme it may be. After talking with some of the staff of the Lisov vocational school, with the secretary of the district headquarters of the Czechoslovak Communist Party in Ceske Budejovice, after reading the reports of the commission for party investigation and the commission for disciplinary action of the presidium of the district headquarters of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, we were suddenly presented with a picture of work which suffers from a malady called formalism.

Formalism in the upbringing of young people. In Lisov it grew to such proportions that if affected not only the upbringing, education and administrative work, but also had a considerable effect on the actions of the basic organization of the communist party. Educators educated, instructors instructed, the director directed the running of the school, but even though one cannot deny that many of them exhibited interest and effort, a casual attitude prevailed everywhere.

To begin with, these failings should have been pointed out by party members. But it so happens that in the life of the party organization there was not only a lack of party openness and insistence on high standards, but also one of the cornerstones of the Lenin style of work--a consistent control over assigned tasks--was missing. There simply was more talk about communist upbringing than was actually introduced into everyday life. To illustrate--the participation of the school in the May celebrations was considered to be practically a luxury. The very own holiday of the working class went almost unnoticed.

We have to look for the reasons for such behavior on the part of the apprentices (not all of them, of course) in many causes. For example, in unsettled family circumstances, in neglected upbringing, but also in the improvisations to which the life in the school was subject.

Certain people must answer for specific mistakes in the upbringing of the worker youth. For example, the principal of the school Eng Petr Fort, as it later turned out, assumed this function after having been in production and having no experience in pedagogy. Perhaps that was also the reason why he concentrated primarily on resolving those problems which had to do with building up a new regional training institution, and with finishing the building and equipping of the dormitories. The process of upbringing somehow got shunted to one side.

Jan Tvrz, deputy principal for theory instruction and also the chairman of the Basic Organization of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, similarly contributed to the situation. During his evaluation, we heard about inadequate experience in party work, about mistakes in directing and leading the organization. That inevitably led to proceedings and party penalties. Principal Petr Fort, his deputy for extracurricular activities Vlastimil Vopatek, as well as the deputy head educator, Josef Cincura, were relieved of their duties. The chairman of the Basic Organization of the Czechoslovak Communist Party was also replaced. Comrades Fort, Vopatek and Tvrz were disciplined for violating the rules of the communist party. In the first case a reprimand, in the remaining cases a warning. But we should stress one very basic point. Nobody condemned anyone. In our society everyone has a chance to prove that he can deserve confidence again.

Since the beginning of the new school year, the Lisov vocational school has a new administration. It is headed by Eng Jana Hajkova. She came here from the vocational high school in Pisek, one of the best in the region. She knows only too well, therefore, what it takes to achieve success. What are her impressions?

"Many people tried to dissuade me. They said I can only fail here. But today I see that the situation is not all that terrible, even though there are more than enough problems which we gradually have to resolve."

First, she took a look at the apprentices. And her concern was for both their training and their free time. Because the rule, that young people expect not only to be taught but also to be entertained, applies even here. And if entertainment is not offered to them they will find their own. How? That was what we wrote about at the beginning. That is also the reason why the roster of interest groups is so extensive. I counted 14 of them. Everyone is to choose among them. But two at the most, because there has to be time left for rest and training. The whole school (but most of all both dormitories) can feel how much more strict the regimen is now. Miracles do not occur. "Merely" a strict adherence to the daily regimen is required. From the morning wake-up call to the evening taps. As I heard, discipline is the alpha and omega of all the activities. Therefore also as far as upbringing is concerned. Even the educators are affected.

Antonin Zlamal, deputy principal for education other than training, remarked: "I think that the road we have chosen is the correct one. To resolutely and consistently fulfill tasks for which each of us is responsible. I know that many educators do not like the current way of running things, but there is no other way. When work discipline is being strengthened, ovations are hardly ever forthcoming."

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POLITICS CZECHOSLOVAKIA

## EXAMPLES OF NEGLECT IN SOCIETY DEPICTED

Prague TVORBA in Czech 22 Jan 86 p 5

/Text/ The courtyard located in Stepanska Street look like any other courtyard. A wooden shack, cobblestones, several working cars, one wrecked car, seven ash cans. And among all this young girls playing with their dolls. It will soon be Sunday noon. A man gets out of the front door, walks in the direction of the ash cans and, after a while, I can see that he is emptying the contents of his ash pail on the ground.

"What is the matter with you?" says a voice in the window on the second floor. The young man retorts: "This is none of your business. Where should I empty it when all the cans are full? I am not to blame." He kicks one of the cans and resentfully goes back to his apartment.

It dawns on me that I have seen many other similar cases. For example, I witnessed a bus arriving yesterday. The people were crowded at the door but in the middle and in the front the bus was empty. I could have taken that bus, but it would have required that somebody already inside take two steps back. And why should he have done it when he was already inside? A woman who stayed behind with me at the bus stop got very angry over this lack of willingness to accommodate fellow passengers and the lack of civility. Before she entered another bus, she discarded an unfinished cigarette on the sidewalk. Otherwise, she would have had to take two steps to reach a wastebasket. But why should she go to such trouble? Somebody would clean the sidewalk anyway.

An accident occurred in Brandys nad Labem several years ago. Instead of using the water tap, the people got their water directly from the storage tank. It was obvious that there would soon be a water shortage. One would say that in such a case the people would see the need to conserve water and to be considerate to others in order that all might get water. However, one of the garden owners attached a hose to the water tank to water his garden. Why should he care that there was a water shortage? After all, he was not the one who had caused the shortage.

When one of the ticket machines does not work, most people go to another machine to have their ticket punched. However, there are among us some characters who tell themselves: "I am not responsible for the broken

machine; I expected it would work," and in their innermost thoughts they are glad that they can save one koruna. Sometimes, however, we witness more serious things. A furnace stops working in a plant. The management could say: we are not responsible for the breakdown; consequently, we will lower our target and let someone else take care of the problem. Or, management can ask the most sacrificing and able workers to start fixing the broken furnace without waiting for the outside repair organization which has all sorts of excuses for not fixing the furnace. Even our legislators sometimes, though not always, anticipate such situations. For this reason, for example, drivers are required to assist in the case of accidents even when they do not cause it.

Life is such that we can anticipate unexpected surprises all the time both at home and at work. In modern terminology these surprises are called "situations." They are the situations which we cannot anticipate but which occur anyway but to which no worker is assigned to correct them. They are situations in which we are left on our own. We must make a decision: Should we dump the ashes on the ground or wait until the can is empty? If we dump the ashes on the ground, no big tragedy will take place. Usually, there will appear a good samaritan who, while not responsible for this situation, will clean the courtyard because he is unwilling to look at the mess.

A classic case occurred in the new section of Prague. In an otherwise exemplary high-rise building, someone performed his natural functions in front of an apartment on the second floor. Perhaps out of ill will, perhaps in desperation because the modern developments do not include ancient facilities such as toilets. The cleaning crew concluded that it was not their task to take care of this human waste. The same conclusion was reached by a tenant who, incidentally, is a teacher. Consequently, she asked the building's management to remedy the situation. However, not even this body, in spite of the fact that its committee investigated the case, was unable to find anybody whose job description would include such a task. For the entire week the female teacher had to cross over the mess, which I do not want to describe, located in front of her door behind which she wrote one complaint after another.

Before a decision could be made by someone who had responsibility an unknown tenant, probably a lady on the fourth floor, took her dustpan and carried the dirt away in a container.

We often talk of a petty bourgeois mentality, of the lifestyle characterized by consumerism but fail to understand the danger in such a lifestyle. The danger of the petty bourgeois mentality is primarily in its unwillingness to do anything which does not bring personal profit. Moreover, such unwillingness is accompanied by ideological arguments which sound noble because a petty bourgeois will not admit that his behavior would be anything but honorable and exemplary. I remember the time when we were members of the Youth Union and as such visited various work sites to help. For example, a dredge was erected for a gas pipeline between Most and

Prague. At that time the brigades were voluntary but not all of those who were invited took part. However, a petty bourgeois could be identified because of his effort to justify his absence by some higher interest. Thus, I found out when talking to one of my friends that he would participate in the brigade but only on condition that all the others would do the same. He offered advice: we should make the participation in the brigade compulsory and then he would gladly take part. However, when some come and others do not, it is not fair, he indignantly complained. He was, he said, an "individual with a sense of fair play" who was unwilling to put up with any inequity, not even the inequity of taking part alone in the brigade while noone else from his house did likewise.

Noone of us is any angel. Sometimes it is demonstrated that we throw a lighted cigarette on the ground next to the ash can. At other times, that we are unwilling to help in cleaning a public place in spite of the fact that we know that our help is needed and that we were invited to take part in a brigade. At the moment we are unwilling to admit our own willingness to help and when we start to make excuses and justify this unwillingness by some higher interest, we transform ourselves into a petty bourgeois.

I thought about all of this at the moment when I saw the ashes roll over the cobblestoned courtyard on Stepanska Street. True, the young man shouted through the window that it was not his fault that the ash cans were full. However, it is quite possible that he emptied the ash pail on the ground only because nobody had taught him that such things are not done.

In order to put myself into his situation I crossed over to investigate the ash cans. There were six of them in a circle and the seventh was in the middle. The six cans were full; the seventh was empty.

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POLITICS

HUNGARY

## WARNING ISSUED AGAINST REPETITION OF 1956 REVOLUTION

[Editorial Report] Budapest UJ TUKOR in Hungarian on 9 March 1986 carries on page 16 a warning by Sandor Fekete that any repetition of the violent uprising in October 1956 against Soviet troops would be catastrophic. UJ TUKOR is an officially approved weekly journal of popular culture, and the warning appears in an article that is mainly devoted to a vehement attack on the writer Istvan Csurka. At the Budapest cultural "counterforum" last fall Csurka had urged Hungarians not to accept the official line that people must accept current reality and must act on the basis of realistic expectations. Fekete ridicules Csurka's vague exhortations to resistance, and, relying heavily on sarcasm, launches a specific warning against rebellion:

"If there is no difference between the dismal acceptance of reality and a struggle to the death for freedom, a struggle that threatens us with the ultimate catastrophe, then no matter what, we Hungarians and especially we intellectuals should not hesitate, we should die for liberty! Let us be kamikazies! Soon it will have been thirty years since Budapest was shot to bits, it's time we forgot about the smoking ruins, the bloodbaths at the parliament, the butchered and disembowled defenders of the Party center at Koztarsasag Square, the hanged insurrectionists, the thousands who were locked in prisons and camps after the battle! What do so many tears and so much blood matter, as long as as we can sing the Szozat [a patriotic hymn, at times forbidden] on the street corners for a couple of weeks...."

"Don't hesitate, don't just stand there foaming at the mouth, Hungarian! As long as we are rotting here in the distant Eastern reaches of the world, let us behave in an Eastern way; let us make a Lebanon out of Hungary, let us have foreign tanks clashing here in our streets, let the boredom of Politburo meetings be shattered by the sound of guns as in Aden, let us kill each other, as in Afghanistan or Cambodia; long live death, Hungarians have a great time in the grave, let's go on to the new ruins and the new gallows! Don't worry, the catastrophe won't be total in any case, because the smart and clever people will once again escape to safety in time...Why should I be afraid of a small revolution, I, who am constantly trifling with revolutions and who once or twice, if it was very necessary--in 44, in 48, in 55, and in 56--managed to overcome my fear?"

"This is how I try to fire myself up, but the spark doesn't start a flame. Maybe precisely because I do know something about the history of revolutions, and I can distinguish between situations that call for a revolution, and those that do not. And also because I clearly see the difference between responsible analysis and irresponsible swaggering, the latter of which only recognizes two extremes: the revolutions that have made us famous, and the selling out to dismal reality and the renunciation of achieving any change in the world. However...anybody who can think and see, and is decent enough to admit what he sees, can experience that today between the servile acceptance of reality and deathly adventurism that goes against the entire world situation there is a third possible way, the way which Hungarian development has already been following for decades. The '56 tragedy proved in a dramatic way the irreality of distorting dogmas and paralyzing deeds, and the new leadership most certainly did "question," in fact did do away with, this kind of irrealistic reality; it instituted reforms, and today Hungary is once again "famous" in the world, but it became famous precisely because of its policy of reform, already at a time when in other quarters even stagnation was not called by its true name."

CSO: 2500/263

POLITICS

POLAND

## PZPR VIEWS POLISH COMMUNITIES IN CAPITALIST COUNTRIES

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Feb 86 pp 1,2

/Article by Daniel Lulinski: "Poland Has an Interest in Cooperation With Polonia"/

/Text/ The PZPR Central Committee's International Commission held a session on 13 February to discuss the government's "Program on working with Polish communities in capitalist countries in 1986-1990."

In connection with the resignation of Stefan Olszowski as chairman, the commission expressed their thanks for the work he performed hitherto. The commission appointed Marian Orzechowski, alternate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and foreign affairs minister, to the post of chairman. Ernest Kueza, head of the Foreign Division of the PZPR Central Committee, remained secretary of the commission.

During the discussion on the "Program on working with the Polish community abroad," it was emphasized that expanded cooperation with this group is in the interest of the Polish people and their socialist state. This cooperation should be based on mutual benefit while simultaneously allowing Polonia to remain loyal to the country where they may reside. Worldwide, there are approximately 13 million individuals of Polish descent, the majority of whom, 8.4 million, live in the US. Much importance was placed on Polonia's dissemination of Polish culture abroad and in shaping and developing relations between Poland and the country where they reside. The post-war experience of such cooperation was taken as an example. Attention was also drawn to the political conditions attached to the cooperation with Polonia in 1980-81 and to the attempts made during this time at utilizing political emigre centers for carrying out American and her allies global strategic plans against our country. Despite this attempt, Polonia communities had essentially taken a realistic approach to the developing situation in Poland.

Progress made in normalizing the situation in the country created conditions which led to a return to cooperation between Poland and Polonia. This was also made apparent by Wojciech Jaruzelski's meeting with an American Polonia group while in New York attending a session of the UN. The commission backed the Program and proposed the course of

activity. Increased contact with Polonia in the coming 5 years should be an integral part of Polish foreign policy and should serve to increase mutual understanding between the Polish people and the people of the country where Poles have settled.

The commission discussed a preliminary statement on realizing Resolutions of the 9th Special PZPR Congress pertaining to the party's and country's international activity and on the work of the PZPR Central Committee's International Commission between the 9th and 10th Congress. From August 1981 to the present, the International Commission held 20 meetings to discuss crucial questions on the PZPR's international relations and on Poland's foreign policy.

Comrades participating in the discussion were: Stanislaw Pichla, Jozef Woloch, Zygmunt Galecki, Zbigniew Kamecki, Jozef Brozek, Andrzej Wietrzykowski, Zdzislaw Grzelak, Jan Turski and Ryszard Borowski.

The proceedings were summarized by Marian Orzechowski who emphasized that People's Poland is not conducting a policy towards Polonia dictated by the existing state of affairs but rather wishes to expand contacts and cooperation with her marked by goodwill and in the spirit of cultivating a tradition of close ties among Polonia communities and Poland.

13090/12276
CSO: 2600/330

POLITICS

POLAND

## ZSL AKTIVS DISCUSS PZPR PROGRAM, FOREIGN POLICY

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Feb 86 p 2

/Text/ Aktivs of both the central and provincial councils of the United Peasant Party /ZSL/ focused their discussion on 24 February in Warsaw on crucial problems relating to proposals and acts of the upcoming 10th PZPR Congress and to current foreign policy issues.

This council, as had been stressed at the opening of the deliberations by the chairman of the United Peasant Party Chief Committee /NK ZSL/, Roman Malinowski, inaugurated a discussion within the party on its proposed program which will express the sentiment of the entire socialist coalition in Poland and outline the prospects of continued development of the country. The debate over this document, which expresses a new form of interparty relation, will be one of the more important reporting campaign elements of the ZSL currently underway at local and coordinated levels and at meetings preceding the annual May 1st celebrations. ZSL party members will also participate in open debates at PZPR organizational meetings. The NK chairman stated that the ZSL's findings will be summarized by the NK ZSL Presidium and subsequently delivered to the PZPR leadership before the 10th PZPR Congress.

The principal premises of the PZPR program, with particular regard given to problems concerning farm policy and to the progress of the work in writing such a document, were stated by the PZPR central committee secretary, Henryk Bednarski. He called attention to the fact that this is the first such PZPR program of its kind. Previous documents outlining party activity for longer durations had been ideological-programmatic declarations in nature. The main purpose of the PZPR program, as intended by the creators, is for its becoming a fundamental theoretical-ideological document outlining strategic goals and a course leading to their realization. Furthermore, a document of such magnitude should arrange and broaden programmatic concepts and views on buildingsocialism while remaining open to new problems and tasks. It is intended for the entire society and not the party alone. While discussing the section of the document concerning the problems associated with agriculture and the village, the speaker stated that there was a common PZPR and ZSL farm policy calling for immediate evolutionary changes in modernizing agricultural practices and ensuring the cultural development of the village.

Current problems of Polish foreign policy during the existing international situation were discussed by alternate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Marian Orzechowski. He stated that our foreign policy is being realized at a level of allied cooperation among the PZPR, ZSL and Democratic Party /SD/ and at a level of national understanding. Its basis rests on the character of our country and her attachment to the socialist community. The main principles under which this policy can be realized are to strengthen friendship and cooperation with all socialist countries--particularly with the USSR, to extend friend relations with developing and nonaligned countries, as well as, to increase cooperation with capitalist countries based on mutual benefit and respect for each country's sovereignty. These principles--stated the speaker--have been fully acknowledged in the PZPR Program.

R. Malinowski stressed the need for active participation by all ZSL members in the discussion of documents relating to the 10th PZPR Congress. He stated that this will serve to strengthen interparty cooperation and to increase the public's joint responsibility to the socialist fatherland. During a speech on the international situation, the NK chairman called attention to the significance of the 27th CPSU Congress and sent its participants a wish for productive debates from the Polish people.

A conference comprised of chairmen of provincial ZSL committees, heads of ZSL depamtments and editors-in-chief of ZSL publications was held on 24 February under the leadership of the NK chairman, Roman Malinowski. They were acquainted with the country's socio-political and economic situation with particular regard given to the village and agriculture food industry. Jozef Koziol, the NK vice-chairman, discussed the progress of economic reform in the food industry and action by the ZSL needed to be taken in further realizing the food program.

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CSO: 2600/330

POLITICS

POLAND

## ZSMP ON YOUTH'S HISTORICAL EDUCATION

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Mar 86 p 2

/Text/ The utilization of historical experience has particular significance in the shaping of political knowledge of contemporary Polish youth. That is why the Union of Socialist Polish Youth /ZSMP/ has attached so much importance to youth's historical education.

Committees on the history of the youth movement play an important role in assisting the ZSMP in this activity. Some 400 exist in the country and comprise 30,000 aktivs of former youth organizations.

The Main Commission on the History of the Youth Movement under the direction of the ZSMP Main Administration held a plenary session on 3 March in Warsaw to discuss the problems in shaping historical awareness on young Poles. Albin Siwiak, Politburo member of the PZPR Central Committee, participated in the debates.

Young people's low level of historical awareness was pointed out at this time. They are lacking in basic knowledge of historical facts and an understanding of politics and economics which are essential in conducting independent analysis of social occurrences. Young people tend to rely on random interpretations of our country's history based on historical myths and stereotypes rather than on reality. Knowledge of the history of the workers' and youth movements is also deficient.

13090/12276
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SOCIOLOGY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

# DRINKING ON THE JOB STILL UNCHECKED

Prague HALO SOBOTA in Czech 15 Feb 86 p 2

[Commentary by Jozef Podlesovsky, Bratislava: "Education or a 'Drinking Spree'?"]

[Text] I'd like to give you my opinion on the article "Alcohol Has No Place On the Job" (HALO SOBOTA, No 2, 11 Jan 86). I agree with it but I have the impression that most of my co-workers, and some supervisors, think otherwise. We drink on the job here and if someone does not raise his glass with the others it's as though he were excluded from the team. Not from the work, that still goes on. I also don't like the so-called social get-togethers for MDZ [International Women's Day], at the end of the year, etc. They are nothing but drinking sprees, with absolutely no cultural value or benefit.

It's the same with trips to various workshops and work centers. What kind of a trip can it be when some "travelers" are already drunk at the start of the trip and sleep all day on the bus so they can drink again in the evening. I won't even mention the improper behavior. Usually the result is family problems, quarrels or even divorces. And it's the same with educational sessions which are generally arranged away from the plant and out of town. What kind of education is it when employees leave in the afternoon, travel by bus 1 or 2 hours and by the time they are lodged and have eaten, it is evening? They return to their families the next day after lunch. Some are still in high spirits, others are taciturn. And they for a time they whisper all over the enterprise that it was first-rate and they look forward to more training. Why wouldn't it be first-rate when we hear that secretary Irene was dancing on the table top? I don't have anything against schools, parties, training, etc. I, myself, take part from time to time but I don't like that at all.

I am an older man and probably have other opinions but I am not ready for the scrap heap yet. I'd still like to get a fair amount of work done before I retire. But some things I just do not like. And most decent folks surely do not either.

8491/12795
CSO: 2400/204

## BRIEFS

OBESITY: GROWING CONCERN--We must admit that obesity in our country is on the whole a common disease that is growing, especially among people over 40 years of age. In Czechoslovakia, over one-fourth of the men and one-third of the women in the productive age suffer from obesity. Results show that women between 40 and 60 years of age suffer from obesity to a rate of 40 to 60 percent. Clinical obesity exceeds latent obesity. The opposite happens among men. In Bratislava, in the 45 to 54 year age bracket 39.4 percent of men performing mental work and 35.4 percent of men performing manual work are obese. For women, the respective figures are 35.2 percent and 49.8 percent. (I got these figures from the surveys made between 1976 and 1979.) Obesity, however, is on the rise not only among adults but also among school children where, based on an investigation made between 1972 and 1975, it fluctuates between 10 and 25 percent, depending on whether the child lives in the countryside or in the city. [Excerpt] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Dec 85 p 4] 1277/12955

CIGARETTE SMOKING ON INCREASE--Prague--Czechoslovakia ranks 24th in the world in cigarette consumption. In 1984 the annual consumption per person in the CSSR was 1,793 cigarettes--1,862 in the CSR and 1,652 in the SSR. Last year consumption increased to 1,802--1,877 in the CSR and 1,651 in the SSR. (In Norway, for example, consumption fell to only 500 in recent years.) [Excerpts] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Feb 86 p 2] 8491/12955

MORE ORGAN TRANSPLANTS IN EXPERIMENTAL INSTITUTE--Prague (CTK)--In response to a query from CTK on current developments in organ transplantation in the CSR, Jaroslav Prokopec, the CSR Minister of Health, made this reply: The program of transplanting vitally needed organs is developing consistently under the sponsorship of the Institute of Clinical and Experimental Medicine (IKEM) in Prague-Krci, the II Surgical Clinic and Cardiosurgical Center in Brno and in other selected centers. The program includes transplants of livers, kidneys and kidneys together with the pancreas, and since 1984 even heart transplants. For example, in 1985 there were 147 kidney transplants in the CSSR, of which 70 were performed at IKEM. This year IKEM performed three heart transplants. One of the patients has already been released to home care, the other two are in satisfactory condition. A part of this program is, of course, cooperation or direct assistance in the preparation of needed specialists of other states. This was the case in the preparation of transplant specialists from health establishments in socialist Cuba. Some of

these were trained directly at the Prague Institute of Clinical and Experimental Medicine. In addition, our training staff, which was headed by the IKEM director, worked in Havana. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Feb 86 p 2] 8491/12955

CSO: 2400/204 END

JPRS-EER-86-074
13 MAY 1986

# East Europe Report

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East Berlin PRESSE-INFORMATIONEN in German No 31, 14 Mar 86 p 6

["Facts and Figures" report by Press Office, Chairman GDR Council of Ministers]

[Text] Seaports of the GDR

The collectives of the GDR seaports in Rostock, Wismar and Stralsund increased their turnover in 1985 to 25.1 million tons of cargo. In 1980 the figure had been barely 19.3 million tons. In 1986 the turnover of these ports is to be raised to 105.6 percent. The growing demands on foreign trade, in exports as well as imports, determine this high target. Every third ton of cargo is transported by sea and transshipped in seaports.

Fifty-five percent of reciprocal deliveries in trade between the GDR and the USSR are handled by sea alone. In 1985, 8.4 million tons of cargo had to be bransported and transshipped. On the basis of plan coordination between the GDR and the USSR, the volume of trade will reach 380 billion marks by 1990, in this context a figure unmatched in the world. Into this dimension is to be fitted the objective of commencing ferry service on a planned basis between the two countries.

The VEB Ports of Rostock, Wismar and Stralsund belong to the VE Marine Traffic and Port Economy Combine. In this combine, formed in 1974, 24,000 people are employed. The more than 7,000 port workers are going all out to meet transport and transshipping requirements punctually and in conformity with quality standards. They vie with one another for an even more rational employment of transshipment technology in order to shorten a ship's throughput time in port.

The foreign trade port of Rostock was put into operation in an official ceremony on 30 April 1960. Tens of thousands of our citizens had contributed in a great many ways to its construction. If in its opening year the port's cargo turnover was barely 1.5 million tons, it had climbed by 1970 to over 10 million tons and nearly doubled by 1985. The collectives working here developed many initiatives to accelerate the port's turnover. At the same time the port was systematically expanded and the most modern transport, transshipment and warehousing techniques were employed.

Rationalized container traffic was expanded according to plan from year to year. In the last five years alone, container transshipment tripled. In 1985

the first section of a specialized container terminal went into operation in the Port of Rostock. The VE Marine Traffic and Port Economy Combine has at its disposal a comprehensive container park, integral to the dockyard, as well as container ships. Between the ports of Rostock and Riga alone, container shipping increased by 15 percent in the year 1985.

The Rostock foreign trade port located on the lower Warnow River includes a surface area of around seven square kilometers and has five docking basins. With its docks stretching a length of 9,000 meters, it offers 36 shipberths. Loading and unloading is handled with high-capacity cranes and other equipment. Mixed cargo, roll-on/roll-off and container ships of up to 30,000 tons capacity, tankers of up to 50,000 tons and bulk cargo freighters of up to 60,000 tons capacity can enter the port. In the municipal port, additional seven berths with a dock length of 800 meters are available for ships of up to 5,000 tons capacity.

To the Port of Rostock belongs one of the GDR's biggest railroad marshalling yards. The port's rail terminal disposes of tracks with a length of 220 kilometers, about the distance from Berlin to Rostock. Around 90 percent of the cargoes coming from or going to the port pass through this terminal.

For faster ship handling and better use of transport, transshipment and warehousing technology, the Rostock people are employing new forms of production management. Thus, for example, a computer system is in use that calculates all capacities needed for cargo and ship handling. Out of it comes a handling program that determines how a ship is to be loaded or unloaded.

In the VEB Port of Wismar, ships with a length of 170 meters, a beam of 23 meters and a draft of about 8 meters can dock at 17 berths. Here, general and bulk cargo are transshipped with the aid of 16 stationary and four mobile cranes and a floating crane.

Special facilities are being created for handling potassium salts in bulk. Potash trains from the southern Harz Mountains, or from Zielitz near Magdeburg, cross the port area into a large unloading facility. Here they are opened by robots and, after unloading, closed up again. In this fashion it has become possible to process 190 to 220 specialized railway cars a day. Then, on kilometers-long conveyor belts, on average a thousand tons of potash an hour arrive at a ship or at the three storage sheds. The whole transshipment and storage procedure is supervised by a dispatcher in a control center.

Wismar is also a transshipment point for timber and rolled steel products. And 25,000 to 30,000 tons of wine, from Algeria, Spain and Greece for example, are also unloaded there.

Mainly smaller ships from countries bordering the Baltic and North Seas are handled by VEB Seaport of Stralsund. There are regular communications with Soviet ports on the Baltic Sea. Fifteen berths are distributed along a dock 1,500 meters long. The greater part of the cargoes is transferred from ship to freightcar or vice versa.

Sodium, gypsum, salt, lignite briquets, glass and fluorospar are the principal export cargoes and cellulose, coal, iron ore, metals and timber the main imports. With the aid of a specialized salt loading facility a transfer capacity of 300 tons an hour has been achieved. By way of Oderhaff and Greifswald Bay the port is connected to the internal waterway network of the GDR. This makes it possible to transfer part of the cargo directly from ship to ship.

12991/12859
CSO: 2300/296

## BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH FINLAND--Helsinki, 16 April (ADN)--Economic cooperation between the GDR and Finland has developed dynamically since the meeting between Erich Honecker and Mauno Koivisto. This was noted by the joint government commission for trade between both cuontries in Helsinki on Wednesday. The partners agreed on measures to intensify and deepen cooperation in the fields of machine construction, electronics and electrical engineering, the chemical industry, agriculture and forestry, science and technology, as well as environmental protection in a protocol and a working plan for 1986-87. They also discussed further opportunities for trade. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1036 GMT 16 Apr 86 LD] /12232

MACHINE-TOOL COMBINE PLANS--At their plenary meeting this afternoon the union shop stewards of the parent enterprise of the 7 October machine-tool combine, Berlin, adopted the new competition program which is based on the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress. Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB Federal Executive board and SED Central Committee Politburo member, praised the broad utilization of key technologies in the combine as well as the improved working and living conditions. This year the machine-tool builders want to exceed the net production plan by 4 days' output, increase labor productivity by 1.2 percent, and replace 35.6 percent of its products. High precision combined with modern control systems will continue to guarantee the combine's international competitiveness. [Excerpt] [East Berlin Television Service in German 1730 GMT 23 Apr 86 DW] /12232

CARL ZEISS JENA (COMBINE)--In response to the resolution of the 11th SED Congress, the Carl Zeiss Jena Combine has set the standards for the 1986 competition. Its program, which was published today, contains targets like 3 additional days' output in net production, a 1.2-1.5 percent increase in labor productivity in excess of the plan, and an additional production corresponding to 5 days' output of consumer goods. The Zeiss workers attach particular importance to the broad utilization of modern key technologies successfully to struggle for top international positions. That includes measures introduced together with the USSR to produce ultra-highly integrated circuits as well as the start of production of new non-conductor generation ahead of schedule. As a result of numerous developments, 30 percent of the products will be replaced. The combine has announced that optical precision instruments of a high scientific-technological and economic quality will be produced for export trade and for utilization in the GDR economy. [Text] [Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0600 GMT 23 Apr 86 DW] /12232

CSO: 2300/310

EFFICIENT USE OF REUSABLE ENERGY CITED

Bucharest REVISTA ECONOMICA in Romanian 7 Feb 86 pp 2-3

[Article by Minister of the Petroleum Industry Eugen Fercala: "Reusable Energy--Recovery and Efficient Usage"]

[Text] In the process to develop our energy base and to ensure the necessary energy to carry out daily economic activities, the measures taken by consumers to reduce specific consumption as well as to fully recover reusable energy sources and recycle them in the production process are of particular importance. In this way, the necessary prerequisites can be met to include within plan consumption norms, continuity in the supply of these resources and a corresponding decrease in primary energy source requirements.

The contribution of reusable energy resources to the petrochemical industry is significant: in 1985, recovered reusable energy resources (fuels and thermal energy) accounted for about 24 percent of fuel used for energy. Steps have been taken in recent years to increase the quantity of resources recovered and these have led to the recovery of practically all reusable energy resources for which there are cost-efficient recovery technologies. Thus, as a result of these steps, certain equipments have been introduced that have led to important fuel savings. Specifically, we refer to the introduction of gas recovery installations in the gas flare system (such as those at the Pitesti, Borzesti, Brazi and Savinesti petrochemical combines), systems to recover the heat from pure and impure condensations at the Borzesti and Pitesti petrochemical platforms, recovery boilers to use the heat of hot gases from the industrial furnaces at the Brazi, Pitesti, Borzesti, and Teleajen refineries and at other locations, and installations to exploit the heat of high-temperature products. In carrying out these types of activities, we first attacked those resources which had particularly high thermal potential and then we set out to develop the technology to use the available energy resources with lower potential for which there were difficulties in finding a use in industry.

Last year we operated, or finished work on elements, with an annual savings of approximately 110,000 tons of fuel. These include: the recovery of flare gases from the rubber factory and the petrochemical plants at the Brazi petrochemical combine, heat recovery units for gases burned in the pyrolle and dimethyl triphthalate installations at the Pitesti petrochemical combine and recovery of heat from the drainage and hot water of the vulcanizing presses at the Victoria-Floresti, Zalau and Danubiana-Bucharest tire factories.

Numerous activities for recovery and efficient use of reusable energy resources are underway this year as well. For example, work will continue on a number of projects which are in various stages of completion which will lead to a total savings of about 80,000 tons of fuel per year and we will begin work on a number of recovery installations for which the documentation is now being completed. For example, research will continue to find technical and economical solutions for the recovery and use of certain energy sources which present more difficulties in recovery. This is especially true of those in a corrosive work environment.

Particular attention will continue to be given to exploiting reusable energy resources with reduced potential which usually have no utility in the petrochemical industry but which can be used in urban heating. There are two avenues being followed to accomplish this:

a) Exploiting the heat in water used for cooling by increasing its thermal potential through the use of heat pumps. Such was the case when the synthetic fibre combine at Iasi designed, built and successfully tested 2.5 Gcal/h and 5 Gcal/h absorption heat pumps with lithium bromide. Such pumps have been installed and are working well at the synthetic fibre combine at Iasi and the petrochemical complex at Pitesti. Units with 5 Gcal/h heat pumps will soon be installed at the Curtea de Arges Bioprotein Enterprise. Furthermore, documentation is now underway to install heat pumps at the Savinesti and Cimpulung Muscel synthetic fibre combines and at the Corabia Synthetic Fibre Enterprise either to furnish heat for the technolcgical processes or for heating workers' housing nearby.

b) Using the heat from high-temperature products of refineries and petrochemical installations to warm the return water from district heating networks. Solutions have been found for this goal for a majority of the petrochemical operations and refineries, and we are in the process of providing funding to use the heat from the flow sheets of the Brazi petrochemical combine, at the Brazi thermoelectric power station. Funding is also being identified to use the heat of high-temperature products from the refinery and petrochemical installations of the Pitesti petrochemical combine for urban heating. At the same time, a number of studies are in the final stages to recapture and utilize the heat of high-temperature products from the Brazi, Ploiesti, Vega and Teleajen refineries and furnish over 10 gigacalories per hour of heat to the Ploiesti municipality. We must point out that in order for us to as quickly as possible finish the work of recapturing reusable energy resources --investments which at the level of the national economy have especially favorable return rates (1-2 years)--elements of the Ministry of the Machine-Building Industry must provide more reliable support and ensure prompt delivery of the equipment connected with these investments--pumps, ventilators, heat exchangers and compressors.

12280/12859
CSO: 2700/125

CHARACTERISTICS OF COAL MINE ROCK BURSTS GIVEN

Bucharest MINE, PETROL SI GAZE in Romanian Vol 12, Dec 85 pp 649-652

[Article by Engineer I. Gaf-Deac of the Lupeni Mining Enterprise: "Ideas on Mining Rock Bursts and Current Understanding of the Phenomenon."]

[Excerpts] The phenomenon of mine shock or rockbursts is not a characteristic of coal deposits in our country, and especially not those of coking coal. Indeed, the regulations "Rules On Work Safety in Mining," have no express mention of this matter. Nonetheless, given that we are undergoing a period of intense expansion--with new mining areas being opened, some at great depths and in very complex geo-tectonic regions--it is possible that this phenomenon will make itself much more obvious. For this reason, a review of the basic information on rockbursts is useful and takes on a distinctly preventative character.

In our country, a characteristic component of this phenomenon emerges through research of the tendency toward gas and rock eruptions, and the primary casual factor is the gas dynamics involved--the pressure in the seam and its gas content--coupled with the extraction technology being employed and the physical and mechanical properties of the deposits and the surrounding rock.

Some measurable parameters have been identified: the degree of desorption, fissuration, seismic activity, the rate of yield and the content and pressure of gasses. These factors correlated to the tectonics of the zone and the depth involved quantify the characteristics of the phenomenon.

Sudden releases of free gas are encountered in the Jiu Valley and at the Anina mine. (2)

Coal effluence--namely the destruction of the deposit and the surrounding rocks--has been noted in the Petrila, Lupeni, Anina, Doman and Secul mines.

In 1956, at the Petrila mine, 60 tons of coal were thrust along an 8-meter natural highwall, together with a migration of methane gas at greater than 5 percent density in a 2,200 meter mineshaft.

At the Lupeni mine in 1961, there was a pronounced thrusting of rock and equipment in the connecting tunnel, the Stefan shaft--shaft No 10, block 3, at the 400 meter level near the 8 and 9 seams.

The first records of methane eruptions date from 1894 and through 1965, there were 39 such events. Most were at the Secul mine (17) and the Doman mine (22). This phenomenon is most likely to occur in seams at depths between 300 and 700 meters.

At the mines in the Jiu Valley basin where they work seams 5 and 13 heavily, there is the opportunity for practical observation of certain characteristics of rock bursts connected with roof control. Here we have the so-called seam roof covers for seam No 5, where shock causes cave-ins, loosenings of the ceiling in front of the working face or toward the area being worked and displacement of support and other equipment.

Regarding seam 13, there is the periodic, albeit relatively rare, collapse of the shaft ceiling when generally there are shocks, frequent seal-offs even of the stoping (seam 13, block 7 at the Lupeni mine) and damage to the support structures. Warning signs, noise and the acceleration of roof convergence normally allow enough time for the removal of transport and mining equipment and evacuation of the miners. For seam 13, block 6 at the Lupeni mine, traverse hardwood support posts have been added behind the Fazos mechanical support system, in order for the shocks to be absorbed by the supports.

Also at the Lupeni mine, in seams 8 and 9, block 4, at the 400-440 meter level, the Fazos support equipment encountered a distinctly cyclic pattern of rockbursts between 38 and 42 meters of advancement on strike when--through the sudden collapse of the dome in the area being worked--the support sections thrice collapsed and were knocked out of service and the work height was reduced to .8 to 1 meter at certain points--due to excessive pressure.

In 1975 at the Uricani mine, while doing opening work at the footwall of seam 15, at the 400 meter level, material from the wallface heaved and gas was released. This phenomenon was also observed in 1963 in the tail race of the Corbeni shaft at the Arges hydroelectric complex, where at a depth of 180 meters, approximately 400 cubic meters of material heaved along a 25 meter section.

The study done of this event (3) points out that the process destroying rock and leading to bursts is caused by energy much greater than gravitational force and that the elastic strain energy of the massif is considered the primary factor.

According to G. Calioanu and E. Paki (4), rockburst is not a form of sudden release of methane and coal, but one of the phenomena that can set off such a release. Thus there is the possibility that these phenomena may exist in rock formations with physical and mechanical properties and characteristics such as those in the mining regions of our country.

All of these phenomena are part of a complex process that sets the stage for rockbursts in coal exploration.

Careful study of these manifestations, as well as the recognition of the concept that in the future, as technologies and mining conditions become more complex, the possibility of rockbursts themselves may become reality, mandate that a realistic and practical approach to this problem be launched.

Conclusions:

Given the consequences of rockbursts, it is imperative that there be more detailed study of the causal factors and manifestations of this phenomenon.

--In our country, exploratory work in new areas with difficult geomining conditions may lead to more frequent encounters with this phenomenon.

--The predictions of and the fight against rockbursts is an area open to research, experimentation and concrete results.

--The understanding of violent releases of minerals and the surrounding rock, their avoidance and activities to counter them have significant economic and technological consequences that lead to increased production in secure working conditions.

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12280/12859
CSO: 2700/117

ROLE OF RESEARCH IN MODERNIZING MACHINE BUILDING INDUSTRY

Bucharest ERA SOCIALISTA in Romanian No 6, 25 Mar 86 pp 13-15

/Article by Ion Crisan: "Scientific Research and Modernization of the Machine Building Industry"/

/Text/ Nicolae Ceausescu said, "Let us even further develop the role of scientific and technological research in solving the various problems of improving products and making better use of them. That will indeed enable us to implement the provisions to make Romanian products comparable and competitive with the best on the international markets in 1990 and even to take first place in some fields."

The role of science and technology has been particularly important in the rapid development of Romania's machine building industry, the main bearer as well as pioneer of technical progress in the whole process of building an advanced economy, a process characterized by a pronounced vitality in the period since the Ninth RCP Congress especially.

The rapid development of the machine building industry has been a strategic factor critical to the development of all economic activities, from extracting and processing raw materials to power engineering, agriculture, transportation and construction. Meanwhile this sector has been at the intersection of the most characteristic problems of contemporary technology, resulting in concentration of intensive efforts toward creative engineering and technological research.

The period of the last two decades of all-around progress unprecedented in Romania's history has been powerfully dominated by Nicolae Ceausescu's revolutionary innovating view of the critical importance of scientific research and technical progress in all of the nation's economic and social development. As the party general secretary pointed out at the Ninth Party Congress, "We are living in a period of great revolutionary changes that is also characterized by a technical and scientific revolution of unprecedented scope." The program to develop socialist society and satisfaction of the ever growing needs of the national economy are inseparable from scientific progress and intensified basic and applied research in all sectors."

The basic strategies for the development of Romanian scientific research in the last 20 years have been manifested in correlation of scientific research with production, to expedite the flow of the process of promoting new technology from laboratory to enterprise, and in basing all decisions on economic development upon the long-range programs for all sectors with a major effect upon technical progress, which programs were drafted by scientists jointly with technicians and economists in ministries, economic organs and enterprises.

As regards the machine building industry, its scientific research and technological engineering system, seen as a structured body of composite units (institutes, centers etc.) for design and experimental research, was organized on the basis of the above policies. These institutes and centers actually integrate the whole cycle of assimilation of new products and technologies, from experimenting on laboratory models to construction, testing and approval of the models or manufacturing methods. Their organizational subordination to the respective industrial centrals guarantees immediate and long-range coordination of the institutes' research programs with those for development and diversification of the production capacities, in close correlation with the major aims of development of the national economy as a whole.

Rapid Development Based on the Most Advanced Technology

Romanian science and technology have made a major contribution to one of the most important developmental programs in peak sectors for general economic and social progress. We must discuss first of all the National Energy Program, in the course of which the domestic heavy power equipment industry was founded and specially developed thanks to Nicolae Ceausescu's far-sighted thinking. While the first large thermal power assemblies (330 megawatts per unit) were assimilated on the basis of a license, the domestic potential for research and design in this field contributed more and more to the inventories of the nation's power capacities. In the field of hydraulic machinery, the laboratories for hydraulic machines, which were equipped with an effective material base, as well as the Resita and Timisoara specialists' schools soon reached the contemporary performance levels. And as for the steam equipment, domestic research has made considerable progress, doing practically all the planning and development for priority use of lower-grade lignite and bituminous shales with a low caloric content as well as some of the design of equipment for the nuclear-electric power plants.

Domestic research has been and still is deeply involved in production of raw materials. In the field of drilling for and extracting hydrocarbons, the domestically designed equipment for marine drilling installations and for the extraction platforms as well has made a noteworthy contribution. Mechanization of both surface and underground coal extraction presents particularly difficult technical problems because of the peculiarities of the Romanian deposits, and accordingly the research potential for mining equipment has been intensively developed in the last few years.

Transport means must be specially emphasized, particularly production of trucks and tractors. On the basis of the few purchased licenses, the specialized institutes have begun to regularize the manufacturing programs according to a modern plan of modular standardization permitting manufacture of a wide assortment of products with rational restriction of the diversity of parts and components manufactured.

Other programs for priority development, such as those for machine tools, precision machinery and equipment for agricultural mechanization and the food industry, were also based on the predominant contribution of domestic research according to the plan of systems of machines and equipment based on analysis of the inventory requirements as well as the possibilities of sales on foreign markets.

The potential for technological research and engineering was also intensively developed in other characteristic fields of contemporary technology, such as heat engines, computing equipment, industrial electronics, automation systems and elements, aeronautics construction, etc. A major role in these activities was played by the "manufacturing method" institutes specializing in the general technological problems of the machine building industry and the "hot" sectors. The contribution should be emphasized of the researchers and specialists in those fields to development of the systems of manufacturing equipment needed to introduce advanced manufacturing methods and to modernize the enterprises, especially by mechanization and automation.

Machine tools for processing with numerical control came to be used on an increasingly wide scale. Considerable progress is being made in design and production of equipment and systems for foundries, drillings, heat treatments, assembly, metal plating and painting, and other surface treatments. The work done in some priority directions of technological development (automated welding, mechanical processing on automated machines and production lines, automated handling of parts with manipulators and robots, automated assembly etc.) made it possible to organize some new production capacities, with extensive possibilities for sales, both for export and for equipping some new production capacities on a high technical level (for the domestic passenger-car industry, for example).

Moreover the growing confrontation of the Romanian machine building industry with the foreign market demands (in the last few years over 50 percent of the final output of the main assortments in this sector was for export) was a true acid test for scientific research and technological engineering and the source of higher standards of competitiveness, both in the level of performances and in diversification and adjustment to the foreign market demands, to permit a steady gain in economic effectiveness in the present stage and in the future as well. Successful performance of the tasks imposed by this confrontation to a great extent depends on maintenance of a high rate of development and accelerated growth of economic effectiveness.

Most Effective Use of New Scientific and Technical Advances

The Congress on Science and Education, meeting at the end of last year at Nicolae Ceausescu's suggestion, eloquently expressed the critical role he assigns science in securing Romania's intensive development in accordance with the decisions of the 13th Party Congress. As he pointed out, "The goals set by the 13th Party Congress call for firm commitment to the new technical-scientific revolution and organization of socioeconomic activity on the basis of the latest scientific and technological advances and human knowledge in general."

For scientific research on machine building, these goals mean a series of tasks both for the sector's constribution to the solution of some key problems of economic development in general and for pronounced development of the domestic

technological potential in both quality and economic effectiveness. Of course the energy problem is still foremost, as regards both expansion of raw material resources and production of equipment to produce electric power. It may be said that the development in the preceding stages of the domestic research potential in this field provides a solid basis for solving all the particular problems of the present period. Among these we note particularly the machine building industry's contribution to production of equipment for nuclear-electric power plants, which calls for solution of some peak technological problems largely pertaining to the sectors producing machinery and equipment, and the problems that must be solved in this field primarily require the highest possible qualitative level. Moreover this highly qualitative demand upon the machine building industry primarily concerns research work, upon which all of Romania's activity critically depends at the present time.

High qualitative standards characterize not only the tasks for implementation of the programs for energy and development of raw material resources but also those for creating new generations of equipment to modernize all industrial sectors, for economic rationalization of transportation, and for practically all the major economic objectives. As Academician Dr Eng Elena Ceausescu, chairman of the National Council for Science and Education, pointed out in her speech concluding the proceedings of the Congress on Science and Education, "In machine building, which plays an important part in introducing new technology and modernizing the productive forces, research will have to emphasize production of machines, equipment, installations and production lines with fine performances and high productivity. Research must be developed in the field of production of machine tools with numerical control, and the provisions of the program to develop microelectronics, computing equipment and optical and precision machinery and to produce a wide assortment of equipment for complete automation must be carried out precisely."

The heavy emphasis on qualitative development in machine building, as an essential factor for promoting higher quality and intensive throughout the economy, requires guidance of research in this sector toward a series of objectives permitting radical changes in its own structures and production processes.

The efforts to accelerate automation, electronization and robotization of production and other economic activities are important in this respect. In general the "automation-quality" relationship is particularly important today, primarily because the standards of product quality are considerably higher as regards both precision in manufacture and preservation of the products' operating parameters. Moreover, thanks to the intensive development of Romania's machine building industry in the preceding stage, a productive potential has been attained whereby overall mechanization and automation have become predominant factors for growth of labor productivity. It is increasingly clear that under the present conditions in the machine building industry and in other industrial sectors as well there can be no high quality without automation, just as there can be no automation without quality. The quality-automation combination is accordingly a priority aim, the most important part of which is accelerated integration of mechanics with microelectronics and computer technology in the machines produced.

As we know, it was at Nicolae Ceausescu's suggestion that specific, practical measures for scientific organization of the enterprises, production and labor

their modernization, and technical improvement in all sectors were started at the very beginning of this the first year of the new five-year plan. Scientific research and technological development are called upon to make a major contribution to the efforts in this direction being made under the party organs' direct supervision. It is planned to finish by the middle of this year the whole scientific organization of production and labor on the basis of existing equipment and improvement of the various machines and means of labor, so that in the next stages measures will also be taken to provide new machines and equipment, to modernize the machines and equipment, to employ new technologies, and to introduce automation, mechanization and robotization in the sectors that will need them. Nicolae Ceausescu says, "Our experience shows that it is only by using intelligence especially and a sense of responsibility and organization and by modernizing what we have that we can obtain an intensive growth of production, economic effectiveness, productivity in general, and our whole activity."

Increasingly High Standards

In our times the machine building industry is becoming more and more an industry of systems of machines. It is not a change of name but a functional change with profound structural implications. The shift from making one machine to making a system, corresponding to a leap in productivity, requires the producer to solve a series of problems, and engineering planning and development are essential to that end. As for the scope of planning, it is easy to understand the considerable effort that must go into organizing and equipping research work for the shift from design of mechanisms to that of production lines. In the operation and overall estimate of the quality of a production line, the characteristics of the process and the functions of the control system are far more important than proportioning some parts, for example.

New and more complicated approaches are required when the design of a technological system conforms to the current trends toward flexibility of the products. The automated flexible systems, that can be shifted by reprogramming from one production task to another, are one of the most significant elements of the new industrial revolution and primarily require access to an evolved computer technology. Furthermore they increase the demands upon the mechanical components of the systems, which can be manufactured without great precision in design and production and a constant search for new technical procedures. Special attention should be called to the growing proportion of programs ("software") in the composition of the machines, which also require an "expansion" of the qualifications of the researcher and machine designer.

The confrontation of scientific research with new technologies awaiting integration in current production presentsit with particular tasks. Many applications of some recently discovered technologies, some of them used on a relatively small scale in special equipment, may become veritable "technological breakthroughs" when the technological and structural systems needed to introduce or expand them are perfected. We are referring, for example, to the technologies based on lasers or electron beams, which are entering into everyday production technology and better processing of various materials. It is equally necessary to develop studies on surface treatments, both those based on modification of the surface structure of the metal and those producing polymetallic or mixed surface strata. This field of research is being combined very effectively with

studies to introduce some new materials (of the ceramic type, for example) in machine building or to enlarge the assortment of materials (especially compositions), while perfecting some improved methods of forming and processing them. The possibility of designing and making new materials with characteristics suited to the requirements of modern production conditions is an opportunity for a new level of "flexibility" in the planning and design of machines, an opportunity of the greatest importance.

Growing expansion of multiparametric control of production processes and their rationalization by means of electronic computers are common to all these new technologies. While numerical computing equipment used to be used especially for programming and control of operations in the functioning of the machines, the new technologies require simultaneous control of more technological parameters, as well as their rationalization according to various factors entering into the production process.

One of the most important effects of these trends in the evolution of the technologies is the need of promoting multidisciplinary studies and close correlation of technological research on machine building with the other fields of scientific research. Of course it is no longer necessary to point out the importance of the connections of these studies with those in physics, chemistry and mathematics. Structural and technological investigation of the equipment needed for the biotechnological processes is opening up a new field. The gradual integration of the knowledge derived from the new gains of the natural sciences with machine building technology is nothing new, but the rate at which this integration is progressing today is increasingly rapid, and it is planned to accelerate it further. Moreover recent studies based on systemic treatment of technology within the entirety of human activity reveal the need of extending this phenomenon by determining an entirety of relationships between technology and the humanistic sciencies. It is increasingly clear that the scientific basis of machine building technology, from the standpoints of creative capacity and speed, motivation in promoting the new, and comparative evaluation of procedures, would stand to gain by an influx of ideas and methods from sociology, psychology, aesthetics, epistemology and semiotics.

Adjustment of scientific research on machine building to these new requirements requires further improvement of this sector's system of technological research and engineering. To that end we consider it most important to improve the research potential so that the highest scientific level will be reached in the selected priority fields, and also to develop the technological engineering capcities in enterprises so that the research findings will be accepted and used promptly in production. For this purpose it would be necessary in the first place to expand and also enhance the scope of research on machine building for purposes of regular assimilation of the knowledge resulting from scientific investigation of the processes for which the machines produced are to equip them (especially in metallurgy and chemistry, prospecting and extraction of raw materials, agriculture, hydraulic engineering constructions and improvements, communications, transportation etc.). The new methods of investigation have a particular part to play, especially computer-assisted research, viewed not only as a means of increasing labor productivity in research and design and of rationalizing the results by many standards, but also as a starting point for expanding flexible automated production and the so-called unassisted production systems, wherein the computer integrates all production, research, design and manufacturing activities.

All the foregoing are courses of action that can provide a broad background for increasingly effective promotion of Romanian research on machine building in the next period for purposes of regular modernization of this field and further enhancement of its contribution to Romania's economic and social progress. As the party general secretary pointed out, "Attainment of the main goal, construction of the fully developed socialist society and the advance toward communism, is possible only on the basis of intentensive development of the productive forces and the latest advances of contemporary science and technology."

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DECLINING LIVING STANDARD: DATA ON AVERAGE FAMILY BUDGET

Zagreb DANAS in Serbo-Croatian 18 Feb 86 pp 9-12

[Article by Radmila Klikovac: "The Plate is Emptying the Pockets"]

[Text] After a number of years, it has been calculated that real personal incomes have "jumped" last year by as much as 1.7 percent. Considering the record inflation, this is undoubtedly a success, but only if one does not dig beyond what is superficial. At any rate, why should we not play a little with the illusion that can be provided by a number that, after all, has a positive designator? In view of the fact that inflation is simplistically measured by and coincides with a rise in prices, most of us have become accustomed to measure our own standard of living with the amount of money that we have earned (does everybody really earn it?), or that we have labored for during our work lives.

Consequently, we should have felt this increased financial strength of ours, and should have been able to implement some of the plans we had been making for a long time. Research and analyses, however, confirm what the average Yugoslav truly feels, namely that his standard of living is lower and lower, that he is leaving more and more money at the stores and receiving fewer and fewer goods, and that he needs much more than the "two hundreds" to meet real expenses, let alone have some left over. This is all the more so because the aforementioned 1.7 percent is highly questionable if one takes into account the much higher number of those employed, both in the economy and outside of it. This allegedly increased power of household budgets will become even more questionable if there should be, as there always have been in the past few years after a nominal increase in personal incomes, new price increases.

A few days ago, up-to-date information has been made public regarding how much money is necessary to maintain a minimum standard of living for the average family in Croatia, in December prices. It is based on information from the Zagreb Institute for Self-Management. According to these data, last December--which was 75.2 percent more expensive than December of 1984 and as far as food prices are concerned 95.2 percent more expensive--a family of four needed 83,638 dinars, which was 1.6 times more than the average personal income at that time.

Basket Prices

As in most countries, food expenses are the biggest item on household budgets. Views are quite different regarding how much food the average Yugoslav family eats, and how much it costs. According to statistics, for example, last January the family's classic basket of unavoidable expenses which included 28 kilograms of bread and pasta, 38.5 kilograms of vegetables, fruits, and related products, 3.22 kilograms of fats, 28.32 liters or kilograms of milk and dairy products, 42 eggs, approximately 5 kilograms of sugar, spices, and sweets, 13.5 liters of drinks, 30 packages of cigarettes, toiletries, cultural expenses (this included only the daily paper and television subscription), monthly commuting costs, and utilities (rent, electricity, and heating) cost the average family 67,824 dinars. This is 77.54 percent more than a year earlier, when one needed 38,201 dinars to purchase the same goods, and 181.5 percent more than in January 1984 (24,086 dinars).

If one were to analyze what has increased the most during the past year, one would find out that it was sauerkraut, by a record 200 percent, followed by lamb--193 percent, bacon, rice, and drinks; sugar, pastries, fats, cigarettes, and fruits are not far behind. In the two-year period, the greatest increases have been in the cost of transportation, smoking, fruits, oils, fats, and margarine. The absolute record in the basket is however held by drinks, which in the 24 month period became more expensive by as much as 455 percent (wine), followed by corn meal (412 percent), chocolate (410 percent), and walnuts. The group that distinguished itself by threefold increases is led by Kocani rice (303 percent), sauerkraut (328 percent), lamb (359 percent), and newspapers (300 percent). The next "class" of items whose prices have gone up by more than 200 percent includes pasta, canned and processed vegetables, fresh and dried fruits, canned fish, oil and margarine, milk, crackers, beer, average cigarettes, and urban transportation.

Nutrition experts, however, claim that the amount of food in the statistics basket does not satisfy a family's needs. It is clear that the Institute for Self-Management felt similarly, because it attributed a more varied and abundant menu to the average family: 40.5 kilograms of bread, pasta, rice, and flour, 35.5 kilograms of vegetables, 28 kilograms of fruits, 18.26 kilograms of meat, meat products, fish and fats, 245 liters of milk and cheese, 50 eggs, and 8.5 kilograms of sugar, honey, coffee, tea, crackers, and salt. This also costs more, and so the "basket" of expenses for just the minimum standard of living has reached last December the already mentioned 83,638 dinars. The same combination of items cost 70,362 dinars only three months earlier, in September, 63,566 dinars in June, and 51,542 dinars at the beginning of the year, in January.

How the Pessimism Grew---

| Period | Expected Living Conditions (Households and Percentage) | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | better | equal | worse |
| 1978 vs. 1977 | 28 | 57 | 15 |
| 1979 vs. 1978 | 24 | 64 | 12 |

| Period | Expected Living Conditions (Households and Percentage) | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | better | equal | worse |
| 1980 vs. 1979 | 35 | 52 | 13 |
| 1981 vs. 1980 | 20 | 45 | 35 |
| 1982 vs. 1981 | 15 | 49 | 36 |
| 1983 vs. 1982 | 9 | 36 | 55 |
| 1984 vs. 1983 | 9 | 40 | 51 |
| 1985 vs. 1984 | 7 | 30 | 63 |

---And How it Was Supported by Reality

| Period | Expected Living Conditions | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | better | equal | worse |
| 1982 vs. 1981 | | | |
| expected | 15 | 49 | 36 |
| realized | 17 | 44 | 39 |
| 1983 vs. 1982 | | | |
| expected | 9 | 36 | 55 |
| realized | 10 | 43 | 47 |
| 1984 vs. 1983 | | | |
| expected | 9 | 41 | 50 |
| realized | 13 | 40 | 47 |
| 1985 vs. 1984 | | | |
| expected | 7 | 30 | 63 |

Of course, none of this is real if it is not linked with personal incomes, which indicate that last year's earnings were at the 1968 level, while the standard of living is equal to that from 1974 which was low even for Yugoslavia because the best days were five years later, in 1979. Until last year's halt in the decline of personal incomes, they in reality dropped by 28.4 percent in a mere five-year period. The average purchasing power fell a lot more.

This is best illustrated by comparing last year's prices and wages with those of approximately 17 years ago. At the end of 1968, the average personal income was 862 dinars. For that amount, one could purchase 582 liters of milk, or 63.2 kilograms of pork chops, or 25.3 kilograms of coffee, or a couch for two people. One needed 18 "paychecks" to buy a "Ficha" [Yugoslav FIAT produced under license], 2.7 for a black and white television set, 1.6 for a refrigerator, while rent was 2.16 dinars per square meter, and heating was 1.12 dinars.

At the peak of the standard of living, in that long-ago year 1979, the average wage was almost seven times as great and it amounted to 5928 dinars. Purchasing power was almost doubled: to buy a "Ficha," one needed less than

nine "pay envelopes," for a refrigerator less than three-fourths of a monthly pay, for a television set a little more than a whole paycheck; for a monthly wage, one could at that time purchase 823 liters of milk or 63.2 kilograms of pork. Rents and heating bills were almost equal and they amounted to 6.57 and 6.94 dinars per square meter respectively, and all the later differences increased the proportion of the heating bills.

Last year, the average wage purchased only 418 liters of milk, as much as 168 liters less than in 1968, and only half as much as in 1979; it purchased only 41.5 kilograms of port (35.5 less than in 1979), 10.5 kilograms of coffee, and 590 kilograms of bread (six years earlier, it was 846 kilograms). Heating, which cost 102.67 dinars per square meter, was three times as much as rent (32.17 dinars). A black and white television set once again took two monthly paychecks, a refrigerator one-and-a-half, and a "Ficha" 12.5.

How did we "drift" to all this? The experts say the following: for the most part thanks to earnings outside of regular jobs--part-time work done "quietly" which, for the most part, is not entered into the statistics, the fact that it has become "fashionable" for the city dwellers to also engage in agriculture, and assistance from relatives living in villages or those working abroad. At the same time, the social standard has undoubtedly helped in part to preserve the standard of living, especially through social assistance, health insurance, and education. Had it not been for this, the standard of living would certainly have fallen by more than the pedantically calculated 13 percent in comparison with the "golden" year 1979.

It seems that we have "slid back" drastically in a mere five years. How long will we need to return to the red line, let alone exceed it? It is said that it is much easier to lose than to gain, and it is clear that the majority of Yugoslavs feel the same way. Forty percent of those polled believe that the standard of living will improve, but not in the next few years, while every tenth individual thinks that this will happen only in the next millenium. In spite of assurance from the federal government that inflation will be cut in half this year, 36 percent of the population feels that it will be even greater than last year.

The Impetus of Inflation

Such pessimism has many causes, and one of the more important ones is certainly skepticism regarding future measures, because many of the past ones have for the most part not accomplished anything significant; also a system of remuneration that does not encourage better work performance and, finally, the prices. As many as 61 percent of those employed claim that their personal incomes do not encourage them to work better. In the past five-year period we have planned a 2 percent increase in productivity, and it has turned out that productivity decreased by that much. More than half of the workers are still working one shift, the actual working day is only five to six hours, sometimes less than four. We have managed, through a combination of holidays and weekends, to reduce the year to 200 working days, etc. It is clear to everybody that there is a great deal of reserve in productivity and that, without increasing it, there can be no curbing of inflation or increase in the standard of living.

Milos Sindjic, the director of the Federal Institute for Planning, said a few days ago that it was essential that in every case those who work more should earn more, and that this differentiation should be implemented in a resolute manner. To that, we would like to add the remarks by Dr Ljubomir Madjar, a professor at the Belgrade Economics Faculty: "I do not agree with the assertion that Yugoslavs are not good workers. Something else is the matter. There are hugh differences in pay among equal jobs requiring the same qualifications, but in different factories. This is not justified, the workers are aware of this and they are therefore losing the motivation for greater, better, and more effective production. The profit is therefore realized only through prices. This later comes back like a boomerang."

Speaking of prices, what can we expect? The January increase of 7.5 percent was, to tell the truth, less than some of the black prognoses that foresaw a 10 percent inflation rate at the beginning of 1986 (reportedly because of trade margins which, in comparison with the producers' increases in prices, turned out to be a mere trifle). This increase was, however, also much greater than what was hoped for by the state "creators," according to whom the monthly increases should be 3 percent. Consequently, more than a fifth of the quota has been used up.

A second element that has to be found in this year's prices is the net nominal income paid each worker. In December 1985, this income was on the average 40 percent greater than the average for all of 1985, which means an increase in the cost of doing business. Prices will also increase because of interest on credits, even if the interest rate were to decrease. This is because a 50 percent increase in the total amount of loans is expected. Included in the prices will be (again) a part of the uncovered differences in currency rates, and constantly growing losses. All of this will lead to a new increase in nominal personal incomes. They will in turn contribute to the increased costs of doing business, and therefore also to higher prices which, as a rule, grow at a faster rate than "wages." This has been proven by the fall, in the past five years, of real personal incomes. One thing, however, is certain: at least until now, personal incomes have not been a cause of inflation.

Considering all this, how will the standard of living fare? As usual, we have talked about the average family, which has been defined in various ways, we have skipped over the cost of "free education," we have placed in one "basket" things like clothing, shoes and household repairs, and into another "vices" like smoking and using a private automobile; not to mention a piece of furniture or an electric appliance that could force a family into absolute illiquidity. We have not mentioned the significant difference in the standard of living among those employed in various parts of the country. In that regard, in some republics and provinces the real growth in personal incomes has been significant (in November, in Slovenia and Kosovo it was almost 10 percent), while in others it is falling (in Macedonia by 4.7, in Voyvodina by 2.9, and in Croatia by 0.6 percent). For the most part, the rule is that personal incomes have increased more than the average in those areas in which this was happening even before last year, and viceversa; those who were below average before 1985 stayed there. The same is true regarding different activities and branches [of the economy]. Let

us only add that last year we once again purchased less than the year before, by 3 percent, and we did not save any more money. This leads one to the conclusion that the cost of living has used all of our money and that many things will have to be resolved in order to achieve a lasting increase in personal incomes (some say that it was only 0.9 percent, while according to others it was as much as 1.7 percent).

Reasons for the Low Standard of Living

expensive food (75 percent of those polled)

decrease in real personal incomes (74 percent)

expensive industrial products (63 percent)

impossibility of getting a job (42 percent)

impossibility of earning more (36 percent)

impossibility of earning additional income (25 percent)

[Boxed article p 12 by economist Sonja Sirotic: "Motivation is Necessary"]

Each household lives in a kind of its own micro-world, with its own habits. For that reason, it is difficult to discuss the standard of living of the average family, says economist Sonja Sirotic, chief planner at the Zagreb Center for Market Research. The question is, who is part of the family, how many members are working, do they live in the city or in a village, and, if they live in an urban environment, are they from a suburb or downtown, because the costs differ. A privileged or subordinate position is vitally influenced by whether the apartment is free (given by society or inherited) or purchased, because it is necessary to work 15 years for the average, two-room apartment. This is just for the mere roof over one's head, not counting any other expenses.

For years, the Center for Market Research has been conducting OMNIBUS polls every three months which, among other things, provide a picture of how households view their own living conditions, the adequacy of their incomes; if the incomes are not adequate, in which areas they are most wanting, where they try to economize the most, and what things people give up.

It was noted that between 1978 and 1985 the number of households expecting better living conditions had decreased from 28 to only 7 percent, that at the same time pessimism had increased considerably, so that as many as 63 percent of the households expected a deterioration of living conditions, instead of the 15 percent in 1978. Is this really a pessimistic way of looking at things? It would seem that it is more realistic than pessimistic, because while two years ago every tenth household felt that its income was sufficient to meet all the major expenses, last year half as many felt that way, 5 percent or every 20th household. Among those who are being deprived more and more, as many as one third feel that their incomes should be 50 percent greater. The lack of money is felt most widely as far as food is

concerned, among 72 percent of the families, energy expenses (71 percent), and clothing and shoes (67 percent), i.e. the most important categories associated with the standard of living. If that is the case, it would be logical to ask were economizing is attempted. Last year, plans associated with the purchase of clothing and shoes were most often revised, in 41 percent of the households, while 36 percent of the households tried to reduce expenses associated with utilities (?!), 27 percent are using their private automobiles less frequently, and as much as every eighth family purchased less food. This last fact is the most worrisome, because it is unnecessary to stress that it means a deterioration in nutrition. During the eight years that surveys were conducted, 42 percent of the households decreased their consumption of fresh meat, 27 percent decreased their consumption of poultry, 13 percent milk, 38 percent of the families drink less coffee; hygiene has also suffered because 14 percent less soap and detergent are being consumed. Also, 29 percent of the families are buying newspapers and magazines less frequently. It is especially important that, regarding planned measures of economizing in order to make ends meet, 30 percent of the households are not planning any at all. This cannot by any means be explained away as wastefulness; rather, it is an instance of their having exhausted all internal reserves.

These data indicate that, on the one hand, there is clear pessimism regarding expectations of living conditions and the standard of living and, on the other, there are facts indicating that such a dark view of things is not without foundation, says S. Sirotic. Still, this does not mean that there is no way out, but it can be reached only through joint efforts. They [the workers] have to be motivated today, if we want to show results tomorrow. A person who is permanently deprived of a number of products (through shortages, poor supplies, etc.), whose standard of living is permanently eroding, who is forced to devote energy to supplementary sources of income, in whose labor organization there is a strong tendency to level personal incomes which are very low to boot; such a person has no motivation to respond to appeals for greater productivity and discipline. It is necessary to prepare systemic solutions that would place a real and not simply a declarative value on the results of work and which would resolve a manner of other problems that the worker encounters in the afternoon and "brings" to the job with him in the morning, including such banal ones as the (lack of) functioning of the public transportation system. It is not immaterial how long it takes one to travel to the job and back home. There are many unnecessary sources of dissatisfaction, and sometimes people are on the verge of losing confidence. An example of this was the increase of consumption in January, caused by a fear of even higher prices. On the other hand, however, there is also the fact that the workers should understand that they have not earned their wage simply by entering their labor organization, that they should honestly earn the guaranteed part of their wages, and that the additional part is the reward for further endeavors, abilities, productivity, etc.

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DATA, NEW LAWS ON OWNERS, WORKERS IN PRIVATE SECTOR

Belgrade EKONOMSKA POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Mar 86 p 15

[Article by V. Karakasevic: "Agreement on What Has Been Agreed Upon"]

[Text] This year in Yugoslavia, an agreement among the executive councils of the republics and provinces will be adopted on uniform regulation of the conditions and methods for the conduct of independent personal labor with means owned by citizens, contract OURs [Organizations of Associated Labor], and association in cooperatives. It will be one more document trying to eliminate the visible and invisible obstacles to the development of small business, obstacles that arise from the unequal position of the owners of private shops in the individual regions.

That private owner, who now, according to this agreement, would for the first time receive the official title of independent businessman, has during the last few years assumed a role, at least in development studies and documents, that no one in Yugoslavia could have hoped for until recently. Specifically, it is expected that his shop and business will supplement the structural gaps and omissions in national economic development, and that for the most part he will independently finance the supplemental programs for that development. It is difficult to say whether economic calculations and comparisons with the more successful ones in the immediate and more distant economic vicinity, or the impossibility of solving the problem of increasingly greater employment, contributed more to this. (In the final analysis, these are elements in the same calculation.) The fact is, however, that in a short time we have adopted thousands and thousands of pages of social agreements, accords, resolutions, and legal and other regulations -- all of which together was supposed to constitute support for small business, including encouragement for the more rapid opening of private shops and employment in them. Significant shifts in the development of these activities did not occur, however, and so it constantly seems to many people that the true crucial document has not yet been adopted, and new agreements, new regulations, are considered and adopted.

Law or Agreement

The text of the new agreement was drawn up by a working group of the Board for Monitoring the Implementation of the Social Agreement on the Development of Small Business in the SFRY, which operates under the Federal Committee for

Energy and Industry. At a joint meeting, the members of the Committee and the Board discussed the text of the future agreement, as well as the recommendations that the FEC [Federal Executive Council] recently received from the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia [SAWPY], in order to pass a separate law on small business at the national level and to make substantive changes in and additions to the current Social Agreement on the Development of Small Business in the SFRY. These proposals have so far not received any support. It was felt that there is no need or legal basis for passing a new law, and that another federal agreement of the executive councils will be enough for settling and equalizing conditions and relations in small business.

The solid documentation for the discussion at the meeting, and for the upcoming broader discussions, was the Report on the Implementation of the Conclusions of the SFRY Assembly on Achieving More Rapid Developement of Small Business in accordance with the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program. During March the report will be discussed by the FEC, and it will serve as a basis for the discussion in the Council of Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly, when the "Problems of the Development of Small Business" are on the agenda in September.

The general conclusion is that the changes in the development of small business have been negligible, and that the results are modest. The growth rate of the social product of small business was 3.3 percent annually during the period from 1981 to 1985, compared to 0.7 percent for the overall economy and 2.5 percent for industrial production. During that time, employment in small business grew at a rate of 3.3 percent, and in the overall economy at a rate of 2.4 percent. In the private sector of small business, the social product grew by 4 percent annually, and in the socialized sector, by 2.9 percent. About 544,000 workers were employed in all organizational forms of small business at the end of 1984 (together with the owners of independent shops), which is about 10 percent of the total employed in Yugoslavia. For the sake of comparison, in Italy 59 percent of those employed work for firms with fewer than 100 workers. Otherwise, the socialized sector has 35.5 percent of the total number of people employed in small business in Yugoslavia, and the private sector, 64.5 percent. In 1984, the social product of small business was about 5.5 percent of the total social product of the economy, which is virtually the same as several years ago.

What Kind of Law

The data indicate that from 1980 to the end of 1984, the number of small business work organizations in the socialized sector increased by only 0.1 percent, while the number of workers in it declined by close to 2 percent.

According to the assessment that extends throughout the whole Report, the low level of development of small business, particularly the sector of personal labor, is usually a consequence of ideological hesitation or open resistance in the sociopolitical communities (mostly the opstinas) and the large economic systems.

In 1984, the number of handicraft shops per 10,000 inhabitants was 66 in Yugoslavia, 47 in Bosnia-Hercegovina, 26 in Montenegro, 70 in Croatia, 65 in Macedonia, 134 in Slovenia, and 61 in Serbia (67 in Serbia proper, 35 in Kosovo, and 65 in Vojvodina).

In spite of five years of mutual persuasion, the main problem in the development of small business can still be reduced to ideological obstacles, and the resistance that results from them. Consequently, the Yugoslav law on small business that some people are advocating should perhaps apply only to the obligations of state agencies concerning the exercising of citizens' rights in this area.

Private Sector in Small Business in the SFRY

| Industries | 1980 | | 1984 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Owners | Workers | Owners | Index | Workers | Index |
| Total | 189,145 | 92,036 | 231,240 | 122.3 | 119,378 | 129.7 |
| Transportation | 42,453 | 779 | 57,423 | 135.3 | 918 | 117.8 |
| Trade | 854 | 164 | 2,303 | 270.0 | 689 | 420.1 |
| Hotels | 14,939 | 17,552 | 20,887 | 139.8 | 26,125 | 148.8 |
| Handicrafts | 130,899 | 73,541 | 150,627 | 115.1 | 91,646 | 124.6 |

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## EFFECTS OF MILITARY PRODUCTION IN INDUSTRY

Belgrade EKONOMSKA POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Mar 86 pp 22-23

[Interview with Velimir Radivojevic, chairman of the Community of the Armament and Military Equipment Industry, by Slobodan Pejovic; date and place of interview not specified: "Effects of Special-Purpose Expenditures"]

[Text] By the nature of things, an army is a national expense. This makes the issue of the efficiency of the Yugoslav defense industry, and of its overall activities, even more important. Furthermore, efficiency does not just consist of the greater or lesser ability of this sector to utilize what has been invested most appropriately. The road to greater efficiency is through the overall possibility of the additional and timely use of the technical, technological, and production achievements attained in the defense industry. This topic is discussed very little in our country, and when it is mentioned, the accounts are isolated ones and as a rule illuminate only the final technical effect, and not the developmental and economic side of that effect. It was with the primary intention of raising this subject that we sought an interlocutor at the Community of the Armament and Military Equipment Industry. Velimir Radivojevic, the chairman of the Community, was the one our journalist Slobodan Pejovic spoke with. We are publishing the conversation as edited by our journalist.

[Question] Journalists oriented toward monitoring the systems and measures of economic policy as viewed from the angle of an individual economic entity often encounter the answer that this is something different, but it actually is a question of production for the needs of the Army. It seems, however, that this "something different" is to a great extent only an integral part of overall economic activity, but even what is not of a strategic nature is covered by special characteristics. People almost do not even know how the production of armament and military equipment is organized, so that would be the question to start with.

[Answer] You are right, and therefore it should be emphasized that the defense industry is an integral part of the Yugoslav economy, and in regard to the rights and means of labor, does not differ in any respect from the rest of the economy. Consequently, all the regulations and laws that apply to other organizations of associated labor also apply to it. For the sake of understanding, however, one should be aware that an organization in the

defense industry is set up according to a special law that is primarily oriented toward ensuring a uniform system of operation and fulfilling a special social interest in the area of the production of armament and military equipment, but this special nature is consistent with the Law on Associated Labor and with the other documents that apply to other economic organizations. The effect of this special nature is directed toward organizing the producers of special-purpose products into the INVOJ [Armament and Military Equipment Industry] Community, which, with the status of a General Association, is an integral part of the Economic Chamber, but also through the fact that it represents the producers, united through self-management, before the sociopolitical communities and the economic associations. For the sake of understanding, I would also say that the organizations of associated labor that are obligatorily associated in the INVOJ Community are those which the Federal Executive Council has designated as producers of special-purpose equipment, but also certain organizations that meet previously established criteria.

The number of organizations of associated labor assembled in the Community is in any case not small, but one should not think that the entire production and development of armament and military equipment take place only within the framework of these organizations. The number of those which are not members of the Community but work for the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] is even much larger, and all of them, to a greater or lesser extent, constitute the Yugoslav defense industry.

[Question] What is the difference between someone having to join the Community and not having to?

[Answer] The general principle or approach is that the entire Yugoslav scientific and production potential should be utilized for the development and production of armament, naturally in accordance with the requirements and material capabilities. One must, however, take into account the fact that this type of production has several specific features and that it requires a considerable degree of mutual linkage and organization among those who are responsible for the production. This specific nature consists of the complete coordination of development and production, including the joint establishment of the program orientation and adherence to the principle of optimal utilization of the potential available to the economy as a whole.

This last observation means that if the conditions exist for production in this area at any organization outside the Community, we will try to use that potential. In concrete terms this means that facilities that already exist in the country and can be used successfully are not built for the needs of the defense industry. After all, in many cases this would not be possible, since the Army's approach does not just consist of wanting the final product; instead, it proceeds on the basis that it must have the complete production structure resolved in terms of development and production, from the raw materials to the final product. In this respect, the Army is involved as much as possible in all phases of the production process.

[Question] When this conversation was agreed upon, it was stated that EKONOMSKA POLITIKA would also examine the defense industry from the angle of

how what at first appears to be an expense is afterwards transformed into an opportunity for earnings. It would therefore be useful to clarify the extent to which what is developed and mastered as production in the military sector is later applied in what we might call the civilian part of the industry.

[Answer] First of all, in connection with that term -- expensive Army -- I would like to say that the Army is financed within the limits of the country's overall capabilities, and that some comparisons with others show that in this regard the YPA's demands are fairly modest. This has been clearly stated in the Federal Assembly, and it is known how large these allocations are now, while previously they were lower in relation to the social product.

And now this question of how large the feedback effects are. It is very difficult to assess the material contribution of military production to industry overall, since there are a very large number of technologies that were developed for the needs of the defense industry, and which in various ways are available to or even influence the rest of the economy. I am thinking here of new materials, components, technological processes, and also the broad area of testing and research, the use of equipment that was originally developed for the needs of the defense industry. All of this will perhaps be somewhat clearer if we proceed from the fact that the orientation of the YPA and of society as a whole is to control the development and production of armament and military equipment.

So far the following has been achieved in this regard: of the total number of items that constitute special-purpose production, 90 percent have been fully covered by domestic solutions. The remaining 10 percent are a consequence of various forms of cooperation with foreign countries, primarily through licenses. As a rule, there is no reason at all why what has been mastered in terms of development and production for the needs of the defense industry cannot be used more widely. Materials that previously had strategic importance are used today in consumer products, which in any case are not produced by the defense industry.

Currently the development of composite materials with carbon fibers, and the development of some other unique materials, are very interesting, and it is logical that this development at first has been restricted to the needs of the defense industry, but it is quite certain that these materials will appear in everyday use tomorrow. Everything depends on the extent to which other production is capable of basing its production programs on these materials, and the extent to which it is capable of verifying this in the market.

I am intentionally dwelling on this part of the work that is done for the needs of the defense industry, since the Army's approach does not just consist of developing the final products of military equipment, but also implies the entire development.

[Question] Metals and chemicals are the basis of the defense industry, and both of these sectors are considered our strong side. What are the possibilities for these industries to offer their solutions to the Army?

[Answer] It must be stated that the control of development tasks for the needs of the defense industry definitely lies with the SSNO [Federal Secretariat for National Defense]. But since you have already mentioned metals, I can say that all Yugoslav steelworks are included in the development and production processes for the needs of special-purpose production. It has not been unusual for the steelworks and other industries to offer their own solutions, and there have been cases in which we dropped the planned purchase of a license because domestic factories offered their own technology and their own solution. Firms that are capable of offering such solutions can be classified as being at the very top of world technology, since it is well known that armament and military equipment products throughout the world, and in Yugoslavia as well, are really the technical and technological peak.

[Question] The whole world knows that the defense industry is a successful exporter. What does successful mean?

[Answer] Special-purpose production in Yugoslavia is at such a solid level quality-wise and with respect to being up-to-date that it is achieving significant results in exports. Furthermore, this is not just a question of overall exports, but also a definitely positive foreign trade balance in this sector. The ratio is 4:1 in favor of exports. You can see for yourself that the foreign trade approach of the defense industry is very attractive, and what I would like to add is that this approach ensures continuity in development, since at any given moment it is necessary to ensure overall competitiveness. Not infrequently, the development of certain military products is determined precisely in accordance with export demands. Specifically, if it is felt that export possibilities exist for some product, then the possibility of the maximum adaptation of that product to the future purchaser is also investigated. You should know that in the development of special-purpose products, we proceed from the defensive nature of our concept of the armed struggle, and so our armament and military equipment are subordinated to this. If it is felt that a product conceived in accordance with these preconditions has export chances, then it is put into production with modifications that might be of interest to other buyers.

Since we are already speaking of exports, I assure you that we could sell more than we do, since we have things to offer. But we do not sell arms to everyone who wants to buy them. We sell exclusively for defensive purposes, and our arms export policy is directly subordinated to the interests of the country as a whole and its foreign policy.

[Question] You are talking about the high technological level of the defense industry and its price in international trade. Just so we can be more specific, there is the example of submarines, in which we are one of just a few countries with their own submarines. If military production is an integral part of the whole economy, which is not really characterized by too much efficiency, what is the advantage of working for the Army?

[Answer] Many people think, and I am afraid you are proceeding on that basis, that working for the Army means having higher prices, more money for development and investments. The data indicate that the defense industry, as far as prices are concerned, is at the same level as or below price increases

in the rest of the economy. This observation is based on data from the last 10 years. I do not know how appropriate it is to emphasize that last year this increase was about 10 percent lower than the increase in prices in the rest of the economy. I am not stressing this fact as a special advantage, since it jeopardizes the possibility of involvement in expanding the material basis of labor, but rather presenting it as a fact that is at the same time a confirmation of the overall financial capabilities of our country.

The price of products, however, is one factor in working in this business. For each of our organizations, working for the Army means a certain security, long-term arrangements, and stability, naturally provided that what it does represents the top with respect to being up-to-date, quality, and deadlines. Under such conditions, development can also be viewed in the long term. Also associated with this is security with respect to the Army's providing part of the financing, which becomes a basis for obtaining funds from the republic and the banks. Naturally, OURs [Organizations of Associated Labor] must provide a significant portion of the funds from their own business results. This is a definite advantage, although these funds are not invested irrecoverably, but rather in accordance with the relations prevailing in society.

The main advantages, in my opinion, come as a result of the concentration of the overall potential -- from personnel, development, and financial, to production ones, where there is no unnecessary overlapping in any respect. The rules of the game are clearly established, and in this regard we meet with each other more, and analyze and guide the situation. On the other hand, there is an attempt to make maximum use of what has been invested in personnel and equipment. I must emphasize that certain relationships exist here that are not characteristic of other organizations of associated labor, and which entail more mutual coordination and mutual fulfillment of obligations. This is a result of the circumstance that only a small number of organizations in this area of the economy have the status of final producers. There is a much larger number of those which are subcontractors, and that requires more mutual synchronization. The result of this is that contractual obligations are almost completely fulfilled.

[Question] You are leaving us the possibility of interpreting the synchronization you are discussing as meaning that there is no joking with the Army.

[Answer] There is no question of coercion of any type, aside from economic. Someone who continually does not fulfill his obligations can count on a reexamination and a redirection of his program orientation. Clear principles have been established that only what has been fully completed is paid for. No one can assert a right to collect payment for partially completed products, unless this is specially agreed upon because of the nature of the product. Acceptance of an obligation also means the inevitability of fulfilling it. "Objective circumstances" may be understood, but not accepted in place of the product.

[Question] What if he really was not able to do it, for instance, because materials arrived late?

[Answer] That also happens, but ZINVOJ [the INVOJ Community], the SSNO authorities, and the OURs try to resolve matters before undesirable consequences occur. This possibility of being able to view development and production in the long term, on one hand, and the possibility of mutual synchronization, on the other, ensure that objective reasons for failure to fulfill a contract are reduced to the minimum.

[Question] There are current ideas about the organization of production that does not have any significant chances without the Army as a buyer. We are bringing this up because there are frequently disagreements among us in connection with investments in the kind of production that already exists. Some consider such steps desirable and a prerequisite for greater competitiveness, while others assert that there cannot be any competition, and that instead such facilities will mean closing the market for the present producer if he does not happen to be from that republic or province.

[Answer] The first principle is not to build facilities for the needs of special-purpose production if such facilities already exist and are successfully fulfilling their contractual obligations. Investments are not made when it is possible to utilize the existing overall Yugoslav facilities for new products as well. If it is necessary to build new factories, then all the circumstances characteristic of this type of production are taken into account, naturally including regional distribution.

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## BRIEFS

MESSNER MEETS EX-SERVICEMEN--Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers, met with the leaders of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy [ZBOWID] led by Professor Henry Jablonski, chairman of the Central Council, and by General Jozef Kaminski, chairman of the ZBOWID Central Board. Problems affecting ex-servicemen were raised and they also discussed the state of fulfillment of the seventh ZBOWID congress resolutions. Taking part in the meeting was Stanislaw Gembala, minister of labor, wages and social affairs, and Mieczyslaw Grudzien, head of the ex-servicemens' department. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 17 Apr 86 LD]

POLITICAL CHIEF MEETS SOLDIERS--Another class of soldiers ends its military service. Today the best soldiers had a meeting with the chief of the main Political Directorate of the Polish Army. During the meeting with General Tadeusz Szacilo,chief of the main Political Directorate of the Polish Army, the soldiers, many of them party members or candidate members, shared their experience of their 2 or 3-year service. The best soldiers were given congratulation addresses from the leadership of the main Political Directorate of the Polish Army. The participants in the meeting also toured Warsaw. [No video available] [Excerpts] [Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 4 Apr 86 LD]

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## REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES, SPEECHES AT 13TH BCP CONGRESS

### Defense Minister Greets Congress

AU021359 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 1 Apr 86 pp 1, 2

[Article by "Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense": "Greetings, Congress!"]

[Text] The 13th BCP Congress begins tomorrow.

It will take place at a time marked by radical changes. A time when the comprehensive reconstruction of our society along the lines of the modern scientific-technical revolution begins, and when this revolution's top achievements are being incorporated in the foundations of the basis and superstructure of society.

The great theoretical activity of the BCP Central Committee and its general secretary Comrade Todor Zhivkov personally clarified the theoretical and outlined the practical roads of introducing the developed socialist society. The decisions of the BCP Central Committee February and March 1985, and January 1986 plenums, as well as the memorandums of Comrade Todor Zhivkov on the style and methods of work and on liquidating the negative phenomena in our life are stages in that activity.

The theory and practice of perfecting developed socialism were successfully enriched by the work and decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

It is upon these theoretical elaborations and practical conclusions that the work of our 13th Congress will take place. It will review the work done after the 12th BCP Congress and will mark the prospects of developing the country during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period, and the main trends until the year 2000.

The basis tasks which will be posed for the next period are already known by our society. They are included in the Draft Theses of the BCP on the Party Work and on the Social, Economic, and Cultural Development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria During the Ninth 5-Year Plan Period (1986-1990), and Until the Year of 2000, which for 40 days already are being discussed by the people.

The draft theses envisage that until the end of the century a drastic change in the country's technical renewal and reequipment is to take place and that a new material-technical basis with a new structure and quality corresponding to the top achievements of the scientific-technical revolution is to be created. In this basis, the social productivity of labor is to increase 2-2.5 times in comparison with 1985, and in the strategic branches 3-4 times. National income is to double.

The development of science and scientific-technical progress, and the accelerated introduction of technical achievements into social life will be the basis of the Ninth 5-Year Plan. It will give priority to developing these branches which are the carriers of the scientific-technical progress. Thus for example, if it is envisaged that the total volume of industrial production must increase 25-30 percent, production of machine-building will increase 50 percent; of electronic-calculating equipment, 2 times; of micro-processing equipment, 2.5 times; and of industrial robots, 3 times. The great tasks which the congress will pose to the party and the country, became possible thanks to the historical successes reached after the 1944 people's victory, and especially after the April 1956 BCP Central Committee plenum. Thus, in comparison with 1939, during 1984 total industrial production increased 89 times; production of electrical and thermal energy, 76 times; that of machine-building, 1,804 times; and of the chemical industry, 780 times. Agriculture renders three times more produce.

Our society underwent a real blossoming after the BCP Central Committee April plenum, whose 30th anniversary we shall mark during these spring days.

During these 30 years the national income increased 7.8 times; the basic funds 8 times; and the social productivity of labor, 8.4 times. Industrial production increased 14 times. Machine-building, which increased 61 times, the chemical industry, which increased 55 times, and so forth have developed with an accelerated pace. From 4.1 million tons in the period 1953-1957, the average annual production of grain reached 8.4 million tons on the period 1981-1985. The real income per capita of the population increased 4.8 times, and social consumption funds 14 times.

Many more numbers can be cited which testify to the dynamic development of the country under the beneficial April breeze; however, those mentioned should suffice to see what a Marxist-Leninist party, released from the harmful chains of the personality cult which is alien to it, and a people led by such a party can achieve.

The Bulgarian Communists are greeting the 13th BCP Congress which starts tomorrow with a sense of pride at what has been achieved, and dissatisfaction with what has been missed. The entire working people greets the congress with a sense of gratitude to its party, and a sense of confidence that the congress will reveal new horizons before our bold hopes.

The soldiers and commanders of the Bulgarian People's Army await the work of the 13th BCP Congress with filial gratitude toward the party-leader. They are confident that its decisions will facilitate the further development and strengthening of the country's armed forces.

The Bulgarian People's Army is a child of the socialist revolution--it was born and developed under the leadership and maternal wing of the BCP. It strengthened together with the couuntry. The exceptionally favorable new situation created after the historic April plenum was reflected in the army in the same manner in which it was reflected in the entire country. The economic strengthening of the motherland was accompanied by the strengthening of its army. This is completely natural. If I pointed out before that during the last 30 years the national income has increased almost 8 times, it also means that the country's possibilities of arming, supplying, and maintaining the army have also increased by the same proportion. Really, during these 30 years under the leadership of the BCP Central Committee the Bulgarian People's Army fundamentally rearmed. Now the various kinds of armed forces and types of troops have at their disposal the most modern arms and combat equipment, the last word of the military-technical revolution. The firearms have a great firing rate. The artillery systems are of a long-range character and have exceptional precision. The tanks and armored vehicles have a high degree of maneuverability and great firing power. Our combat airplanes fly at supersonic speed. The troops of the anti-aircraft forces have at their disposal modern antiaircraft missile systems, while the tradiolocating-technical troops are armed with electronic equipment which can "see" every small part of our sky day and night. Our navy disposes of fast and powerfully armed vessels, capable of defending the motherland's sea borders.

The mechanization of the troops increased their ability to maneuver, and increased their fire power many times.

Now the possibilities of the ground troops, the troops of the anti-aircraft forces and the air force, and the troops of the navy are much, much greater than in 1956.

The power of every army, and first of all of a socialist army, is determined not only by the quantity and quality of arms and combat equipment, but also by the quality of the personnel. The hands into which the arms and equipment have been entrusted, and the "quality" of the personnel are issues of great importance. During the past years of socialist construction our people's education, political training, and culture increased very much. The modern Bulgarian is not the Bulgarian of 1944. This is reflected favorably in the army's personnel. Now our officer corps is highly trained. Let me compare just one factor: if in 1955 only 17.4 percent of the officers had higher (military or civilian) education, then this percentage has now reached 84.5. The army created its own scientific potential. It has its own institutes, higher schools, doctors, candidates of science, professors, and

docents. After the February 1985 BCP Central Committee plenum serious work was conducted to streamline the army's scientific potential, tunning it to the wave of the scientific-technical revolution, and actively incorporating it in developing scientific-technical progress and introducing the latest achievements of military science and technology into the troops' practice.

Now, on the eve of the congress, we can report that the commanding personnel of the Bulgarian People's Army, closely rallies around the Central Committee, and loyal to the Leninist April line of the party, consistently implements its policy, masters and applies military science and art, skillfully leads, trains, and educates the soldiers, and prepares them, if necessary, to implement the tasks connected with defending our socialist motherland.

There were times when the army organized and activated courses to combat illiteracy. Now 88 percent of regular soldiers have high-school or higher education. These are young men, born, raised, and educated under the conditions of socialism, who have great intellectual possibilities. In its military, general, and technical culture the Bulgarian People's Army is in one of the leading places among the socialist armies. This allows it to quickly master the complex combat equipment, and the skill of conducting modern combat.

The increased possibilities of the country are reflected positively in the life of the soldiers. The buildings in the military camps have been renewed, and the camps' areas urbanized. The clothing and food of the soldiers improved, and the care for their health also improved. Modern conditions have been created for their life and training.

Ideological activity was given broad scope. It cooperates ever more successfully in building the communist viewpoint in the soldiers, increasing their consciousness, and mobilizing their forces for constantly increasing the troops' combat capability and readiness. The tight system of the political training of personnel improves all the time and is being brought into harmony with the requirements of life. The oral propaganda and mass-agitation activity are developing broadly.

The program of personnel's esthetic education and of enriching culture is being implemented successfully. The army cultural institutes are increasingly consolidating as real hotbeds of socialist culture.

The soldiers connect all successes with the leading role of our own BCP. They know well that these successes are a result of the paternal care of the BCP Central Committee. They know that a result of the correct BCP policy our army is in the fraternal family of the joint armed forces of the Warsaw Pact member-states, led by the invincible armed forces of the USSR. This increased many times its power and combat possibilities.

Today, on the eve of the 13th BCP Congress, we can report with a clear conscience to the party that, as a result of its care, the Bulgarian People's Army is a completely modern army, which is well trained, and if necessary, capable of implementing every task placed upon it--to defend the country's national independence and the people's peaceful labor, and make its contribution to defending the socialist community.

The soldiers and commanders are confident that the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress will create new and even better conditions of increasing the army's combat capability and readiness, and of strengthening the motherland's defensive ability, and therefore filially, cordially, and in a soldier's manner they greet the congress: "Greetings, Congress!"

## Foreign Delegates Speak at Congress

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[Text] Sofia, April 4 (BTA)--An acknowledgement of Bulgaria's achievements in the construction of socialism, of the great prestige of this country in the international field, of her constructive and peaceful policy, of her solidarity with the struggle of the peoples for freedom, independence and social progress--these are the basic aspects of the greetings addresses of the foreign delegations to the participants in the 13th BCP Congress.

Mr. Walid Masri, president of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, stressed in his greetings address the creative spirit and the profound and strategic changes in the basis and superstructure of Bulgaria's society. He emphasized that these changes, which have been reflected in the draft documents of the congress, comply with the historical necessity, with the requirements of the modern techno-scientific revolution and with the concrete conditions in Bulgaria.

A number of representatives of communist parties from Western Europe dwelled on the struggle of the masses in their countries against the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles and the "star wars" project, against the lowering of the living standard and unemployment. Mr. Ian Debrouwere, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Belgium Communist Party Central Committee, stressed that the working class and all working strata are shouldering the entire weight of the crisis in the capitalist world as well as the brutal offensive of the transnational companies. The number of unemployed people in Belgium amounts to about 900,000 persons (10 percent of the population), and the purchasing power, which has decreased by about 10 percent in the last 5 years, is continuing to fall.

Mr. Britt Rundberg, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Swedish Left Party Communists, spoke of the actuality of the idea of Georgiy Dimitrov for a united front of the democratic forces. He stressed that today it is necessary to establish a united international front in order to put an end to the nuclear arms race and to eliminate all weapons which pose a threat to the survival of mankind.

Representatives of parties and movements from the Third World stressed in their addresses Bulgaria's solidarity with their struggle for overcoming their backwardness and the consequences of colonialism and neocolonialism. Mr. Elijah Mudenda, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the United National Independence Party of Zambia, pointed out that Bulgaria's achievements in the construction of the new society which knows no hunger and exploitation, is a "source of hope and inspiration." He also dwelled on the "invaluable support which Bulgaria renders to Zambia, especially in the field of agriculture and education."

Mr. Simon Sanchez Montero, member of the Executive Committee and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Spain, recalled in his address the solidarity of the Bulgarian Communists in the struggle of the Spanish people against Franco's regime and the heroism of the Bulgarian members of the international brigade in Spain, many of whom died for the freedom of Spain. He also stressed the "example of communist solidarity which we felt during the recent splitting up of our communist party as well as of faithful observation of the principle of non-interference in the life of other parties."

The representatives of the parties from Central America expressed their concern over the unscrupulous interference of the United States in the internal affairs of the countries from that region and confirmed their solidarity with the Sandinist revolution, with the struggle of the Salvadoran people and with socialist Cuba. Mr. Samuel Ramirez, member of the Political Commission of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Guatemala, voiced the hopes in connection with the foreign and home policy of his country brought about by the governmental changes in that country. Mr. George Louison, deputy president of the patriotic movement "Maurice Bishop" from Grenada, spoke about the hard situation of the people of Grenada, which, after the U.S. invasion there, was turned into "a show case of the implementation of the Reagan strategy of neoglobalism in the Caribbean region and Central America." "Nowadays unemployment amounts to 40 percent, the economy is in ruins, the educational and social programmes adopted by the revolution, have been abandoned." In conclusion Mr. George Louison appealed that "the Caribbean region should be recognized as a region of peace, independence and development."

Famine, presence of feudal remains, falling down prices of raw materials and the outstanding foreign debts, these are some of the difficult problems about which the delegates from Latin America have spoken. They have stressed the need for unity of all antiimperialist forces for the overcoming of the serious crisis which have caught up their countries due to imperialism.

There are more than 130 foreign delegations, which have come here to attend the 13th BCP Congress.

## Addresses of Foreign Delegates

AU051516 Sofia BTA in English 1341 GMT 5 Apr 86

["Greetings of the foreign delegations to the congress"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 5 (BTA)--Bulgaria's successes in socialist development and her constructive role in the struggle for peace and consolidation of the unity of the progressive and democratic forces in the world were in the focus of the attention of the greeting addresses delivered by the foreign delegations, which have taken the floor at this morning's session of the 13th BCP Congress.

Mr. Ney Pena, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and minister of the interior of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, expressed gratitude for the assistance rendered by Bulgaria and the other socialist community countries to his country after the overthrowing of the genocidal regime of Pol Pot. Voicing his support to Bulgaria's initiative for turning of the Balkans into a nuclear-weapon-free zone, he stressed that the proposals of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea are aiming at the turning of another region in the world, South-East Asia, into a zone of peace, security and cooperation.

Mr. Lehlohonolo Pekane, member of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) spoke about the upsurge in the struggle of the coloured population in the Republic of South Africa for elimination of the apartheid. He condemned the support rendered by the United States to the racist regime.

Mr. Muhammad Rafi, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and deputy prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, spoke about the courageous struggle of the Afghan people against the plot of the reactionary circles. He also spoke about the all-around assistance rendered by Bulgaria to Afghanistan, and about the upgrade development of the relations between the two countries.

Mr. Takashi Shigeno, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan, stressed the necessity of setting up a united international front against the nuclear threat. He condemned the military alliance with the United States and the militaristic policy of U.S. imperialism.

Mr. Jaganath Sarkar, member of the Central Executive Committee and secretary of the National Council of the Communist Party of India, expressed satisfaction over the fact that India, including its government, is cooperating with the socialist countries in the conducting of the policy for peace, for stopping the arms race on earth and in space and for doing away with racism, colonialism and zionism. He pointed out that India's friendship with the socialist countries helps it cope with many provocations and put up resistence against imperialism.

Mr. 'Ali Salim al-Bay, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, expressed gratitude for the all-round support and solidarity rendered by Bulgaria and by the BCP to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. Our country, he stressed, will continue to invariably pursue its peaceful foreign policy in service of peace and stability in the region and throughout the world.

Mr. James Jackson, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States, stressed that the U.S. Government should be made to stop the nuclear tests and to accept the proposals of Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev for holding a meeting for achieving an agreement on their banning. He expressed his belief in the victory of the just struggle of all peoples from Nicaragua to the SRA. [as received]. Mr. Jackson expressed the satisfaction of the working people of the United States over the release of the Bulgarian citizen Sergey Antonov groundlessly accused of complicity in the attempt on the life of the pope. This event has exposed yet another plot of world imperialism, he pointed out.

Further on Foreign Delegates' Greetings

AU101357 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 8 April carries on pages 9, 10, and 11 the texts of the following greetings to the 13th BCP Congress from foreign delegates in the name of their parties, for which bureau plans no further processing:

1. "Greetings of Georges Rebelu, member of the Politburo and secretariat of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party of Mozambique." (page 9, 1,200 words)

2. "Greetings of Comrade Teodoro Melo, member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Brazilian Communist Party." (page 9, 1,250 words)

3. "Greetings of Comrade Diego Jaleluya Lopez, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the African Party for Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde, member of the State Council, and chairman of the National Control Commission of the party's Central Committee." (page 9, 900 words)

4. "Greetings of Freddy Almeidau, member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ecuador." (pages 9, 10, 1,000 words)

5. "Greetings of Comrade Evangelos Mamalakis, member of the Executive Bureau of the Central Committee of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement--PASOK." (page 10, 700 words)

6. "Greetings of Comrade Iddrisu Mahama, member of the Provisional National Defense Council of the Republic of Ghana." (page 10, 1,100 words)

7. "Greetings of Comrade Hernan del Canto, member of the Central Committee and head of the International Relations Department of the Chilean Socialist Party." (page 10, 1,250 words)

8. "Greetings of Comrade Anton Hofer, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Communist Party of Austria." (page 10, 800 words)

9. "Greetings of Comrade Resturs Nakholo, [spelling of name as transliterated] member of the Central Committee and the defense secretariat of SWAPO." (pages 10, 11, 1,000 words)

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 9 April carries on pages 6, 7, and 8 the texts of the following greetings to the 13th BCP Congress from foreign delegates in the name of their parties, for which bureau plans no further processing:

1. "Greetings of Comrade Aesop Pahad, member of the International Committee of the South African Communist Party Central Committee." (page 6, 1,200 words)

2. "Greetings of Comrade Gustavo Moran, member of the Political Commission of the Mexican Communist Party Central Committee." (page 6, 700 words)

3. "Greetings of Comrade Na'im 'Abbas al-Ashhab, member of the Politburo of the Palestinian Communist Party Central Committee." (pages 6, 7, 950 words)

4. "Greetings of Comrade Jan Debrouwere, Politburo member and secretary of the Belgian Communist Party Central Committee." (page 7, 1,050 words)

5. "Greetings of Comrade Mohamed Musharik, [spelling of name as transliterated) Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Progress and Socialism of Morocco." (page 7, 1,000 words)

6. "Greetings of Comrade Eduardo Galegos Mansera, member of the Political Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Venezuela. (page 7, 1,000 words)

7. "Greetings of Comrade Frieda Braun, chairman of the International Democratic Women's Federation." (page 8, 1,000 words)

8. "Greetings of Comrade Roger Daflon, Politburo member of the Swiss Labor Party." (page 8, 700 words)

9. "Greetings of Comrade Britt Rundberg, member of the Executive Committee of the leadership of the Swedish Left Party Communists." (page 8, 1,200 words)

10. "Greetings of Comrade Alvaro Vasquez, member of the Executive Committee and the secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Colombia." (page 8, 1,000 words)

11. "Greetings of Comrade Helja Tammisola, deputy chairman and Politburo member of the Finnish Communist Party Central Committee." (page 8, 900 words)

## Foreign Delegations Visit Provinces

AU061514 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Delegations of fraternal communist parties, which are visiting our country to participate in the 13th BCP Congress, held very cordial meetings with collectives of enterprises, scientific institutes, and organizations in various okrugs and acquainted themselves with historical and cultural landmarks in our country.

The delegation of the SED headed by Werner Jarowinski, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee and secretary of the Central Committee visited Stara Zagora Okrug. Ruse Okrug was visited by the Cuban Communist Party delegation, headed by Juan Almeida Bosque, Politburo member of the Central Committee, chairman of the party's National Control-Auditing Committee, and vice president of the Council of State of Cuba. A delegation of the PZPR visited Plovdiv under the leadership of Tadeusz Prebski, member of the PZPR Politburo and secretary of the party's Central Committee.

The visit of the Hungarian MSZMP delegation to Gabrovo Okrug coincided with the celebration of the national holiday of fraternal Hungary. The delegation which visited the okrug was headed by Lazslo Marothy, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo who is also deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic.

The delegation of the CPCZ visited Botevgrad. The delegation is headed by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly of the CSSR.

## Army Greets Congress

AU092045 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Apr 86 p 10

["Greeting of the Armed Forces of the People's Republic of Bulgaria" to the 13th BCP Congress, read by "Officer Krustev" on 4 April]

[Text] Esteemed delegates and guests of the congress,

Now the thoughts and feelings of all communists and the entire Bulgarian people are directed to this hall in which the highest party forum is conferring. This is so because the BCP is drawing a precise balance of the successes achieved in implementing the April general line and because the 13th BCP Congress is of historic significance for the development of our socialist society. The accelerated pace of this development and the application of the achievements of scientific-technical progress will increase the economic and defensive might of Bulgaria and will create conditions for better satisfying the people's needs.

We soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army convey to you, the delegates of the 13th BCP Congress, our most cordial greetings and wishes for a creative and fruitful work!

The sons of the party and people, the Bulgarian soldiers from all garrisons, firing-ranges, study rooms, parade grounds, airfields, combat vessels, border posts, construction scaffoldings, and highway construction sites greet the 13th BCP Congress with selfless work and high successes in combat and political training.

The tested leadership of the party and its Central Committee, led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, inspires us with force and unites our combat ranks in indestructible and inviolable unity with the people. The Bulgarian People's Army has been and will always be a school of heroism and patriotism, and of proletarian and socialist internationalism.

The high evaluation of our labor, included in the BCP Central Committee report, gave us wings and filled us with pride.

Our army is a smithy of bold defenders and constructors. The armed men of Bulgaria are worthy descendants of the Asparukh horsemen, April rebels, glorious fighters against the Ottoman yoke, immortal September fighters, legendary partisans, heroes of Stracin, Drava, and Mura, and all those whose deeds created modern Bulgaria, marching along the bright road of communism.

We are proud to be sons and defenders of our ancient and eternally young land, saturated by rebellions heroic blood. Its destiny is our destiny. Its present is our life. Its future is our cherished dream. Our achievements in combat and political training are bright proof of the vital power of the BCP April line. They incorporate the combat friendship with the armies of the Warsaw Pact member-states, led by the invincible Soviet Army.

Comrades,

We understand well that the modern high requirements oblige us to perfect our combat training more insistently. An innovating spirit, creative initiative, high responsibility, and impecable discipline are a law in life of the soldiers and commanders. This is required of us by the complex international situation and the arms race imposed by the militarist circles in the West, most of all by the U.S. imperialists. The soldiers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria deeply realize that the higher their readiness to stop every aggression--together with their brothers in blood and ideas--the more reliable the security of our socialist motherland will be.

We fiercely support the farsighted internal and international policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and will accept the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress as our destiny and legal command.

Esteemed delegates,

Allow me to assure you that the armed defenders of our fatherland are ready to fulfill their patriotic and international duty. We are a loyal guard of our borders and the azure of Bulgaria's sky. We shall valiantly defend the achievements of socialism.

For the native and beloved BCP--leader and inspirer of all our victories--Hurrah!

For the heroic and diligent Bulgarian people--constructor of socialism--Hurrah!

For our socialist motherland, the People's Republic of Bulgaria--Hurrah!

## Cuban Delegate's Congress Speech

FL042350 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba and head of the Cuban delegation invited to the 13th Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Congress spoke today at the evening plenary session of the congress.

Almeida criticized Washington's policy against world peace and its efforts to destroy the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua, liquidate the people's rebellion in El Salvador, destabilize the Angolan Government, and continued manipulations to prevent Namibia's independence.

The speech concluded with Almeida reiterating the will to continue developing the sincere and fraternal friendship that unites Cuba and Bulgaria and the profound conviction that cooperation between the two parties and peoples will each day be stronger and more beautiful.

## Speech by MPR's Namsrai

AU101507 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Apr 86 p 9

[Speech delivered by Tserendashiyr Namsrai, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, to the 13th BCP Congress on 4 April 1986]

[Text] Dear Comrade Todor Zhivkov,

Esteemed delegates to the Congress,

I take the liberty, on behalf of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee and on behalf of Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, as well as on behalf of the Mongolian Communists and working people, to convey to you, the delegates to the 13th BCP Congress, and to all communists, as well as to the fraternal Bulgarian people, the most sincere greetings and wishes for success in the work of your congress.

The present congress of your party is a particularly important event, not only in life of the Bulgarian people. Implementing the decisions that will be adopted at this congress will promote the further advance of socialist Bulgaria and will considerably contribute to the consolidation of the power of world socialism, to the cohesion of the ranks of the international communist and workers movement.

The political documents of this congress sum up the many-sided activities of the party and people during the period which has elapsed since the last high forum of the BCP, they contain a comprehensive Marxist-Leninist analysis of the period under review, and clearly determine the basic trends in the economic and social policy of the BCP, its foreign policy tasks for the forthcoming years.

The documents submitted to your congress are permeated by profound realism and by an innovative, mature approach to the solution of topical problems, they are inspired by a feeling of lofty responsibility for the accelerated advance of the country along the path of further perfection of socialist society. The truly businesslike and constructive debates of the delegates on the questions of the agenda and the creative atmosphere which reigns in this hall have deeply impressed us. During these days, we the members of the MPRP delegation, are becoming fully aware of the sound moral-political unity of the Bulgarian people, of their close cohesion around the BCP Central Committee headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, a distinguished figure of the international communist and workers movement.

Throughout the 30 years that have elapsed since the historic April plenum of the BCP Central Committee in 1956, the fraternal Bulgarian people have achieved truly impressive successes in building a new life. Today the People's Republic of Bulgaria stands in the front ranks of social progress in many sectors of economic, scientific-technical, and cultural development. This is a convincing confirmation of the great vital strength of Marxist-Leninist teaching, of the tremendous advantages of the socialist social wishes, and of the infinite creative opportunities facing a people who have become aware of the happiness of free labor.

The Mongolian people sincerely rejoice at the remarkable successes of the Bulgarian brothers, wishing them new successes in the struggle to implement the programmatic goals mapped out by the party.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is conducting a consistent policy of peace and international cooperation, it is making a worthy contribution to the defense and consolidation of peace in Europe and all over the world. The prestige of Bulgaria on the international scene is steadily increasing. Bulgaria is one of the most important stabilizing factors on the Balkan peninsula. The constructive initiatives of Bulgaria to guarantee security in the area and on the European continent are universally known.

Imperialism today--and most of all, American imperialism--in contradiction to common sense, is rejecting the realistic and constructive initiatives of the socialist states and their manifestations of good will. Imperialism

is conducting a policy of state terrorism and is forcing an unrestrained arms race, it is preparing "star wars" for mankind in the hope of disrupting the military strategic balance that has been achieved.

The recent nuclear test carried out by the United States is an insolent provocation against the whole world and demonstrates the extremely irresponsible approach of the Reagan administration to the question of eliminating the danger of nuclear war. Official Washington once more neglects the will and disregards the hope of its own people, as well as of peoples in other countries.

Socialism has always been and will always remain a champion of peace and the social progress of mankind. The 26th CPSU Congress of the Leninist party is a confirmation of this. The congress was a remarkable historic event in our epoch. The documents of the congress and the political report of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev its general secretary, contained a deeply scientific analysis of the basic problems of world development and submitted an expanded program for accelerating the socioeconomic development of Soviet society, as well as for the struggle to establish a world free of nuclear weapons.

Mankind today is truly in possession of the most radical program for the establishment of lasting peace on earth and in space. The Soviet Union has made accessible to peoples its program for totally reorganizing the entire system of international relations based upon just, new principles. The peoples of the socialist countries and all decent people on earth have fought, and are still fighting for the establishment of such a world.

The sacred international duty of the MPRP always has been and will be the duty to contribute in a comprehensive manner to the implementation of a coordinated policy with the fraternal socialist countries. This is precisely the goal to which the initiative of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] is devoted, aimed at consolidating relations of peaceful coexistence and good-neighborliness among the countries of Asia and the Pacific basin.

Comrades,

The peoples of our two countries are linked to each other by traditional, fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation. The close unity and international fraternity between the MPRP and the BCP is the motor and soul of Bulgarian-Mongolian relations. The friendship between our two parties, countries, and peoples is based on the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and expresses the common aspirations of both the Mongolian and Bulgarian peoples, as well as their feelings of mutual sympathy and respect. The further development and intensification of fraternal friendship with the great Soviet Union and with the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as well as with the other socialist countries, will in the future also be the policy--based on principle--of the MPRP. In this friendship we see an important guarantee for the successful progress of our country along the path of building socialism, and a reliable guarantee for the sovereignty and independence of the MPR.

Throughout these days intensive work is accomplished in our country for a worthy preparation of the forthcoming 19th MPRP Congress. The congress will mark and map out important socioeconomic tasks, the implementation of which will permit our country to engage in an important new stage of its development.

In closing my speech, I would like to wish you, the delegates at the congress, and through you, all communists and the entire fraternal Bulgarian people, great successes in implementing the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress, in the struggle for peace and cooperation among the peoples.

Long live the militant vanguard of the Bulgarian working people--the BCP!

Long live and prosper the fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our two parties, countries, and peoples!

Long live peace throughout the world!

## PCI's Barca Speaks at Congress

AU081841 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Apr 86 p 9

[Speech delivered by Luciano Barca, "member of the leadership of the Italian Communist Party" at the 13th BCP Congress on 4 April 1986]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Zhivkov,

Dear comrades,

The friendly relations between our two parties have a long history. They were consolidated in the common struggle against Hitler fascism and in the cooperation between Palmiro Togliatti and Georgi Dimitrov. This cooperation contributed to overcoming the sectarian positions that impeded the timely recognition of fascism as the main enemy, as well as the seeking of new methods based on every people's national traditions.

We followed different paths, we belong to different realities; however, our friendship has never weakened. Despite the fact that in recent years differences of opinions have emerged between us on certain issues, this friendship has permitted us to speak with great frankness, mutually respecting our independence, and has enabled us to maintain cordial relations, as well as to exchange experience in a calm atmosphere by mutually respecting our political stands.

This is precisely why I am particularly happy to convey to you the greetings of the PCI Central Committee and of its General Secretary Alessandro Natta, as well as the greetings of all Italian communists. I convey these greetings to you together with the wishes that your congress may positively contribute

to the search in which so many left-wing parties of Europe and the world have engaged, on the basis of different experience, in the period of transition in which we live, a period characterized by deep innovative processes, by new potential opportunities, but also by serious dangers to peace. The recently held 27th CPSU Congress considerably contributed to this search.

We are also engaging in the necessary task of confirming and at the same time, determining--in the light of the great contradictions of our epoch--our own image as a mass democratic party that is struggling for socialism. We hope that we will be able to achieve some positive results in this respect at our forthcoming 17th PCI Congress.

The challenge intended to meet is consolidating and innovating our capacity to submit programs and reforms in a frank dialogue with all forces belonging to the European left-wing movement. This is a challenge emerging from the process of constant technological innovation. In the West this process does not necessarily coincide with social progress; on the contrary, it is accompanied by an advance by conservative forces, which brutally jeopardizes not only the values of solidarity and equality that are characteristic of socialism, but all values of solidarity with any kind of ideological orientation.

At our congress we will confirm the fact that the struggle for reforms and socialism is inseparable from the struggle for peace, which is a goal of primary importance.

This goal cannot be achieved unless the interests of all countries are taken into consideration, and this is why the difficult progress toward detente excludes any kind of one-sided interruption of contacts and actions which is likely to increase tension or to impede the dialogue between East and West that was recently enriched by the latest proposals of the Soviet Union.

The elimination of Euromissiles of all types, as well-balanced and controlled reduction of conventional weapons, mutual confidence and cooperation--these are the goals which can be concretely implemented and in which the countries of Eastern and Western Europe are equally interested.

In this spirit we who are fighting for nuclear-free zones and for zones free of chemical weapons welcome the initiative to establish nuclear-free zone in the Balkans, in which you are participating.

With our concern about all kinds of actions that are likely to increase the tension menacing mankind, we will resolutely struggle against the plan of the United States to militarize outer space, and against the attempts to include certain West European countries in this project through industrial orders. In the same spirit, we will support any initiatives to solve the acute crises in all areas of the world through negotiations, and we will

struggle against any violation of the principle of non-interference--by political and, even more so, by military means; we will struggle against any efforts to interfere in the domestic affairs of other states, wherever this occurs: from the American continent to Asia, and from Europe to Africa.

In recent days the U.S. administration committed a great military provocation against Libya, which is situated only a few hundreds of kilometers from Italy. The categorical tone with which we have always criticized unacceptable deeds committed by any country whatsoever, including the actions of the Libyan side, made it possible to evoke a positive response even among the ruling majority in our country as regards our denunciation of the intolerable military actions of the U.S. Navy.

Comrade delegates,

In recent years certain shadows have clouded the relations between our two countries. In the events preceded by the criminal assassination attempt in St. Peter's Square, we opposed the international campaign of those who were interested in creating tension between Italy and Bulgaria. We adhered to the two principles that are of essential importance for civil rights and freedoms. Namely, the principle of considering any defendant innocent as long as his guilt has not been proved, as well as the principle of asserting and defending the independence of the judicial authorities against any pressure from inside or outside. We are well aware of the fact that any judge can be mistaken, that he can even have serious shortcomings, but we think that the violation of his independence is even more dangerous than the price which must be paid for this independence. We are glad that, in the course of this trial, the anti-Bulgarian campaign--that was intentionally concocted--failed, and that the existing shadows were dispersed, although not entirely. We wish for the political, cultural, and economic, as well as trade ties which always characterized the relations between our two peoples and our two states in the postwar period to be restored as soon as possible. We will also work in this direction for the sake of the contribution which all this is likely to make to detente and peace, for the establishment of new relations between the EEC and CEMA.

We convey the best wishes to your congress. May the friendship between our two parties and countries strengthen and be renewed.

## FMLN's Handel Addresses Meeting

AU111517 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Apr 86 pp 7, 8

[Speech, delivered by Shafiq Jorge Handal, member of the General Command of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and general secretary of the Communist Party of El Salvador Central Committee, at a friendship rally for foreign delegations, held at the Central Club of the Bulgarian People's Army on 3 April 1986 in Sofia]

[Text] Comrades, friends,

The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] as well as all Salvadoran revolutionaries and democrats, and the working people in our country ardently greet the Bulgarian people and their beloved BCP. With all our hearts we wish the greatest success to the 13th BCP Congress which coincides with the 30th anniversary of the historic April plenum, thanks to which socialist Bulgaria achieved brilliant successes in its development.

I am full of deep gratitude to the Bulgarian people and to their Communist Party, as well as to the Fatherland front for the feelings of friendship and internationalism accorded to us. The guiding ideas of Georgi Dimitrov, his indomitable revolutionary strength, the experience of the Bulgarian people in antifascist struggle--these are parts of the arsenal upon which the Salvadoran revolutionaries are relying in their struggle.

Your congress is taking place only a few weeks after the historic 27th CPSU Congress, the congress of the party of Lenin, which for the Soviet Union--the chief mainstay of world socialism--signifies a full expansion of economic and social life in close cooperation with the scientific-technical revolution, and which also means a further perfection of democracy and an improvement in the quality of party work. For the Soviet people this congress means an intensification of the total development of socialism, along the path of communist society at a much higher level of quality.

The implementation of these tasks, regardless of the specific differences in the scope and in the priorities of issues, is actually included in the agenda of all countries belonging to the socialist community.

These activities reflect one of the basic aspects of the life of the countries belonging to real socialism, an aspect which is closely and inseparably linked to another aspect, namely, to their efforts to preserve peace and life on our planet, at a time when American imperialism is launching a savage arms race in nuclear armament and is adopting the path of provocations and aggressions not only in words, but also in deeds. Socialism is obliged to achieve a victory in these two fields of action before the end of the 20th century, and it will certainly achieve it. The progress of human history depends on this victory.

Thanks to the April policy the Bulgarian communists are more and more fully understanding the meaning and the paths of implementing the basic tasks of socialist development.

Reagan is trying to bury the hopes of mankind which emerged in Geneva. He rejects the constructive proposals of the Soviet Union and has committed provocative and aggressive acts, such as the recent aggression against Libya. These actions are accompanied by insolent statements which in their tone and tenor remind us of Hitler's rhetoric. Georgi Dimitrov's prophetic appeals for the establishment of a broad alliance are becoming increasingly topical.

Today this unity is much more important than in the years of struggle against fascism, and its scope is much larger than in the past, because rescuing mankind from nuclear annihilation is at stake.

The Sandinista people's revolution has been consolidated in Nicaragua. It defeated the mercenaries-counterrevolutionaries. In Guatemala the revolutionary movement is becoming stronger and more united, while the government is manifesting an ever increasing inclination to adopt a neutral stand in the conflict existing in the area. The people of Honduras are mobilized in the struggle against the presence of American troops and Somoza mercenaries in the country, while even within the army there is a feeling of dissatisfaction over the violation of sovereign rights and of national dignity. In the last elections the people of Costa Rica demonstrated their will for the country's neutrality. In Panama indignation is rising against the constant violations of the Torrijos-Carter agreements, in connection with the fact that the United States is using the territory of this country as a base for its operations against El Salvador and Nicaragua.

Despite the fact that the dictatorial regime in El Salvador--which exists solely thanks to the support of Washington--has killed more than 60,000 people since 1979, and despite the fact that more than 3,000 people have disappeared without leaving a trace, the revolutionary war has involved the whole country. The upsurge of the unarmed struggle of working people has reached an even larger scale. Our people today are more conscious, better organized, and stronger, they are more militant and more revolutionary. The ranks of the FMLN are increasing. As a result of all this, the forces of the Duarte government, supported by Reagan, are steadily weakening. The contradictions between the government and party--25,000 people put out of action by the National Liberation Front since 1981--has pervaded a spirit of despair and lack of self-confidence. The influx of weapons and millions of dollars could not save dictatorship from its political and military defeat, but rather contributes to the increase and intensification of corruption among its civil servants and officers.

Washington is striving blindly for an unfeasible goal, namely, for the military defeat of the FMLN, and for the defeat of the Democratic Revolutionary Front. In January 1986 this forced Duarte to interrupt the dialogue started in 1984, and also forced him to announce economic measures aimed at collecting the necessary financial means to cover the steadily increasing military expenditures through an increase in taxes. These measures are making the already bad living conditions of the population even more difficult, even affecting part of the bourgeoisie. Such actions, combined with the barbaric air-raids against inhabited settlements and the destruction of agricultural crops brought about a new aggravation of the economic crisis and intensified the manly struggle of the people.

In other words, the course of events is leading toward a new development in the revolutionary situation. There is not balance of forces but rather war in our country, the continuation of which is solely due to arms and dollars from the United States and to the instructions that the U.S. administration gives to the dictatorial regime in our country. Despite all this, the war is being won and will be won by the people of El Salvador, who are supported by an international solidarity, which even includes a considerable part of the U.S. people.

This is the reason why Central America is increasingly becoming a serious and difficult problem for the Reagan administration, especially in the present election year which is full of risks for this administration. This is one of the reasons for the hysterical behavior Reagan has been demonstrating recently as regards Nicaragua, and which he has manifested on several occasions.

If Reagan should decide to send troops to Central America he will meet the gallant and united resistance of the peoples in that area, and he will have provoked the hostility of all of Latin America, and even of his own people. In the long run he will suffer a disgraceful defeat.

The looting of the "Third World" through an increase of foreign debts in far greater than it was at the time of colonialism. Actually, however, these foreign debts are the last resort of imperialist exploitation as regards the majority of mankind. The peoples have not resigned themselves and will not be resigned to this exploitation, and they will not remain inactive. The peoples of Latin America have already begun their advance.

Will the United States be in a position to impose its will upon every fighting nation by sending troops against it? Will the American people accept to serve as cannon fodder in this disgraceful imperialist war? Irrational character of Reagan's policy is obvious at first glance. The United States is facing the historical test of learning to coexist in a friendly manner, not only with the countries of socialism, but also with countries where the national liberation revolution has become victorious and will have to accept the new international political and economic order that has been established. The American people are the ones who must become aware of the inevitable character of the test which the United States is facing.

The struggle of the peoples of the "Third World" and especially of the Latin American peoples, is contributing to and will contribute to the awakening of the American people.

Comrades, permit me once more to greet you on behalf of the delegation of the FMLN.

Long live the 13th BCP Congress!

Long live solidarity and friendship between the peoples of Bulgaria and El Salvador!

Long live revolutionary internationalism!

Long live socialism and peace!

Revolution or death! We will be victorious!

## BCP Secretaries Write in USSR Papers

PM070856 [Editorial Report] Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in general heading "13th BCP Congress: The Confidence of Bulgarian Communists" entitled "Together Toward a Single Goal" by BCP Central Committee Secretary V. Tsanov. He writes of the "Decisive new step forward" made in carrying out the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress. He comments on the 27th CPSU Congress, particularly the reemphasis there of the importance of "socialist economic integration," and what this means specifically for Bulgaria in agriculture. He stresses the assistance the Soviet Union has given Bulgaria in this sphere and notes the "boost" given and the "new prospects" opened up by the long-term cooperation program between the USSR and Bulgaria signed in 1985.

Moscow TRUD in Russian 1 April 1986 carries on page 3 a 1,000-word article entitled "Dynamic and Stable Development" by BCP Central Committee Secretary Kiril Zarev. The author comments on the "beneficial influence" of the 27th CPSU Congress--its "Marxist-Leninist analysis" and "businesslike vein" engendering a "sense of optimism." BCP strategy is said to be built on the "great achievements of the last three decades" and the "creative elaboration of the global problems of building a developed socialist society at the present stage carried out by the party Central Committee headed by its general secretary, T. Zhivkov." He notes the "colossal step in the country's development" made in the last 30 years "in close cooperation with other fraternal socialist countries, particularly the Soviet Union." He stresses that the "global problems"--high productivity, rational use of energy and raw materials, and so forth--are resolvable "only on the basis of the latest achievements of the scientific and technical revolution, and outlines the tasks for the period through the year 2000.

## Zhivkov Receives Syrian Delegate

AU061409 Sofia BTA in English 1230 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, April 6 (BTA)--Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP, received the head of the delegation of the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party to the 13th BCP Congress, Mr. Sulayman Qaddah, deputy secretary general of the regional leadership.

The guest handed to Mr. Zhivkov a message by Mr. Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party and president of Syria.

The participants in the meeting exchanged views on the further development of the friendship and cooperation between the two parties and states which is to the benefit of the Bulgarian and Syrian people, and promotes peace and social progress worldwide.

## Stanishev Meets Congress Guests

AU091832 Sofia BTA in English 1750 GMT 9 Apr 86

["Friendly Meetings"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 9 (BTA)--Mr. Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, today met Mr. Rigoberto Padilla Rush, general secretary of the Communist Party of Honduras, Mr. Jordan Jackson [as received] national secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of New Zealand, Mr. Manuel Mora, member of the Standing Commission of the CC of the Party of the People of Costa Rica, and Mr Otto Sanches, member of the Political Commission of the Central Committee of the Party of Labor of Guatemala. These functionaries visited Bulgaria in connection with the 13th BCP Congress.

The participants in the meetings exchanged views on topical issues of the international situation and the communist movement, and the further development of the relations between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the parties mentioned above, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Mr. Dimitur Stanishev thanked the guests for their attendance at the BCP supreme forum and again confirmed the Bulgarian Communists' solidarity with all working people of the world against imperialism and the reactionary forces, and for the preservation of peace and the triumph of the communist ideals worldwide.

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CSO: 2200/108

## WESTERN JOURNALISTS ACCUSED OF 'SEEKING TO CAUSE A SCANDAL'

AU041721 Paris AFP in English 1711 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, April 4 (AFP)--Western journalists covering the congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party here clashed with the authorities on Friday over freedom of access to Bulgaria's Turkish minority, who Turkish reports say are being oppressed.

After government spokesman Boyan Traykov on Wednesday said journalists were free to travel anywhere in the country except the border area, three reporters tried to visit the predominantly Turkish southwestern town of Kurdzhali, but were turned back by police.

At a press conference on Friday, Mr. Traykov accused the journalists of "seeking to cause a scandal."

He acknowledged that Kurdzhali was not in the border area, but told the journalists they would have to get permission to visit the town.

Press reports in Turkey say that the 800,000 people of Turkish origin in Bulgaria are forced to change Turkish names to Bulgarian ones.

Mr. Traykov accused the BBC of failing to "tell the truth" about the issue. He has hit out at the Western media at each of his daily news conferences since the congress began three days ago.

The congress ends on Saturday, and no major changes are expected in the party leadership.

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CSO: 2200/108

## DAILIES MARK 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF BCP CC PLENUM

AU271949 [Editorial Report] Bulgarian dailies on 11 March mark the 30th anniversary of the "historic" April 1956 Plenum of the BCP Central Committee with editorials and major articles.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO carries a 1,150-word editorial on page 1, entitled: "Marxism-Leninism in Action" which opens in stating: "Three decades separate us from the historic April Plenum of the BCP Central Committee held in 1956. It not only restored the Leninist principles and norms of party life, it not only gave a powerful impetus to the initiative and to the creative spirit of the people's masses. The major credit earned by this plenum was the development of the BCP general line. The development of this line by the BCP Central Committee, a process which is indissolubly linked to the personality and to the achievements of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, became a model for the creative pursuit and development of scientific socialism, it became an example of our party's uncompromising loyalty to the immortal Marxist-Leninist teaching."

The editorial emphasizes the fact that the "April line" is based on the experience of the CPSU and of the other socialist countries' communist parties, and stresses the "creative atmosphere" created by the April plenum in Bulgarian society. Referring to the present-day influence of the April plenum policy, [word indistinct] points out the significance of the February 1985 and of the January 1986 BCP Central Committee plenums, describing them as a "further development and enrichment" of the April plenum policy. The editorial closes in stressing the "correctness and immutable significance of the April plenum line for the life of Bulgarian society" and explains that "this April plenum line was necessary in the past for successfully entering the stage of building a developed, socialist society and is still necessary today for a harmonious coordination of the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution with the historical advantages of socialism as a social system."

NARODNA ARMIYA on 11 March carries on page 2, a 2,400-word article by Colonel Docent Stefan Petrov, candidate of economic sciences, entitled: "The Upsurge of the People's Republic of Bulgaria--Triumph of a Correct Policy" which is devoted to the 30th anniversary of April plenum. The article opens by citing a resolution adopted by the 12th BCP Congress, which gives the following definition of the April plenum policy: "The BCP

April plenum line represents Marxism-Leninism in action under the specific conditions existing in our country. It represents the living unity and interaction between the creatively developing theory of scientific socialism and the existing, specific, sociohistorical practice..."

This article is mainly devoted to the economic aspects of the April plenum policy and provides statistical data about Bulgaria's upsurge in the industrial and agricultural sector during the period following the April plenum. Petrov mentions Bulgaria's successful foreign trade relations, with the Soviet Union in the first place, but also with the other socialist countries. Petrov devotes the last portion of his article to economic upsurge "as a basis for our defense power." He states in this context: "The accelerated development of our economy exerts an exceptionally beneficial influence upon the increase of the country's military power. The powerful economic potential that has been created plays a decisive role in increasing the country's defense power and the combat readiness of the Bulgarian People's Army. The military-economic potential of the People's Republic of Bulgaria today is infinitely more developed than it was in the past. It is based on the country's economic potential, including quantitative and qualitative elements which conform to the requirements of contemporary war," Petrov continues in the next paragraph. "The priority development of heavy industry permits us to accomplish a timely re-equipment of the production-technical apparatus of defense industry and the People's Republic of Bulgaria successfully fulfills its international duty within the framework of the Warsaw Pact. The military-economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and with the other socialist community member-countries is assuming primary importance in connection with the defense of real socialism."

Stefan Petrov's article closes with a description of the advantages of the present-day, high development in the agricultural and transportation sectors as regards the consolidation of the country's defense power, since more agricultural goods represent better food supplies for the army and good transport conditions are also important for military activities.

TRUD on 11 March carries on pages 1 and 2, a 1,600-word article by Prof. Vasil Vichev, doctor of philosophical sciences, entitled: "Innovative Thought and Social Creativity" dealing with the 30th anniversary of the April plenum from the point of view of the present-day development of the scientific-technical revolution. The article explains that the "strength of the April line was always based on the application of the objective laws on the accelerated and harmonious development of society, but also on the fact that through theory, the interests of the people's masses must be reflected." Further elaborating on the subject of the influence exerted by the April line upon economic and social life in Bulgaria, Vichev states: "Our party has always paid attention to the fact that, if under the conditions of socialism, the working people's relations with the political organization of society and with the economic system of socialism are deteriorating instead of improving, it signifies that faulty and dead links,

as well as non-functioning forms have developed in these areas, which neglect the interest of the working people and make the people dissatisfied. This is, precisely, why at every stage of socialist development, our party has pursued the improvement of the economic system and of political organization, an improvement likely to even more strengthen the unity of social, collective, and individual interests, an improvement likely to achieve an optimal development of all social forces in accelerating social progress."

Dealing with the issues of "material incentives," Vichev explains that a mere increase in wages is not the correct method of incentive for encouraging the working capacities of people under socialism. "Our party has constantly paid attention to the fact that material incentives may produce negative educational results as well, if they are not applied according to the quality and quantity of labor achievements, if they are separated from moral incentives, and if they are not accompanied by a purpose-oriented, ethical education." Vichev closes his article with a critical analysis of bureaucratic methods, citing Lenin on the subject of eliminating the vices of bureaucracy, and pointing out that this is a long-term process. Vichev adds that the "struggle against bureaucracy by no means signifies that the image of the leader should be obliterated." He explains the "qualities" required from a real leader under the socialist system, such as "sense of innovation, sense of responsibility, striving to improve one's work and education, the skill to take into consideration the political essence of economic activities and of all other kinds of work."

In the last paragraph of his article Vichev, in further analyzing the question of leadership, states: "The leader's qualities must be evaluated in their entirety, upon the basis of his deeds, upon the basis of the results achieved, and not according to friendship, to personal likes and dislikes. It is only upon the basis of competition and selection (and not through personal relations and soliciting), that everyone must demonstrate his political, scientific-technical, and moral abilities to exercise a certain function; he must earn the confidence and respect of the collective which he is leading."

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## BCP CC SENDS GREETINGS TO INDIAN CP CONGRESS

AU010721 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Mar 86 p 5

[Greetings message from the BCP Central Committee to the 13th Congress of the Communist [Party] of India, read by Yordan Yotov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, on 14 March in Patna]

[Text] Esteemed delegates, dear comrades, it is with great joy and emotion, that I respond to the important assignment, which entitles me, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, and on the personal behalf of Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as well as on behalf of all Bulgarian Communists and working people in socialist Bulgaria, to convey most sincere, militant greetings and cordial comradely wishes to your congress for successful and fruitful work.

In our country, Bulgaria, which has a 13-centuries old history, people are inspired by a feeling of deep respect and love for the great Indian people, for their ancient history and culture. For us, India is one of the most brilliant symbols of how in the new era opened by the Great October Socialist Revolution, in the epoch of the transition from capitalism to socialism, the peoples of the East are shaking off their powerful shoulders the chains of a centuries-old colonial oppression, and are becoming the creators of their own destinies. We sincerely rejoice at the fact that the Republic of India is implementing a policy of peaceful coexistence and nonalignment. Your country's contribution to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, Zionism, racism, and apartheid, as well as for the preservation of world peace, and for halting the arms race, as well as for disarmament is particularly appreciated.

From this high rostrum I would like to assure you, dear comrades, that the Bulgarian communists are following the struggle of the glorious Communist Party of India with great attention and with feelings of solidarity.

Your party, which emerged under the direct influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution, for as long as 6 decades already has been standing on firm and unrelenting positions in the vanguard of the Indian people's struggle for national independence and for social liberation, for freedom, equal rights, and prosperity. The party of the Indian communists is consistently protecting the vital interests of the workers class in India, as well as the interests of all working people, it is constantly seeking for adequate forms and methods in implementing the great teaching of Marx, Engels, and Lenin in practical life.

The Bulgarian communists particularly rejoice at the successes achieved by the Communist Party of India and by all Indian communists in achieving the unity of the left-wing, democratic, and national-patriotic forces, in intensifying the antiwar movement, in the struggle against imperialism and reaction, for the unity and territorial integrity of India, for democracy and social progress, for preventing the thermo-nuclear disaster. We are particularly grateful to the Indian communists for the fact that they are paying great tribute and are demonstrating their deep reverence for George Dimitrov, one of the most brilliant representatives of our nation, the founder of socialist Bulgaria, who was also a consistent internationalist and indefatiguable fighter for the unity of the communist movement.

We highly appreciate the loyalty of the Indian communists to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, their indefatiguable struggle for the unity of the international communist movement.

Comrades, we are the envoys of the party of Dimitur Blagoev and of Georgi Dimitrov--a party of glorious traditions, a party which is nearly one century old, a party which led the workers class and all Bulgarian people through all stages of the class struggle until the final victory over monarcho-fascism and capitalism.

The socialist social system is definitely and irrevocably victorious in Bulgaria. Within a little over 4 decades, and particularly since the historic April 1956 plenum of the BCP Central Committee, our people have achieved tremendous successes. These successes in the socialist construction of Bulgaria were, above all the result of the indefatigable efforts of our workers class, of the cooperative peasants, of the socialist intelligentsia, and of all strata of our society as a whole. These achievements are the result of the consistent and indefatigable activities of the BCP and its Central Committee, and also the personal contribution of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, our first party and state leader, they are the result of their ability to creatively develop and successfully apply Marxist-Leninist theory to the specific conditions in our country.

The 13th BCP Congress will begin its work on 2 April 1986, in Sofia. The Bulgarian communists and all working people are intensively preparing for a worthy performance at this highest party forum, to which they are coming with new working achievements.

Comrades, our delegation fully shares the evaluation contained in the report read by the party's National Council, it shares the opinion expressed by numerous delegates, that mankind is now living through the most complicated stage of its thousands of years of development, through the stage that calls for the highest sense of responsibility.

The situation in the world is extremely tense today. The danger of thermo-nuclear war is great, it is a danger of the annihilation of mankind. The military preparations of the United States and NATO have been intensified. The danger of their so-called "star wars" program is particularly great, since the implementation of this program is likely to result in immeasurably greater expenditures for rearmament and will place military actions beyond human control.

The USSR, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and the other socialist community member-countries are not striving for military superiority and will not tolerate that military superiority be achieved over them. We are setting our own strategy of peace, detente, and disarmament against the strategy of tension promoted by the United States and its allies.

This strategy of peace was revealed with particular clarity in the declaration issued by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on 15 January 1986. Our party and the entire Bulgarian people ardently welcome and unanimously support the bold and realistic program mapped out in the declaration aimed at the liberation of our common home--the earth--from nuclear, chemical, and other types of mass destruction weapons during the period up to 2000.

The BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria will also in the future continue to contribute actively to the elimination of the threat of nuclear war, to the maintenance and development of good neighborly relations and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe, and throughout the world. As for Asia, we fully support the proposal submitted by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for a joint, comprehensive approach to the problems of peace and security in the Asian and Pacific region. We are convinced, that precisely such an approach, which most carefully takes into consideration the historical prerequisites, as well as the interests of each individual country, will lead to peace, security, and cooperation on the Asian continent.

Dear Indian friends, we sincerely rejoice at the fact that the relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of India, between the Bulgarian and Indian peoples, are developing along a dynamic, ascending line. Our relations in the economic, scientific-technical, and cultural sectors are close as well. The People's Republic of Bulgaria attaches great importance to the further development of the friendly Bulgarian-Indian relations in the interest of the two peoples, and in the interests of peace, security, and international understanding.

I would like to assure you from the rostrum of your congress, that we will continue to do everything within our power for the further development of fraternal relations and cooperation between the BCP and the Indian Communist Party, between the Bulgarian and Indian peoples.

Long live the Communist Party of India!

Long live Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism!

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CSO: 2200/108

BCP CC SENDS MESSAGE TO CPCZ CONGRESS

AU030813 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Mar 86 p 5

["Greetings of the BCP Central Committee to the 17th CPCZ Congress"]

[Text] Dear Comrades,

Dear Czechoslovak friends,

It gives me pleasure to fulfill the instruction of the BCP Central Committee to convey thanks for the invitation to our delegation to take part in the work of the 17th CPCZ Congress. I express our fraternal greetings to the congress delegates, to the Czechoslovak Communists, and to the whole Czechoslovak people from the BCP Central Committee, its general secretary, Todor Zhivkov, and the workers in the People's Republic of Bulgaria [PRB].

I am glad that we are in your factory, and that we are present at this stirring meeting with representatives of the Czechoslovak workers' class. We are touched by the hearty welcome, an expression of the feelings which the Czechoslovak Communists and workers have with regard to our party and the Bulgarian people.

We have listened attentively to the political report of the CPCZ Central Committee delivered by Central Committee General Secretary Gustav Husak--a renowned figure in the Czechoslovak and the international communist and workers' movement, and a great supporter of Bulgarian-Czechoslovak friendship and cooperation. We appreciated the in-depth critical analysis of the results which Czechoslovakia has achieved in the years following the 14th congress in all fields of social, economic, and cultural life during the period of the construction of the developed socialist society. We are impressed by the great, but real tasks which the party is drawing up for the next 5-year plan period and in the long term until the year 2000.

It is evident that the country's material-technical base has been consolidated during the past 5-year plan period. Structural changes have been carried out in industry, agricultural production has increased, and the efficiency of the national economy has risen. There is sound unity in Czechoslovakia on the basis of the federal organization. Socialist democracy and the workers' participation in the administration of the country are expanding. The living standard of the Czechs and Slovaks is rising.

The CSSR's relations with the Soviet Union, the PRB, and the other socialist countries have widely developed. Czechoslovakia is a sound link in the socialist community and is an active participant in the fight for peace, democracy, and social progress.

We take joy in the profoundly well-grounded directions for the development of the CSSR that are contained in the congress documents for the 1986-1990 period and until the year 2000. Their fulfillment will give a spur to the dynamics of the socioeconomic development, for intensifying the national economy and for combining the scientific-technical revolution with the advantages of the socialist planned economy. And, of course, it will contribute to the workers' increased living standard. All this is linked with deepening socialist democracy, with developing the people's creative initiative, and with the people's higher level of education and professional skills.

Comrades,

In a week's time the 13th BCP Congress will open. It will discuss and adopt the Basic Directions for the PRB's Development During the 1986-1990 Period and, in certain main directions, also until the year 2000.

During the years of socialism we in Bulgaria have achieved substantial results in all fields of life. During the 30 years alone which have elapsed since the historic April 1956 plenum of the BCP Central Committee; the basic funds have increased 10-fold; the national income, 8-fold; industrial production, 14-fold; and agricultural production, 2.5-fold. The people's living standard has improved, and education, science and culture have developed.

The party's strategic course for the construction of the developed socialist society was enriched and given concrete form in 1981 at the 12th BCP Congress and at the subsequent Central Committee plenums. A policy is being implemented of intensive development of the economy and of fuller utilization of what has been achieved in the scientific-technical revolution.

The tasks set were carried out with respect to their basic indexes, notwithstanding the serious difficulties created for us by the unfavorable climatic conditions in the development of agriculture and the economy during 1984-85, the deterioration in the international situation, and the state of tension in the world.

The efforts of the entire party and the workers are aimed at raising quality in all activities, and at creating the necessary political, economic, and social conditions for further improving socialist social relations and for more fully opening up the workers' creative capacities.

We are adopting measures to expand socialist democratism and to further improve our political system in conformity with modern requirements. The Bulgarian Parliament adopted a new labor code 5 days ago. This will promote the activation of the human factor in production and enable the individual to express himself more fully in the labor process.

As previously, the foreign policy links of Bulgaria will develop during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period and until the year 2000 on the basis of deepening socialist integration. These ties will be linked with the complex program for scientific-technical progress of the CEMA member-countries until the year 2000 through improving planning cooperation, expanding production relations, and forming joint enterprises and organizations with the fraternal countries.

The foreign policy activity of the party and the state is directed toward expanding the links and cooperation with the countries of the socialist community and, primarily, with the Soviet Union. We will continue in the future to contribute to strengthening the defensive might of the Warsaw Pact organization and to implementing the peace-loving foreign-policy course of the fraternal countries. We attach great importance to good-neighborly relations with the Balkan states. We are developing active links with the developing and the developed capitalist countries on the basis of peaceful coexistence and mutually beneficial cooperation on the basis of equal rights.

Comrades,

The Bulgarian people value the relations of fraternal friendship and broad cooperation between the BCP and the CPCZ, our peoples, and states. Relations of many years' standing link the Bulgarian and Czechoslovak workers' movement. In our peoples' revolutionary struggles for national and social liberation, mutuality and solidarity has always been present. A notable contribution to these relations was made by Georgi Dimitrov and Klement Gottwald, the outstanding leaders of our parties and peoples, whose signatures appear beneath the first treaty of alliance between Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia.

We note with satisfaction that the accords reached between comrades Todor Zhivkov and Gustav Husak are being successfully fulfilled. Contacts in the political field are deepening along party and state lines between the parliaments, social and mass organizations, and the workers.

Our economic cooperation is constantly expanding on a bilateral basis and within the framework of CEMA. The percentage of specialized and work-sharing production in our mutual exchange of goods has increased from 32 percent in 1981 to 44 percent in 1985. The volume of mutual deliveries under the long-term agreement was fulfilled during the last 5-year plan period as early as in June 1985.

The good results of cooperation in culture, science, and education achieved in the past period create real opportunities for their further development. The assessment made by Comrade Todor Zhivkov during the 1982 visit to our country of the Czechoslovak party and state delegation led by Comrade Gustav Husak has proved justified: "Now there is no field of political,

economic, social, and cultural life of our two countries where cooperation is not developing successfully and ever more intensively, where useful experience is not being exchanged, and where we are not helping one another."

Comrades,

The CPCZ Congress is meeting in a period when the issues of peace and war are the chief problems of our time. We are convinced that peaceful coexistence and constructive cooperation between states with different social orders is the only sensible way of improving the international situation, because it is the will of the peoples to live and work in peace.

The Soviet Union and the socialist countries are at the head of the struggle for peace in Europe and throughout the world. This historic task is served by the comprehensive program for peace and disarmament put forward by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on 15 January 1986. This program was further developed in the political report to the Central Committee and in the documents of the 27th CPSU Congress which took place a month ago in Moscow.

The noble aim of the new Soviet initiatives is to enter the 21st century in a world free of nuclear, chemical, and other weapons of mass destruction. Mankind is to be liberated from fear for the future, the militarization of space is not to be permitted, and the immense funds now being spent on armament are to be directed toward peaceful purposes. The Soviet Union's peace program is sincerely stirring people throughout the world, because it is evidence of a will to find just and lasting solutions for the most vital issues of the present day.

Our people, the peoples of the socialist countries, and progressive mankind reject the policy of military force and the plans of American imperialism for "star wars," in which it is also attempting to involve its NATO allies more closely. Imperialism is intensifying its policy of hegemonism and is systematically suppressing the principles of modern international relations, equal rights, and independence. In spite of this we are convinced that world nuclear war is not a fatal inevitability, because world socialism and all democratic and antiwar forces on earth have declared themselves against it. Guarantees for preserving peace are also provided by the existing military-strategic parity between the USSR and the United States, and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

As previously, the PRB will conduct a policy of peace, understanding, and cooperation, to build a world free of threats and wars. You and we both feel that this is the chief international duty of socialism.

In the name of the BCP delegation I cordially thank you for your hospitality. We wish you, the communists, all the workers in your factory, in the 10th Prague district, and in your capital city, and the fraternal Czechoslovak people successful fulfillment of the decisions of the 17th CPCZ Congress. We wish you, dear comrades, new, even greater successes in building the developed socialist society.

And we convey to you, dear comrades, cordial greetings from the machine-building workers of Sofia.

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CSO: 2200/108

## GOVERNMENT DISCUSSES TECHNICAL, SOCIOPOLITICAL PLAN

AU152136 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] On 15 April the Bureau of the Council of Ministers discussed the results of the implementation of the plan on the country's scientific-technical and sociopolitical development during the first 3 months of the year.

It was stressed that as a result of the precongress socialist emulation, which developed, the plan has been fulfilled according to all basic indexes. An increase in production and in the social productivity of labor has been achieved. Material expenditures and the use of electric power have decreased. A growth in the average wages of labor has been ensured, as well as a better satisfaction of the population's needs with goods and services.

The Bureau of the Council of Ministers directed attention toward some unsatisfactory results and unfavorable processes, and adopted measures for overcoming them. The economic council, leaderships of the economic trusts and combines, and the executive committees of the okrug people's councils have been requested to create an organization for stabilizing and accelerating the production pace during the future months so that by the end of the first 6 months the annual plan will be fulfilled at least 51 percent.

The task has been posed to quickly overcome the weaknesses of an organizational and subjective character in construction, and to create an organization which will ensure completing the objects under construction within the envisaged terms and obtaining the production envisaged for the current year.

The Bureau of the Council of Ministers also discussed regulations for the structure and activity of the new ministries and departments.

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CSO: 2200/108

DOYNOV, LUKANOV RECEIVE INDONESIAN BUSINESSMEN

AU152156 Sofia BTA in English 1730 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, April 15 (AFP)--A 40-member economic delegation of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (K.A.D.I.N.) headed by Mr. Sukamdani S. Gitosardjono [spelling as received] president of the chamber, paid a visit to Bulgaria. Among the delegation's members were businessmen and chief executives of large banks and companies.

The president of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry stated that the aim of the visit was to allow the Indonesian businessmen to get acquainted with the possibilities to broaden the bilateral trade and economic cooperation. "We can learn more about each other and look forward to fruitful results (the signing of contracts and an increase in trade) only if we come to know each other better," he said.

The representatives of the business circles of the two countries briefed each other on their export and import interests. They emphasized upon the cooperation in the fields of mechanical engineering, the textile and wood-processing industries, mining and prospecting. Special attention was paid to the idea to establish joint enterprises.

Today the leader of the Indonesian delegation was received by Mr. Ognyan Doynov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Council of Ministers' Economic Council.

Mr. Sukamdani S. Gitosardjono was also received by Mr. Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. The delegation had a number of meetings in the Ministry of Trade, in foreign trade companies, economic and engineering organizations.

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CSO: 2200/108

## NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ISSUES DECLARATION ON PEACE YEAR

AU271927 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Mar 86 pp 1, 2

["Declaration on the Occasion of the International Peace Year" issued by the Bulgarian National Assembly at the 20th Session of the Eighth National Assembly on 21 March in Sofia]

[Text] On 24 October 1985 the United Nations General Assembly proclaimed 1986 as the International Peace Year, and the unanimously adopted declaration adopted on this occasion appealed to all peoples to join the efforts of the United Nations for the preservation of peace and of mankind's future.

The National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria welcomes this important decision of the world organization and supports the basic goals and program of International Peace Year. Its proclamation is fully conformed to the unmistakably expressed will of the peoples on all continents to live in peace and security, as well as to achieve a drastic change for the better in the struggle to tame the arms race, provoked by the United States and NATO, and to prevent the militarization of space.

We are living in times of anxiety, when mankind is threatened by the menace of a worldwide nuclear conflagration. This makes it necessary above all to adopt specific and effective measures, before it becomes too late, for the preservation of peace, to stop the arms race, and to begin real disarmament.

The declaration issued by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on 15 January 1986 concerning the preservation of space and security on our planet is of great historic significance. This declaration submits a gradual and expanded program for the liquidation of mass destruction weapons by the end of this century, and for averting the danger of war. This document, unique in its essence, submits a comprehensive concept and practical measures for the consolidation of the international atmosphere. The program is a brilliant confirmation of the goals which the USSR has assigned itself in the international sphere, of its unshakable striving for peace. This program is an eloquent example for the new political thought and behavior which are necessary in the nuclear era, an example of how a great state must understand its particular responsibility for the fate of present-day and future generations.

The National Assembly and all Bulgarian people wholeheartedly support the declaration issued by M.S. Gorbachev which contains a comprehensive and thorough program on nuclear disarmament, on the elimination of all types of mass destruction weapons. The implementation of this program is the only sensible alternative facing the peoples today. This declaration was a categorical confirmation of the recently held 27th CPSU Congress, which determined the basic trends of Soviet foreign policy during the forthcoming years in the struggle for peace and security in the world. The basic postulates concerning the estabishment of a comprehensive system of international security expressed in the political report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 27th Congress point out the path that should be followed in asserting peaceful coexistence as the supreme, universal principle of interstate relations. The People's Republic of Bulgaria, in close cooperation with the socialist community member-countries, in cooperation with all peace-loving and progressive forces on the planet, will optimally contribute to the achievement of the final goal—that mankind should greet the 21st century without nuclear, chemical, and space weapons, free from the menace of war.

The National Assembly considers it necessary that all decisive actions should be adopted as early as today--during International Peace Year--in order to achieve this goal. The Soviet-American dialogue which started on the highest level generated certain hopes for the consolidation of the international situation, showing that opportunities exist for mutually acceptable agreements on certain questions. Unfortunately, the United States' answer to the most recent Soviet proposals does not reveal a serious intention to engage in the practical solving of the problems connected with nuclear and space arms. The world public expects the necessary political realism and goodwill from the U.S. Administration for the achievement of specific results.

During the disarmament negotiations it is extremely urgent that considerable and effective accords should be worked out, likely to set up a reliable barrier against the arms race, to prevent its transfer to outer space. On the other hand, this is likely to free tremendous resources for a constructive goal, above all for assisting the peoples who are struggling to overcome their economic backwardness.

On the eve of International Peace Year, the first leaders of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of the Socialist Republic of Romania addressed a joint appeal for transforming the Balkans into a chemical-weapon-free zone. This important and topical proposal is combined with efforts to ban and eliminate chemical weapons on a global scale. Along with the initiative launched in 1981 for creating a nuclear-free zone in this same area, the proposal represents an expression of the active, peace-loving policy which is conducted by our country in the Balkans, in Europe, and throughout the world.

The National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is addressing the parliaments of the Balkan countries, calling on them to support the proposals to establish a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons in the Balkans and to contribute actively to the practical implementation of these proposals.

The National Assembly notes with satisfaction the rich and meaningful program adopted and implemented in our country in connection with International Peace Year.

The National Assembly and all Bulgarian people are expressing the hope that during International Peace Year the governments and parliaments, as well as the entire progressive, peace-loving public will devote the greatest efforts to preserving and strengthening peace and security, to guaranteeing the peaceful future of mankind. The National Assembly unanimously declares that the People's Republic of Bulgaria will actively contribute to transforming International Peace Year into a year of considerable, positive changes to the advantage of peace, security, and disarmament, for the implementation of the noble goals of the United Nations Organization.

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CSO: 2200/108

## COUNTRY'S ROLE IN MBFR TALKS ANALYZED, PRAISED

AU272146 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 26 Mar 86 p 6

[Maya Ivanoa article, specially dispatched for the daily OTECHESTVEN FRONT from Vienna: "A Principleminded and Constructive Stand"]

[Text] An active and constructive participation--this is the briefest and most accurate definition of the role played by the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe. Our country joined this international, diplomatic forum as early as at the beginning of October 1973.

For as long as 13 years the Bulgarian delegation has firmly defended the stand of the Warsaw Pact member-states in these negotiations. Together with the other fraternal countries, Bulgaria is unrelentingly struggling for the victory of the cause of peace, for restoration of the spirit of detente and of peaceful coexistence. In full accordance with the principles of its peace-loving foreign policy and in conformity with the socialist ideals, the People's Republic of Bulgaria actively defends the interests of the socialist community, as well as its own national interests which conform to those of the socialist community.

The delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria belongs to the most active participants in the negotiations. In its activity it is guided by the profound conviction that the achievement of honest, just, and mutually advantageous agreements on the reduction of the exceptionally great and dangerous military potential in the center of Europe is one of the methods of stabilizing and improving the political atmosphere not only in Central Europe, but in other parts of the continent, including the Balkan Peninsula.

Recently, the negotiations for the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe are conducted under conditions of an extremely complicated international atmosphere. The practical actions of the United States and its NATO allies are aimed at the achievement of onesided advantages. With their unfounded claims they obstruct the successful work of the negotiations and transform the forum into a series of fruitless discussions.

Such stands seriously and considerably obstruct the negotiations. On several occasions, but only in words, the United States and NATO expressed "sincere interest" in achieving agreements, but actually they are trying by all means to obstruct the overcoming of stagnation. This appeared with particular emphasis during several of the most recent rounds of negotiations, at which they unjustifiedly rejected the proposals of the socialist countries, proposals that were essentially new, and at the same time engaged in a noisy propaganda campaign of their "good intentions," of their "flexibility," and of their "political readiness." As a representative of the Warsaw Pact member-states in the negotiations, the People's Republic of Bulgaria has declared on several occasions that the negotiations can be successful only if they propose measures likely to guarantee equal security to all negotiating countries, including those with a special status, as our country.

Adopting the stand that the Vienna negotiations are a two-sided process and that the achievement of agreements depends upon the question to which extent one side takes into account the interests of the other side, the delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria insists upon a just and mutually acceptable agreement, likely to truly contribute to the normalization of the situation in Europe. The Bulgarian side thinks that the West should soberly treat its obligations and contribute its share to the achievement of an agreement.

The delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has stressed on several occasions that the stand of the socialist countries is determined by their common approach to the problems of peace, security, and disarmament. Their proposals are aimed at the adoption of real steps for the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe, a proposal which will certainly give further impetus to the development of the process of detente and to a reduction of international tension. The Bulgarian side unrelentingly supports this approach and actively contributes to the implementation of sensible and businesslike proposals submitted by the Warsaw Pact member-states.

Throughout the course of Vienna negotiations the delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria with strong and accurate arguments, proved the advantages of the socialist proposals and unmasked the lack of a constructive spirit in the approach of the Western participants. It declares itself in favor of preserving the goal of the negotiations, in favor of a true reduction of troops and armaments in the area of Central Europe, in favor of implementing a sensible and adequate control upon the future agreement in taking into consideration the interests of all interested sides. These principleminded stands of our country are earning its well-deserved prestige as a participant in international, political forums, and its popularity among the progressive, European public.

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CSO: 2000/108

SOFIA MEETING MARKS FASCISM VICTIMS DAY

AU101850 Sofia BTA in English 1740 GMT 10 Apr 86

["Fascism Never Again"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 10 (BTA)--The victims of fascism, the untold suffering it brought to mankind: That was the subject today of a speech by Mr. Mitko Grigorov, vice president of the State Council. Addressing a ceremonial meeting which marked April 11, the international day of former political prisoners, death camp survivors and those afflicted by fascism and war, he emphasised that, unfortunately, fascism is not merely a nightmarish past. Fascism continues to be a tangible threat to mankind, a threat which is manifested in the policy of certain states, in the establishment and the vigorous activities of neo-fascist organizations, etc. This threat should not be underestimated.

Mr. Mitko Grigorov analysed the policy pursued by the imperialist states which, just as four decades ago, pose a threat of another world war. He condemned the U.S. aspirations for world domination and its arrogant attitude to other countries and peoples, their allies included. The State Council vice president stressed that any attempt at changing the correlation of forces to the advantage of imperialism are doomed to failure, that the socialist countries led by the Soviet Union will deal a crushing blow on anybody who would venture to encroach on the peaceful work of the socialist community peoples.

In conclusion Mr. Mitko Grigorov said that there is no alternative to the policy of disarmament and of peaceful coexistence among states of different social systems.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 10 April, in reporting the same meeting, adds the information: The "festive all-city meeting took place in the 'Georgi Kirkov' hall in Sofia. It was attended by Comrades Milko Balev and Petur Tanchev; leaders of sociopolitical and mass organizations; and veterans of the party and the revolutionary struggles. The meeting was led by Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the Central Committee of the Fighters Against Fascism and Capitalism."]

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CSO: 2200/108

## BRIEFS

CPSU DELEGATION VISIT--On 3 April the delegation of the CPSU to the 13th BCP Congress, led by Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, acquainted itself with the activity of leading scientific-production units. The delegation was accompanied by Comrades Ognyan Doynov and Stoyan Markov. The representatives of the Soviet communists visited the Central Institute for Calculating Equipment, the Institute on Technical Cybernetics and Robotics at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, and the Pravets City Scientific-Production Combine on Micro-Processing Equipment. These leading units of the scientific-technical progress in Bulgaria are working in close integration with scientific institutes, departments, and ministries of the USSR. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 3 Apr 86] /8309

HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION--On 3 April Gyula Gyovai, Hungarian ambassador to Bulgaria, gave a reception at his country's embassy, on Hungary's national holiday. The reception was attended by Comrades Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Tanchev, Stoyan Mikhaylov, and leaders and members of diplomatic missions. The reception took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 3 Apr 86] /8309

ALEKSANDROV TO PCI CONGRESS--A BCP delegation led by Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov has left for Florence. The delegation will take part in the 17th Italian Communist Party Congress. The delegation was seen off by Comrade Milko Balev. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 8 Apr 86] /8309

ISRAELI CP LEADER RECEIVED--Sofia, April 10 (BTA)--Today, Mr. Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, met Mr. Zahi Karkabi, alternate member of the CC of the Communist Party of Israel, who headed the delegation of the Communist Party of Israel to the 13th Congress of the BCP. The two sides exchanged opinions on topical issues of the international situation and the communist movement. They coordinated a protocol for the cooperation between the BCP and the CPI for time 1986-1987 period. They expressed unanimous opinions on all issues discussed. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1735 GMT 10 Apr 86] /8309

MLADENOV GREETS PRK'S HUN SEN--Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of PRK Council of Ministers and foreign minister, recently received a congratulatory message from Petur Mladenov, foreign minister of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The message stressed: On the occasion of your 35th birthday, please receive my cordial greetings and wishes for good health and new success in your highly responsible tasks to achieve the PRK's foreign policy of peace to transform Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation. I am convinced that the relations between our two countries will further expand and be strengthened for the well-being of the Bulgarian and Cambodian people in the interest of world peace and progress. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 9 Apr 86] /8309

TALKS WITH ROMANIA'S AVRAM--In the talks between Nikola Todoriev, chairman of the Economic Council of the "Energetika" Economic Trust [title as heard] and Ioan Avram, minister of electric power of Romania, questions were discussed connected with the building of joint complex projects on the Danube River and further cooperation in the field of power. The Romanian minister today visited the Kozloduy economic nuclear generating plant. He was also received by Comrade Andrey Lukanov. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 9 Apr 86] /8309

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES PRK'S DELEGATION--Phnom Penh, 9 Apr (SPK)--Ney Pena, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and head of the KPRP delegation to the 13th Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Congress, was received in Sofia by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee. On that occasion, the Bulgarian leader voiced welcome to the Cambodian delegation and asked it to convey his greetings and best wishes to General Secretary Heng Samrin. He declared that the People's Republic of Bulgaria always stands on the side of the PRK. For his part, Ney Pena conveyed Heng Samrin's regards to Todor Zhivkov and recalled the visit made by the latter to Cambodia shortly after liberation, calling it . powerful encouragement for the Cambodian people struggling in national defense and reconstruction. He also thanked the BCP Central Committee for inviting the Cambodian delegation to the congress. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0414 GMT 9 Apr 86] /8309

DYULGEROV-LED TU DELEGATION--On 8 April a delegation of the Central Council of the Bulgarian trade unions, led by Comrade Petur Dyulgerov, departed for Prague, where it will take part in the 35th session of the WFTU bureau. The session will discuss the documents of the forthcoming 11th WFTU world congress, which will take place in September in Berlin. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0600 GMT 8 Apr 86] /8309

BENIN REVOLUTIONARY PARTY--Comrade Dimitur Stanishev and (Malami Geabdulah), member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Benin People's Revolutionary Party, signed an agreement on cooperation between the two parties and a plan on inter-party relations for the period of 1986-1987. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 7 Apr 86] /8309

GREEK CP GENERAL SECRETARY--Kharilaos Florakis, general secretary of the Greek Communist Party, who was a guest in our country on the occasion of the 13th BCP Congress, made a statement prior to his departure to a reporter of Bulgarian radio: He shared his impressions on the work of the congress. [Begin Florakis recording in Greek, fading into Bulgarian translation] The 13th BCP Congress during the forthcoming 15 years in the period up to 2000. This development is expanding in an era of scientific-technical revolution, in an era when the defense of peace has become a question of preserving life on our planet. I was strongly impressed by the tasks which the 13th BCP Congress has assigned: These are long-term tasks, based on innovative spirit, as regards the theoretical postulates for the practical solution of problems. The Bulgarian communists welcomed these documents with optimism, and I believe that they will fulfill and implement the tasks with that consistency which is a characteristic trait not only of their words, but also of their deeds. [end recording] [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1200 GMT 5 Apr 86] /8309

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES PDRY'S AL-BAYD--Sofia, April 10 (BTA)--Today, Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, met Mr. 'Ali Salem al-Bayd, secretary general of the CC of the Yemeni Socialist Party, who took part in the 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party. At the meeting the two sides exchanged opinions on issues related to the relations between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Yemeni Socialist Party, between Bulgaria and the PDR of Yemen as well as to the development of the current international situation. The two leaders informed each other of the tasks which the two parties are currently solving and expressed the mutual wish for the two countries to continue to promote their relations on the basis of scientific socialism and proletarian internationalism as well as of the treaty for friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1141 GMT 10 Apr 86] /8309

USSR DELEGATION VISITS VARNA OKRUG--The delegation of the CPSU Central Committee, which participated in the work of the 13th BCP Congress, under the leadership of Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, visited Varna today. The guests, accompanied by Comrades Ognyan Doynov and Stoyan Markov, and by Dimitur Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, were cordially greeted by Dimitur Popov, first secretary of the Varna Okrug BCP committee, as well as by other okrug and city leaders. The representatives of the CPSU visited the Cherno More scientific-technical combine, where they were made familiar with modern technologies for the production of radio-navigation stations for sea and river vessels, 80 percent of which are mainly exported to the Soviet Union. At the moving friendship rally which took place, Comrade Nikolay Ryzhkov was presented with a model of an indicator of radio-navigation station called Pechora-2 Equipment produced in joint cooperation between Bulgarian and Soviet specialists, on behalf of the collective. Speeches were delivered at the rally by Comrades Ognyan Doynov and Georgiy Razumovskiy, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Later, the guests also visited the Institute of Naval Hydrodynamics, where they were briefed on the successes of the Bulgarian shipbuilding industry, and on the basic activities of the scientific collective. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 4 Apr 86] /8309

CSO: 2200/108

REPORTAGE ON REACTION TO U.S. MEDITERRANEAN POLICY

U.S. 'Provocations Cited'

AU071555 [Editorial Report] Batislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 28 March 1986 carries on page 7 a 500-word Milan Rusko commentary in the "Word on the Events" column, entitled "The Aggressor in the Mediterranean." After saying that U.S. Naval vessels are lying a mere 20 km from the Libyan coast, Rusko notes: "They are demonstrating there the military force of the most aggressive imperialist great power; and they are not concealing their desire to provoke a conflict which can end tragically, not only for the Mediterranean area, but also for the whole world. The top American representatives are declaring that they want to "protect the traditional naval routes" with their 6th Fleet; but not a single complaint is known about the routes' being impassable, or about some obstacles there. Rusko goes on to say that "The conflict provoked by American aircraft a few days ago after a series of provocations has merely affirmed that it can spill over into a global tragedy at any moment, through the fault of the United States." Rusko then notes that almost 70 percent of Americans regard recent events as increasing the risk of war breaking out in the Near East, and that President Reagan has recently been acting like the main standard bearer of U.S. offensive forces; this dangerous development, Rusko says, has led the USSR to ask the UN Security Council to be convened.

"For a long time the United States has been behaving in an extremely aggressive manner in the Mediterranean," Rusko goes on to say; "and Washington's reaction to the latest proposals of Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, shows that it is not at all concerned about the security of naval routes, or about carrying out some peace mission, and so forth." The immediate negative reply to the USSR proposals for both great powers to withdraw their fleets from the Mediterranean, Rusko concludes, "shows in the correct light the intentions of the U.S. imperialist circles in that area, and their neoglobalist strategic concepts and hegemonist plans. According to White House notions the purpose of the provocation and of a possible regional conflict should be Libya's liquidation as a state with an antiimperialist orientation. In the past the United States repeatedly perpetrated such provocations and such aggression. The world has expressed its appreciation for the new Soviet initiative; it has condemned the negative U.S. stand; and it follows with indignation the dangerous new adventure of the United States and the

pseudo-arguments of its top representatives, which bear the marks of a pathological longing for unleashing a nuclear catastrophe."

## Commentary Criticizes U.S. Policy

AU061554 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Mar 86 p 7

[Pavel Kryl commentary in the "Note" column: "Why Did It Do This?"]

[Text] In an absolute majority of instances, the planned, aggressive U.S. action against Libya has evoked, criticism and indignation in the world. Among the voices which have condemned the aggression and supported Libya, attention was primarily attracted by the stand taken by the Soviet Union, which was conveyed by Mikhail Gorbachev during his talks with Algeria's president in Moscow. The Soviet representative did not confine himself to merely criticizing America's policy; he also proposed specific steps which would lead to "transforming the Mediterranean, this cradle of many civilizations, into a zone of lasting peace and cooperation." He proposed that the USSR and the United States open immediate negotiations on mutually withdrawing their fleets from the Mediterranean. This proposal would contribute toward improving the international atmosphere in the area; and it goes to meet halfway the initiatives of nonaligned Mediterranean countries, who are preparing to convene their second conference in Malta this year. But with proverbial speed, the American Government strictly rejected the Soviet proposal. Why did it do this?

The dramatic events in the Gulf of Sidra have once again held up a mirror to the two approaches to resolving international problems. Whereas the Soviet Union lets no opportunity pass by without trying to improve the international situation by means of new initiatives, Washington is writing new pages into the so-called doctrine of neo-globalism. It is striving to convince the world of the allegedly new phase of the fight for "democracy" and against the "communist threat." But in the end we always get merely a dusted-off "gunboat policy," aimed at breaking progressive forces which are uncomfortable for American imperial interests.

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CSO: 2400/244

## RUDE PRAVO REPORTS ON 17TH CPCZ CONGRESS DEBATE

### First Accounts of Speeches

AU031340 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 26 March 1986 on pages 6 and 7 publishes the first accounts of speeches made during the debate at the 17th CPCZ Congress. In addition to the speech of Josef Korcak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the Czech Socialist Republic (the major parts of which are covered by first two referent items) and the speech of Karel Hoffman, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, RUDE PRAVO carries accounts, ranging between 1,800 and 3,000 words, of discussion statements by the following four speakers: Vladimir Herman, leading secretary of the South Moravia CPCZ Regional Committee; Frantisek Kubes, member of the CPCZ Central Committee, metal founder in the CKD plant in Prague; Ignac Janak, leading secretary of the West Slovakia CPSL Regional Committee; and Josef Riman, chairman of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences.

Vladimir Herman reviews the "positive results" achieved by South Moravian industry and agriculture in the 1981-85 5-year plan and attributes them to the "more demanding" party guidance of the region's economy.

On problems in South Moravia he says: "Year after year, we speak about changes in plans, about the obligation of superior economic agencies to discuss these changes with the regional party committee. Last year, only the sectors administered by Ministers Kapoun and Saul discussed the planned changes. It is not rare that we bear witness to changes that are difficult to understand, let alone explain. At the end of the year the plan was raised for those enterprises that had exceeded their tasks, as a result of good organization of labor, good management, and an active approach of the workforce, whereas the tasks for enterprises that had failed to fulfill the plan were lowered. In the end, everyone thus emerged as a good achiever.

"Sometimes an enterprise receives a plan. It launches a socialist competition and a movement of pledges and adopts an enterprise-wide pledge aimed at fulfilling and overfulfilling this plan. After a while, it receives a modified plan, higher than the original one, comprising the pledge to overfulfill it. Such an approach must be regarded, literally, as playing a hazardous game with people's initiative. It will not boost the labor collective's appetite to start anew.

"Last year we adopted a principle about the base to be used as a point of departure in setting the plan for this year. Yet as this plan is handed over to the enterprise, it turns out that this principle is not honored. What sort of principles are, in fact, binding for some officials? The question is how much longer we will tolerate such approaches. It is essential that the appropriate central committee departments raise their demands on cadres and draw the appropriate conclusions from such approaches.

"Also in our region some ranking officials failed to come to a correct understanding of the party agencies' endeavor to enhance discipline and order and pretend that this does not concern them. It was necessary to resort to cadre measures. A total of 19 ranking officials in the nomenklatura of the regional committee, mostly directors, have been recalled from their posts, as a total of 1,122 technical-managerial employees have been punished along party lines for moral transgressions, criminal offenses, or the nonfulfillment of tasks or party resolutions." Herman adds that the regional committee intends to continue to apply "exacting criteria" in evaluating ranking officials, availing itself of this year's "comprehensive evaluation of nomenklatura cadres" to this end.

Frantisek Kubes opens his speech by referring to the outdated production base in the CKD plant's foundry. According to Kubes, the fact that the workplace has remained virtually unchanged for the past 30 years has a "depressing effect" on the young generation of workers, who soon leave the foundry in search of better working conditions and better pay. He complains that "we constantly talk about modernizing the machine pool, progressive production methods, utilizing the skills of the technical intelligentsia, and improving the social conditions for working people, but when it comes to final negotiations, even the enterprise that is getting purposefully ready for these tasks finds out that there are neither the financial resources, nor the necessary capacities, to ensure them."

Kubes appeals to the "supraordinated economic agencies" to realize that foundries are one of the foundations of engineering production and indispensable for the national economy. He believes that "it is time to start allocating resources to the branches that create national income and teach nonproduction and budget-funded organizations to be more modest."

Kubes goes on to say: "The 16th Congress underlined the need to reduce administrative staffs, to wage a struggle against bureaucracy and other abuses that have long been causing the socialist society a number of problems and difficulties. What has happened, however? It might be said that administrative staffs have grown larger in all respects because everyone affected [by the demand to cut down administration] began to engage in feverish activity and to flood party, state, and production organizations with circulars, questionnaires, and all kinds of forms. I am convinced that once we succeed in paring down this activity, which keeps leading cadres so busy at all levels, we will have enough manpower for services, enough plumbers, slaters, and tradesmen in other professions that are threatened with extinction.

"Notwithstanding the unambiguous support of leading Prague bodies for the preservation of the industrial and working class nature of the capital, we see that the actual development in our industrial municipal district and in the CKD plant itself does not correspond to this. The number of workers in our plants keeps declining, a decline which is not sufficiently offset by new technology. This may not be typical of all regions and for Prague as a whole, but what worries us most is that engineering and metallurgical professions are losing their attractiveness for the young generation.

"Frequently, we ask ourselves: Why is this so? What is the reason for this general aversion for work in the factory? In our opinion, this is due to the decline not only in the social, but also in the political status of the workers class. We are therefore convinced that political, social, and state agencies must pay more attention to the position and upbringing of the workers class, and to the solution of its problems as outlined in the report of the central committee. This is not only a question of prestige, but a requirement resulting from the historic mission of the workers class."

In concluding, Kubes criticizes the "excessively complicated" wage system. He says that his earnings are made up of more than 10 items, a number of which he cannot influence by his performance. Kubes believes that even the currently implemented second stage of "raising the economic effectiveness of the wage system" does not "consistently solve" existing problems in the sphere of wage policy, because it places one-sided emphasis on attained educational level and gives inadequate consideration to "political and professional experience."

Ignac Janak sums up in his speech the economic results of the West Slovak region in the past 5 years, he criticizes, in particular, the "cumbersome and longwinded" investment policy. Giving examples of mistakes in the investment policy, he mentions the need to shut down a new fibreboard production line in the Drevoindustria plant in Pezinok, because of malfunctioning equipment, which caused losses of almost Kcs2 billion, the failure to utilize the thermal energy of the Jaslovske Bohunice nuclear power plant for heating purposes, and delays in the construction of the Mochovce nuclear power plant.

Turning to difficulties in the region's agriculture, Janak criticizes the engineering sector for manufacturing "agricultural machinery and equipment, whose workability, tractive power, and high fuel consumption trial behind those used in advanced countries." He says that current technology is largely responsible for the 15-30 percent losses occurring during the harvest of sugar beets. Additional losses are reportedly caused by the obsolescence of the equipment of sugar refineries, owing to which sugar campaigns now last up to 120 days. Janak urges the solution of these issues, which is "vital from the national economic viewpoint."

Josef Riman reports in his statement on the results of the institutes of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences in 1981-85 and on the Academy's tasks arising from the "comprehensive program" of the CEMA countries' scientific-technological progress up to the year 2000. He also emphasizes the need for closer ties between science and production.

Further Report

AU031330 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 27 March 1986 devotes its pages 3, 4, 5, and 6 to the discussion at the 17th CPCZ Congress. In addition to the speech of Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSZ Central Committee and the speech of Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the Prague CPCZ City Committee, RUDE PRAVO of 27 March publishes accounts, ranging between 1,500 and 2,300 words, of the discussion statements by the following 13 speakers: Otto Tomasu, enterprise director of the east Slovak Iron Works in Kosice; Josef Cizek, director of the Chelcice United Agricultural Cooperative; Josef Mevald, leading secretary of the West Bohemia CPCZ Regional Committee; Jaroslav Tomasovic, worker from the Georgi Dimitrov Chemical Works in Bratsilava; Kvetoslava Kovarova, dairy maid in the Podiesi United Agricultural Cooperative in North Moravia; Alena Pokorna, worker from the VTZ plant in Chomutov; Ladislav Luhovy, general director of the Martin-based Heavy Engineering Plant's economic production unit; Frantisek Tesar, leading secretary of the East Bohemia CPCZ Regional Committee; Vasil Krett, director of the Nuclear Research Institute in Rez; Zuzana Remetova, director of the "Golden Ear" United Agricultural Cooperative in Raslavice, Bardejov District; Milan Klusak, minister of culture of the Czech Socialist Republic; Jirina Pristoupilova, director of a secondary vocational school for railroad workers in Liberec; and Jiri Drexler, general director of the Gottwaldov-based Czech Rubber and Plastics Plant's economic production unit.

Otto Tomasu reports on the results achieved by the East Slovak Iron Works, the largest producer of steel in Czechoslovakia, in the past 5 years and on the planned moernization of the works. He says that, whereas "world producers" manufacture all their steel by the continuous casting method, in his enterprise it is only 20 percent. According to the modernization plans, by the mid-nineties the East Slovak Iron Works should cast all their steel by means of this "progressive method," which will permit the closure of a number of workplaces and "save" about 1,100 employees.

To provide work for these people and for the "considerable manpower surplus" anticipated in the East Slovak region in the years to come, the East Slovak Iron Works plans, according to Tomasu, to expand their engineering facilities.

Josef Cizek deals in his statement with the performance of South Bohemian farmers in the Seventh 5-Year Plan and with the application of "scientific-technological progress" in his cooperative farm.

Josef Mevald opens his speech by reviewing the "generally successful" fulfillment of the Seventh 5-Year Plan in West Bohemia. Turning to areas "with which we cannot express satisfaction," he singles out the rate of technological innovation and planning. In this connection Mevald says: "The authority of the plan as an instrument of management has been rather battered in the last few years, which is a serious matter. The countless changes in the plan--which, in our opinion, are brought about predominantly by subjective influences--not only represent an unstable basis for enterprises, but they also lead to certain injustice. The practice is gaining ground of constantly

increasing the burden for good enterprises and plants while keeping the weak above water. By dissolving contingency reserves we average everything out so that in the end bonuses and premiums are pocketed everywhere, regardless of merit. One need not explain to which end this situation leads. Even now not all enterprises know their plan for this year. It is simply high time to tighten planning discipline, from top to the bottom."

In another part of his speech, Mevald refers to people's reactions to the recent CPSU Congress. He says: "The response to the 27th CPSU Congress is tremendous, not only in the ranks of our party. People make all kinds of comparisons, many things inspire them to improve work and enhance commitment, in short, there is a great deal of discussion. However, certain doubts are also being expressed as to whether we, too, will really take the path of great exactingness and consistency. I am convinced that there is no other way for us, if we want to succeed in implementing the tasks that are the subject of our congress deliberations."

In concluding, Mevald discusses problems caused by the "intolerable migration" from West Bohemia. He says: "Considerable decreases in the population of productive age in some western parts of the region have prompted us to ask central agencies to deal with the situation. It is with gratitude that we have received the decision of the national and federal governments to take measures aimed at stabilizing life in these localities. Experience has also taught us that some measures from the center cannot be mechanically applied without consideration of local conditions because life brings with itself situations that cannot be transformed merely by way of economic benefits, that is, by liquidating everything that yields economic losses." Mevald appeals to the central gencies to "accompany our targets concerning the stabilization of life in these localities with accelerated housing construction, which is the basic cause of manpower destabilization." He says that, if cooperative and private housing construction are excluded, the number of new apartments in West Bohemia in 1981-85 was less than 50 percent of the number in 1971-75 or 1976-80 and that, in terms of completed apartments per 1,000 inhabitants, West Bohemia is behind the Czechoslovak and Czech average. Mevald deplores that the Eighth 5-Year Plan perpetuates this trend.

Jaroslav Tomasovic discusses the modernization plans of the Georgi Dimitrov Chemical Works in Bratislava, with special emphasis on the "ecological program." He says that, as a result of new measures, the enterprise will reduce emissions 30 percent by 1990. These measures will include the phasing out of the production of viscose rayon, "the largest souce of undesirable pollutants." According to Tomasovic, this step is motivated by the "extraordinary sense of responsibility and obligation of the labor collective and the political and economic management of the enterprise vis-a-vis the Bratislava population."

Kvetoslava Kovarova and Zuzana Remetova both discuss the economic results and plans of their agricultural cooperatives. Kovarova also deplores that, in everyday work, farmers run up against problems which they are unable to solve on their own. These reportedly include the "unavailability of technology for sloping plots, technological lines for the nutrition and chemical protection of crops, high-performance loading machines, technology for gathering straw, a nd so forth."

Alena Pokorna deals with the development of Chotmutov District in North Bohemia. She also criticizes the unwillingness of university graduates, especially physicians and engineers, to work in North Bohemia "under the pretext of the environment" and blames it on the quality of ideological work at colleges and universities. The shortage of physicians, in particular, is said to be "palpable." Pokorna denies that the environment in North Bohemia is deteriorating and asserts that "there is a turn for the better, albeit it is rather slow." She points to the ongoing efforts to install desulfurizing equipment in major air polluting power stations and industrial enterprises and appeals to the media and other agencies "to help change the image of our region."

Ladislav Luhovy discusses the intensification and computerization program of the Heavy Engineering Plants in Martin and the export plans of the economic production unit. He also takes issue with the "frequent changes of rules in the economy, which is a very serious obstacle in setting long-term targets." According to Luhovy, this also complicates the assessment of the long-term performance of individual organizations and managers.

Frantisek Tesar says that, although industrial enterprises in East Bohemia fulfilled most of the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, this should not obliterate "shortcomings in planning, managerial work, and supplier-user relations." In this ocnnection Tesar says: "The situation in some textile factories is such that even the plan foresees that most Saturdays will be working days. The production plan is being fulfilled, sometimes even overfulfilled, the management is satisfied, and there are bonuses. However, this situation is untenable in the long run. Let me cite just one example. Following the departure of foreign workers last year, the Veba national enterprise in Broumov got into great production problems. Instead of adopting its own, specific measures, the enterprise management relied on a modification of its plan. This did not happen. Even the introduction of a 3-shift operation in September and the weavers' devotion did not help. The factory ran, so to speak, day and night, including Saturdays and Sundays. But the general directorate of the cotton industry did not worry about it because the general directorate as a whole fulfilled the plan. Yes, it did fulfill the plan, but only because at the end of the year the ministry so-called objectified the plan. This happened in January this year. We rightly ask--what happened to the role of management agencies, to knowledge of the situation in enterprises, where are timely measures?" According to Tesar, "old approaches" also accompany the detailing of the plan for 1986 and the entire 5-year plan: "The plan is marked by lack of mutual interlinkage and there are fruitless and endless negotiations at all levels."

Speaking about agriculture, Tesar says that, with the exception of sugar beets, East Bohemia fulfilled its "duties toward the republic." The sugar beet harvest was depreciated by the delay in and poor quality of the beets' processing, so that 17,000 metric tons of last year's harvest even had to be fed to livestock.

Vasil Krett discusses the cooperation of the Nuclear Research Institute in Rez with institutes in the USSR and other CEMA countries and the results of this

cooperation. Speaking about problems that stand in the way of the rapid application of the results of research, he mentions the "overly complicated and centralized current methods of planning and implementing international cooperation" and the unwillingness of production enterprises to apply the results of research. He goes on to say: "Although the current method of planning tasks in science and technology has brought with it considerable improvement from the viewpoint of the responsible selection of tasks in accordance with national economic needs, it must be analyzed anew, according to our experience. It must be ascertained whether in practice it really exerts a positive influence on the attainment of top parameters, on the development of new technologies and products, on the acceleration of solutions, reduction of costs, and ensuring maximum social effect."

Another "permanent problem" concerning the development of science and technology discussed by Krett are supplier-user relations.

Krett says: "Deliveries for the tasks of scientific-technological development are not given the necessary priority. Lack of understanding for the importance of orders for technical development continues to prevail on the enterprise level and precedence is almost always given to ensuring routine production tasks. Neither is the quality of orders for research and development viewed as a matter of first-rate importance. In spite of energetic negotiations along the economic line, in many cases, not infrequently up to ministerial level, we fail to safeguard planned tasks by means of economic contracts with supplying organizations. Here we are confronted with a great political-economic task--to rapidly change this attitude.

"Other problems with which the scientific-research base must grapple include the long deadlines for orders of materials and equipment, limited by the possibilities of deliveries of small amounts of special materials, and the tediously long process of planning and releasing hard currency for purchases of essential materials and technology, a process that sometimes takes longer than is the required timespan in which the task is to be resolved."

Krett notes that even the party bodies' efforts after the Eighth CPCZ Central Committee Session have not yet resulted in the needed acceleration in putting the results of research and development into practice. He calls therefore for the elaboration of "such economic instruments as would facilitate the transfer of the results of development into practice."

Speaking about shortcomings among researchers, Krett points to their "conservatism" and unwillingness to take risks, as well as to the "political passivity" among young scientists. Party members and graduates with experience in youth union work are said to be "an exception" among the young scientists coming to Krett's institute.

Milan Klusak discusses the results of cultural policy in the past 15 years. He asserts that the "mainstream of contemporary artistic front maintains its healthy direction," which he views as a proof of the "evident failure of the right-wing and counterrevolutionary attacks on the socialist character of our culture." On a less positive note, Klusak notes the need to "raise the criteria of ideological and artistic exactingness," to prevent the publication of "grey

and weak books," the need to enlarge the audiences for classical music, as well as the need to fight for a "healthier development" of popular music. He says in this context: 'What matters in the area of both professional and amateur popular music is not only the quality of the music itself, but, even more so, a more consistent struggle of all officials responsible for organizing concepts and performances against the infiltration of unhealthy phenomena from the class-alien bourgeois world into the lifestyle and ethics of young people, in particular. It is said openly in the West that this infiltration is quite deliberate. It is therefore necessary to resist these forms of ideological infiltration more conceptually and in a coordinated fashion and to systematically and conceptually promote a healthy development of popular music."

Jirina Pristoupilova deals in her speech with the problems of vocational training in North Bohemia, and Jiri Drexler with the application of the results of research and development in his economic production unit and South Moravia as a whole.

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CSO: 2400/244

## HUSAK, CHNOUPEK CABLE NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO ETHIOPIA

LD041943 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, sent a congratulatory telegram to Mengistu Haile-Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Ethiopian Workers' Party and chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia on the occasion of the national holiday of his country, Victory Day. He singles out the endeavor of the Ethiopian people, who under party leadership, started building a new socially just society and who now resolutely defend revolutionary gains against attacks by world imperialism and reaction. He paid high tribute to the progressive, anti-imperialist foreign policy pursued by socialist Ethiopia, which is an important contribution to the cause of peace, progress and security on the African Continent and throughout the world. Comrade Gustav Husak voiced the conviction that the traditional relations of friendship and internationalist solidarity between the nations of Czechoslovakia and Socialist Ethiopia will continue to develop successfully for the benefit of both friendly countries and in the interest of peace and socialism.

Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, congratulated Lieutenant Colonel Goshu Wolde, minister of foreign affairs of Socialist Ethiopia, on Ethiopia's national holiday.

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## CPCZ CONGRESS DELEGATIONS NOT MENTIONED BY CSSR RADIO, CTK

AU031324 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 27 March 1986 on pages 1 and 7, and on 28 March 1986 on pages 1 and 2, carries reports on the visits by foreign delegations to the recent 17th CPCZ Congress to various enterprises in various parts of the CSSR during their stay.

Comparison with CSSR Radio and CTK reports on the arrival of foreign delegations for the Congress reveals that the arrival of the following delegations was not mentioned by these sources:

--Communist Party of the Philippines, led by Augusto Miranda, member of the party Central Committee Politburo;

--Communist Party of Jordan, led by Samir Haddad [spelling of name as published], member of the party Central Committee;

--Paraguayan Communist Party;

--Lebanese Communist Party, led by Karim Mrou [spelling of name as published], deputy general secretary of the party and member of the party Central Committee Politburo;

--Communist Party of Great Britain, led by Bill Innes, member of the party Executive Committee, and secretary of the party Yorkshire Committee;

--Communist Party of Ireland, led by its National Chairman Michael O'Riordan;

--United National Independence Party (UNIP) of Zambia, led by Alex Kaunda Shapi [spelling of name as published], member of the party Central Committee and secretary of state for defense and security;

--Spanish Socialist Workers Party, led by Rafael Vallej, member of the party Federal Committee and senator for Cordoba;

--Communist Party of Colombia, led by Jose Arizala [spelling of name as published], member of the party Executive Committee;

--Popular Union Party [Strana Lidoveho Svazu] of Kuwait;

--Panhellenic Socialist Movement PASOK;

--Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman;

--Popular Vanguard Party of Costa Rica;

--Communist Party of Argentina, led by Luis Ernesto Heller, member of the party Political Commission and of the party Central Committee Secretariat;

--Jamaican Workers Party, led by Barry Chevannes, member of the party Central Committee Politburo;

--Benin People's Revolutionary Party, led by Karim Boukary Tenakah [spelling of name as published], member and administrative secretary of the party Central Committee;

--Socialist Party of Chile, led by Ernesto Galaze [spelling of name as published], member of the party Central Committee and its Foreign Committee;

--Communist Party of Saudi Arabia;

--Socialist Party of Australia, led by party Chairman Jack McPhillips;

--Communist Party of Bangladesh;

--Communist Party of Peru, led by Gustavo Espinoza Montesino, member of the party Political Commission and UNIDAD director;

--Indian National Congress I;

--Chadian National Democratic Union, led by Paul Angoya, member of the party Central Committee Politburo;

--Communist Party of Sira Lanka, led by Sarath Muttetuwegama, member of the party Central Committee Politburo;

--National Liberation Front--Bahrain, led by Aziz Mahmud [spelling of name as published], member of the party steering [ridici] committee;

--Communist Party of Sudan;

--Communist Party of Denmark, led by Poul Emanuel, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee;

--Seychelles People's Progressive Front, led by Sylvette Frichota [spelling of name as published], secretary of the party Central Committee;

--United Socialist Party of Mexico, led by Eduardo Montes [spelling of name as published], member of the party Central Committee Political Commission;

--Communist Party of Bolivia, led by Oscar Salas Moya, member of the party Central Committee Political Commission;

--Finnish Communist Party, led by Arvo Kemppainen [spelling of name as published], member of the party Central Committee Politburo;

--Swiss Labor Party, led by Georg Lechleiter, member of the party Central Committee;

--Belgian Communist Party;

--Belgian Socialist Party (Walloon), led by Andre Lognard;

--Martinique Communist Party;

--Syrian Communist Party, led by Khaled Hammamim [spelling of name as published], member of the party Politburo;

--Revolutionary Party of Tanzania, led by Abdullah Natape [spelling of name as published], member of the National Executive Committee;

--Maurice Bishop's Patriotic Movement of Grenada, led by its Deputy Chairman George Louison;

and the delegation of the periodical PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM.

No further processing is planned.

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## BRIEFS

USSR SCIENCE LINK--The first session of the commission for cooperation between the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences and the USSR Academy of Sciences in natural and technical sciences ended by signing a protocol. The commission discussed and approved the main tasks of its work and some organizational issues. Czechoslovak and Soviet scientists also exchanged experience from the implementation of the comprehensive program of scientific-technical progress of the CEMA until 2000 and assessed further topical issues of mutual cooperation. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 9 Apr 86 LD] /9274

CSO: 2400/244

REPORTAGE ON REACTION TO U.S. RAID ON LIBYA

SCINTEIA Condemns 'Aggressive Action'

AU160805 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0737 GMT 16 Apr 86

["Stop at Once any Aggressive Actions Against Libya"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest 16 Apr (AGERPRES)--The supreme interests of peace in the world categorically demand that any aggressive action against Libya, should stop at once, writes daily SCINTEIA in its commentary in the 16 April issue.

The commentary shows:

Public opinion in our country, along with world public opinion, has got to know with high anxiety and deep worry about the USA airforce bombing of Libya, an aggressive act that generates a most serious situation in the Mediterranean and the world over, as highlighted by the message addressed by President Nicolae Ceausescu to President Ronald Reagan of the United States.

The Romanian people most energetically and firmly condemn this military action that has resulted in big material damage and numerous victims. Obviously, nothing, absolutely nothing can justify such a flagrant aggression against an independent and sovereign country, a member of the United Nations.

Such acts defy any norms of legality and justice, run counter to any rule of international conduct, account for a flagrant violation of the UN Charter principles. The aggressive action against the Libyan capital is an inadmissible manifestation of the policy of strength, generating highest risks with unforeseeable consquences for the cause of peace.

It is known that socialist Romania expressed long ago her firm and principled position against the dangerous course of events in the central Mediterranean. Our country took stand against the measures and appeals to economic embargo on Libya, protested against the American military maneuvres in the Gulf of Sidra and against the air and naval operations, stressing the need for an end to be put to the shows of force and for arms not to be resorted to, for any reason whatsoever, and for everything to be done in order to halt the military confrontations and solve the problems by political, peaceful means. Numerous

Numerous other countries of the world advocated the same, urging abstention and moderation.

Unfortunately, events have taken a very dangerous course. And the fact is the more regrettable as such events occur precisely in the international year of peace, with the military actions of the kind of those taken against Libya running flagrantly counter to the noble goals that should tower the observance of this year.

The grave situation created in the Mediterranean is the more worrying to the peoples as international life keeps traversing a time of unprecedented tension. While the arms race, nuclear in the first place, goes on at high paces, while the world has become overstuffed with weapons, it is obvious that any speaker entails the risk of triggering off a wide-scale conflict that could get out of control, generalize and directly affect all peoples.

As it is known, under a resolution endorsed unanimously at the latest UN session, pursuant to a Romanian initiative, the member-states of the world organization reiterated their solemn commitment to settle by political means the situations of tension and conflict, the disputes, to abstain from the use of force and threat of force, from any interference in other states' domestic affairs. The interests of world peace demand that this solemn pledge be fully observed, by all states towards all states.

This is the clear position of the whole Romanian people that disapproves of and firmly and categorically condemns any aggressive act. No matter what motivation is given for such an act, no matter what argument is produced, facts are facts--and nothing, not even the reference to the control of terrorism, can justify the recourse to the bombing of a sovereign country.

Terrorism must not be countered by terrorism and litigations are not solved by way of arms, by the "arguments" of shells.

That is why, the Romanian people, our country, resolutely condemning the military action declare for the undelayed cessation of any aggressive act and urge that nothing be undertaken which is sure to aggravate things still more and lead to the escalation of the conflict. On the contrary, what is most stringently necessary in the current situation is that action be taken in the spirit of political lucid-mindedness, of reason, as one must understand that the only modality to settle issues is dialogue, negotiations and not force.

Inspired by the wish to see an immediate end put to the grave situation created, the Romanian people considers it imperiously necessary that high responsibility be shown, that everything possible be done for the cessation of the armed actions against Libya, for the steady observance of the norms and principles of international legality, for abstention and calm, for the prevalence of reason.

This is the primordial requirement of this moment, this is what should focus the efforts of all states and peoples. It is now more necessary than ever that all peace-loving forces act most resolutely to straighten out the crisis

in the Mediterranean, to extinguish the hotbeds of tension, to defend the general cause of peace and security the world over.

## Scientist, Peace Groups Issue Motions

AU181530 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1452 GMT 18 Apr 86

["Romanian Motions on the U.S. Attack on Libya"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Apr (AGERPRES)--"There is no way to justify the bombing by the U.S. Air Force of the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Banghazi, which is a flagrant violation of Libya's independence and sovereignty, of the norms governing international relations and the principles of the UN Charter," reads the motion of the Romanian National Committee "Scientists and Peace" led by Academician Elena Ceausescu, D. Sc.

History, international developments, as well as our own life experience have proved that interestate conflicting issues cannot be settled by force and military intervention, shows the motion, underscoring that the resolution of those problems requires political, negotiated action, in the spirit of understanding, collaboration and peace.

The motion points to the pressing need for scientists on all continents to work in concert for the prevention of any act that might endanger the life of individuals, children and all nations.

Given the extremely serious situation created by the spiralling arms race, by the huge amounts of ever more sophisticated nuclear and conventional weapons stockpiled in military arsenals, the motion further reads, we should work in all firmness against any violation of the international law norms, for the exclusively peaceful, negotiated settlement of all litigious issues, of inter-state differences.

In harmony with the whole people, the motion urges the cessation of military actions against Libya and an exclusively peaceful settlement of all the ligitious issues in the relations with the USA, in the spirit of equality, independence and mutual interest, of the cause of world detente and peace.

The Romanian National Committee "Scientists and Peace" address a ringing call to all the people working in the service of science to act unswervingly for the elimination of the use and threat of force from interstate relations, the cessation of all aggressive actions, for science to be exclusively placed in the service of peace and understanding among nations, of all peoples' prosperity, happiness, the motion reads in conclusion.

The peace movement in Romania learned with deep concern about the extremely serious situation created in the Mediterrunean as a result of the raid by aircraft of the United States of America on Libya, emphasizes a motion of the National Committee on the safeguarding of peace in the Socialist Republic of Romania.

That unjustified military action against a free and sovereign people, against an independent country in the membership of the United Nations organization is a grave violation of the norms of international law, of the principles that should govern interestate relations and of the charter of the United Nations.

Placing emphasis on the fact that the International Year of Peace should be marked by steps and actions devoted to peace, mankind's most precious asset--and not by statements of intention and proclamations--the motion expresses the belief that the issues between the United States of America and Libya can only be solved peacefully, through negotiations, which--no matter how strenuous and complex they might be--are the only way to constructively and lastingly settle interstate litigious issues.

From the bottom of our hearts we back socialist Romania's will--which President Nicolae Ceausescu asserted--to make its full contribution to an exclusively peaceful resolution of all problems, in the spirit of understanding, collaboration and peace, the motion stresses, showing in conclusion:

Aware of the gravity of the situation which has been created, the peace movement in the Socialist Republic of Romania makes a ringing call on all the committees and organizations that militate for peace, on all revolutionary, democratic and progressive forces to concert their efforts for an immediate removal of the serious threat posed to mankind, in defence of the peoples' foremost right to life, freedom and peace.

## Red Cross Message To U.S. Counterpart

AU191722 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1408 GMT 19 Apr 86

["Motion on the U.S. Air Raid on Libya"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Apr (AGERPRES)--The Red Cross Society in the Socialist Republic of Romania follows with deep concern the situation created as a result of the bombing of Libya, a sovereign country member of the United Nations Organization, by aircraft of the United States of America which took a toll of many innocent victims among the civilian population and caused severe damage, reads a motion which the aforementioned Romanian organization sent to the Red Cross Society in the United States of America.

The air raid on the Libyan territory poses a grave threat to world peace and violates the international law norms, the principles of the UN Charter and the Geneva Convent-ons, the motion further points out emphasizing that, in the current international situation, resorting to force could only sharpen even more the tensions and antagonisms between the USA and Libya and make more difficult the identification of an equitable solution. We are firmly convinced that inter-state differences can only be solved by way of negotiations, because--no matter how complex or laborious they may be--diplomatic understandings are the only way conducive to a durable settlement of international issues.

As a member of the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the motion shows, on behalf of its more than seven million members, the Red Cross Society in the Socialist Republic of Romania expresses its deep concern over the serious situation created in the Mediterranean, whose consequences can only be negative. Calling for efficient actions to be taken (?to safeguard) peace, re-establish a climate of confidence and cooperation in keeping with the norms of international coexistence, the motion makes a pressing appeal on the Red Cross Society in the USA to work for the prevention of new military actions against Libya, for a negotiated resolution of the issues between the two countries, for the ensurance of peace in the Mediterranean, in Europe and the world over.

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## LEBANESE PARLIAMENTARY GROUP BEGINS VISIT

### Giosan Welcomes Delegation

AU231323 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, 22 Apr (AGERPRES)--On 22 April a parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Lebanon, headed by Husayn al-Husayni, president of the National Assembly, arrived in Bucharest to pay a Romanian visit, invited by the Grand National Assembly.

On arrival the guests were welcomed by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, and by deputies.

Maurice Bassous, Lebanese ambassador in Bucharest, and members of the embassy were present.

### Giosan Meets With Parliamentarians

AU231858 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, 23 Apr (AGERPRES)--On 23 April Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, met a parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Lebanon, headed by Husayn al-Husayni, president of the National Assembly, now visiting Romania.

During the interview the sides presented the parliamentary activity in the two countries and highlighted the role played by parliaments in developing and diversifying the bilateral relations of friendship and collaboration.

The sides also brought to the fore the contribution the parliaments and parliamentarians in Romania and Lebanon can make to the general effort to set in a climate of detente, peace and cooperation throughout the world.

## Further on Meeting

NC231818 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Husayn al-Husayni, speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, and his accompanying delegation are continuing their visit to Romania. Today Al-Husayni met with Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Romanian Grand National Assembly, and several assembly members. During the meeting, the two parties reviewed relations between Lebanon and Romania and all aspects of cooperation. They also discussed the political situation in Lebanon, the Middle East, and the world.

Giosan welcomed Speaker al-Husayni and his delegation, and noted that there are links between the two countries in various domains. He said that Romania wishes to develop bilateral relations which, he added, became notable stronger after the Israeli invasion of Lebanese territory.

Continuing, Giosan recalled the Romanian president's initiatives for solving the disputes in the region. He added, however, that these initiatives do not mean Romania wishes to play the role of mediator.

Speaker al-Husayni expressed admiration for Romania and its policy and commended Lebanon's strong relations with Romania. He said: Inter-Lebanese differences are similar to those that exist in other nations. They would never have led to war were it not for the great plot against Lebanon as a whole. Israel, he added, is aware that its survival and continuation depends on Western support. Furthermore, since its establishment, Israel has never sought peace in our region because it has refused and continues to refuse to recognize the Palestinian people's rights.

Speaker al-Hysayni said that the Lebanese people are trying to reorganize their internal situation and achieve unity to ensure the liberation of their land. Israel is working to strike at our unity and interfere in our domestic affairs.

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CSO: 2700/121

## REPORTAGE ON CEREMONIES HONORING LENIN'S BIRTHDAY

### Wreath-Laying Anniversary

AU221540 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1239 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, 22 Apr (AGERPRES)--On the 116th birth anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin a wreath-laying ceremony took place in Bucharest on Tuesday, 22 April.

Floral wreaths were laid at the V. I. Lenin Memorial on behalf of the Bucharest City Committee of the RCP, the city people's council and the Embassy of the Soviet Union in Bucharest.

### USSR Embassy Reception

AU231113 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, 22 Apr (AGERPRES)--A friendly get-together was organised at the Bucharest Embassy of the Soviet Union on 22 Apr, occasioned by the celebration of 116 years since the birth of V. I. Lenin.

Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, members of the CC of the RCP, deputy heads of sections at the CC of the RCP, representatives of managements on ministries and central institutions, mass and public organizations, generals and high ranking officers, journalists participated.

A film devoted to the life and activity Vladimir Ilich Lenin was screened.

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CSO: 2700/121

## NICU CEAUSESCU MEETS STUDENT SEMINAR PARTICIPANTS

AU191721 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1412 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Apr (AGERPRES)--On Saturday, 19 April, Nicu Ceausescu, alternate member of the CC of the RCP Executive Political Committee, first secretary of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth], received the participants in the European student seminar on "The Contribution of Higher Education to Economic and Social Development," sponsored by the Union of Communist Student Associations in Romania in collaboration with the International Student Union.

During the talk emphasis was placed on the importance of higher education in the formation of highly trained specialists as active participants in the application of the latest gains of science and technology; of higher learning's growing contribution to economic and social development, to the peoples' progress--materially and spiritually--to the building of a better and more just world; of peace and collaboration on the planet. Stress was laid on the activity unfolded by the young generation in Romania, its revolutionary organizations for the promotion, in the framework of the international youth and student movement, of the principles of the RCP and Romanian state's home and foreign policy, of President Nicolae Ceausescu's initiatives for the prevention of the deterioration of the international political situation and the establishment of a climate of peace and security, for the building of a united Europe without nuclear weapons, a Europe of free and independent nations.

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CSO: 2700/121

## RCP MESSAGE TO BELGIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

AU172154 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, 17 Apr (AGERPRES)--The Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party addressed the 25th Congress of the Communist Party of Belgium a warm, comradely salute showing that Romanian Communists follow with interest and feelings of solidarity the activity unfolded by the Communist Party of Belgium in defence of the Belgian working people's interests, for strengthening the unity of action of all worker, democratic and progressive forces in view of accomplishing the Belgian people's aspirations after social progress, peace and collaboration among nations.

The confidence is expressed in the salute that, by joint efforts, the relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Belgium will record continued development, based on the principles of equality, mutual esteem and regard, non-interference in internal affairs, every party's right to self-dependently elaborate its revolutionary tactics and strategy according to historic, national and social conditions in every country, in the interests of the struggle for socialism and social progress, peace and understanding among nations.

The message wishes full success in the implementation of the resolutions the Belgian communists' forum will endorse, in the future activity of the Communist Party of Belgium in the service of the interests of the working people, of the Belgian people, of peace, democracy and socialism.

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CSO: 2700/121

DASCALESCU MEETS INDONESIAN TRADE OFFICIAL

AU162333 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1632 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, 16 Apr (AGERPRES)--Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu received on 15 April Sukamdani S. Gitosardjono [spelling as received], president of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, now on a visit to Romania.

During the interview the upward course of the Romanian-Indonesian links of friendship and cooperation was highlighted and the wish was expressed to further develop those ties. It was stressed that the economic, technical and scientific potential of Romania and Indonesia provided broad possibilities for a more marked development of cooperation in production, for an expansion and diversification of mutual goods exchanges.

Concrete ways and modalities of amplifying the mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries were analysed in the spirit of the understandings covenanted during the Romanian-Indonesian summit dialogue.

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## EUROPEAN YOUTH SEMINAR ON EDUCATION CONCLUDES

AU201746 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1545 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, 20 Apr (AGERPRES)--The proceedings of the European student seminar on the contribution of higher education to economic and social development, sponsored by the Union of Communist Student Associations of Romania in collaboration with the International Union of Students, concluded in Bucharest on Sunday.

The participants, representing national student unions from Europe, debated aspects related to the professional and scientific activity carried on by the academic youth and their organizations, their contribution to updating and improving higher learning, to strengthening the participation of universities, of future experts in national development, as well as problems concerning the education of the academic youth in the spirit of understanding, peace and international cooperation.

The need was highlighted for the application of the latest gains of science and technology to the educational process, for a direct link between higher education and research and production, with emphasis on the importance of a more active involvement of student organizations in the training of future experts.

Underscoring the significance of higher learning in educating the academic youth in the spirit of international peace and collaboration ideals, the participants stated for the capitalization of the experience of the events organized in the international youth year throughout 1986. which the UN proclaimed the International Year of Peace, and highlighted the remarkable contribution made by Romania, by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to the fight to prevent the further deterioration of the international situation put an end to the arms race, to the nuclear arms race in the first place, and build a climate of peace and security, a better and more just world on our planet.

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CEAUSESCU RECEIVES NEW ZEALAND AMBASSADOR

AU231859 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1834 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, 23 Apr (AGERPRES)--On Wednesday, 23 April, President Nicolae Ceausescu received the letters of credence of James Walker as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of New Zealand to Bucharest.

Greetings were exchanged on the occasion between President Nicolae Ceausescu and the Government of New Zealand.

The address presented by the ambassador highlights the upward course of the links between Romania and New Zealand--of the economic cooperation and commercial exchanges in particular--and expresses the belief that the friendship and cooperation between the two countries will further develop for the mutual benefit, for the benefit of detente and peace throughout the world. It assesses that conditions exist for a productive cooperation, especially by initiating and carrying through joint ventures in agriculture as well as in the capitalization of possibilities conductive to the expansion of mutually advantageous cooperation.

Highlighting with satisfaction the good relations between Romania and New Zealand, grounded on full equality, mutual esteem and respect, the address of the Romanian head of state expresses the belief that, through joint efforts, the Romanian-New Zealand relations can be conferred new dimensions. In that context, it was stressed that contacts and dialogue at various levels should be intensified for a better mutual knowledge and stimulation of the cooperation between the two countries, both bilaterally and internationally.

Next, the address points to Romania's concern for a settlement of the problems confronting the present-day world assessing that all peoples, all peace-loving forces all over the world should rally their efforts to stop the dangerous course of events, pass to practical, concrete measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament first and foremost, resume the process of detente and international cooperation.

The address expresses Romania's resolve to consistently militate for the transformation of the Balkans into a zone of peace and cooperation, free of nuclear and chemical weapons, without foreign military bases. It also reiterates support for the creation of denuclearized zones in the north and centre of Europe

and in other parts of the world. In that context, it hails the stand of New Zealand, of other states in the South Pacific that speak and work for the transformation of the region into a nuclear-free zone. The need is stressed for an enhanced role and participation of the developing countries, non-aligned states, small and medium-sized countries in the international life, in the settlement of the problems confronting mankind.

The credentials receiving ceremonies and President Nicolae Ceausescu's talks with the ambassador of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and New Zealand were attended by Ilie Vaduva, foreign affairs minister, and Dumitru Apostoiu, presidential and state council secretary.

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CEAUSESCU RECEIVES NEW BANGLADESH ENVOY

AU231845 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, 23 Apr (AGERPRES)--President Nicolae Ceausescu received, on 23 April, Anwar Hashim, who presented his letters of credence as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to Romania.

An exchange of greetings between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Lt-Gen Hussain Mohammad Ershad took place while the credentials were handed over.

In the ambassador's address the fine relations between the two countries were underlined as well as the hope that the friendship and cooperation between Romania and Bangladesh will further deepen and diversify, to the mutual benefit. Stress is also laid on the fact that both countries have very close positions on the major issues confronting mankind at present, that they actively collaborate for their settlement in various international unions and fora.

In President Nicolae Ceausescu's address of reply, satisfaction is expressed at the good relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Bangladesh, relations based on fully equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage, as well as the belief that conditions are in place to expand and consolidate these friendly links by concerted efforts, to the benefit and in the interests of the two peoples, of the general cause of international peace and understanding. A particular assessment reveals that there are fine prospects for the development of trade exchanges and economic cooperation, on mutually advantageous bases, that both countries must do their best to give new dimensions to bilateral collaboration in this highly important domain.

Next, showing that Romania is deeply concerned over the deterioration of the international situation, in the address it is stressed that it works for the lessening of tension, for a policy of peace, independence and broad cooperation among nations, for the cessation of the arms race, of nuclear arming in particular, for an exclusively negotiated settlement of all interstate conflicts, for the eradication of underdevelopment and the global settlement of the developing countries' problems, including their foreign debts, for the establishment of a new international economic order.

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CEAUSESCU RECEIVES INDIAN PARTY OFFICIAL

AU231912 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, 23 Apr (AGERPRES)--On Wednesday afternoon, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, received Dr Najma Heptullah [as received], general secretary of the All-India Committee of the Indian National Congress (I), now on a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

Dr Najma Heptullah handed over to President Nicolae Ceausescu a message of friendship from the president of the Indian National Congress (I), Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister.

The RCP and Romanian state leader thanked for the message and requested that the president of the Indian National Congress (I), prime minister of India be conveyed a warm salute and the best wishes. [sentence as received]

During the interview which passed in a friendly atmosphere stress fell on the fine links between Romania and India, between the RCP and the INC, that witnessed a positive course. The joint wish was also highlighted to work for the further development of the cooperation between the two countries and parties, in the interest of the peoples of Romania and India, of the cause of understanding and cooperation among nations.

Current aspects of the international life were also approached.

Pointing out that the international situation continues to be particularly serious, President Nicolae Ceausescu showed that everything possible should be done for a halt to the arms race, for the implementation of a complex general disarmament programme which should focus on nuclear disarmament, for the consolidation of peace and international security. The Romanian head of state highlighted the significance of intensified actions with a view to politically, negotiatedly solving interstate litigious issues, eliminating force and the threat of force from international relations.

The need was stressed to strengthen the cooperation and unity of action of the small and medium-sized countries, of the developing countries and of the non-aligned movement for their independent economic and social development, the elaboration of a joint strategy in the struggle for a global settlement

of underdevelopment-related questions--including the extremely large foreign debt of these countries--for the establishment of a new world economic order.

The determination of the two countries and parties was reiterated during the talks to broaden their cooperation both bilaterally and internationally in the fight for peace, collaboration and detente, for the building of a better and more just world in which all nations may develop freely and independently, in keeping with their own interests and aspirations.

The interview was attended by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

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## CEAUSESCU MEETS PERUVIAN CP LEADER

AU241945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1806 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, 24 Apr (AGERPRES)--On 24 April, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, met with Jorge Del Prado, secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Peruvian Communist Party, who visits Romania as guest of the CC of the RCP.

Jorge Del Prado thanked for the invitation to visit Romania and conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu a cordial, friendly salute from the Central Committee of the Peruvian Communist Party. The guest assessed highly the achievements scored by the Romanian people under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party, of its general secretary [as received] in the building of the new society.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and addressed to the Central Committee of the Peruvian Communist Party, to communists and Peruvian working people a warm salute and wishes of success in their activity, of prosperity to the Peruvian people.

During the interview, that proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere, mutual information was made about the current activity and preoccupations of the two parties and views were exchanged on the development of the relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Peruvian Communist Party and the evolution of the international political life.

Emphasis was placed on the relations of friendship and solidarity between the two parties and the joint determination to further work for the development of these relations, for the intensification of the exchanges of views on matters of mutual interest.

It was appreciated that the development of the links between the Romanian Communist Party and the Peruvian Communist Party contributed to the expansion of he relations between the Romanian and Peruvian peoples, between Romania and Peru, to the expansion of the collaboration between them, both bilaterally and in international arena, to the benefit of the two countries, of the cause of peace and collaboration among all nations of the world.

The exchange of views on current problems of the international life brought to the fore the concern over the grave situation existing in the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu stressed the fundamental issue of our day is to maintain peace and halt the dangerous course of events. Under the circumstances everything is necessary to be done to halt the arms race, to implement a general disarmament complex programme having nuclear disarmament at its core, for the elimination of force and of the threat of force from the interstate relations and settling all the litigious issues solely by way of negotiations, for a policy of peace, security and understanding on our planet.

Stressing that Romania entertains good relations with the countries in Latin America and follows with great interest the struggle waged by the communist parties and by the other democratic forces for independence, to safeguard the national interests and for economic self-development, Nicolae Ceausescu showed that the problems in the region can and must be solved politically, without foreign interference.

At the same time the sides highlighted the importance of eradicating underdevelopment, strengthening the collaboration and cooperation among the developing countries, in view of working out a joint strategy to solve the grave problems confronting them--inclusive of the extremely large foreign debt of those countries--for setting in a new world economic order. Highlighting the relation between disarmament and development, the sides insisted on the importance of diminishing the military spending and earmarking the released funds for the states' economic and social development, the laging ones' in particular.

The resolve of the RCP and of the Peruvian Communist Party was reasserted to militate for strengthened unity, solidarity and collaboration among the communist and worker parties, based on the principles of fully equal rights, mutual confidence and esteem, respect of each party's right to work out, with no foreign interference, its political line, the revolutionary ways and means, in keeping with the realities and specific national and social conditions in he respective country. The sides also expressed the will of the two parties to contribute, by the side of the peace-loving forces everywhere, to altering the dangerous course of events, to promoting a policy of detente, collaboration and peace.

Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, participated in the interview.

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JOINT COMMISSION SESSION WITH IRAN ENDS WITH PROTOCOL

AU181531 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1433 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Apr (AGERPRES)--The official talks between the governmental economic delegations of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Islamic Republic of Iran, conducted during the fourth session of the Joint Romanian-Iranian Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation and Trade, concluded in Bucharest on Friday, 18 April.

During the talks, the positive results scored so far were highlighted and the sides expressed their belief that broad possibilities existed for the further expansion of the Romanian-Iranian economic collaboration on multiple planes, for the amplification and diversification of bilateral commercial exchanges.

At the end of the talks, Vasile Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Masud Roqani-Zanjani, Iranian plan and budget minister, signed a protocol on measures to boost commodity exchanges on mutually advantageous bases and develop the cooperation between the two countries on the economic, technological and scientific planes.

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CSO: 2700/121

PEACE COMMITTEE SUPPORTS CEAUSESCU INITIATIVES

AU182015 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] An enlarged plenary session dedicated to the International Year of Peace was held today by the National Committee for the Defense of Peace. The session was attended by representatives of other mass and civic organizations, men of science, art, culture and religions.

In their speeches, the participants expressed their complete adherence and profound respect for the initiatives and steps taken by the president of the SR of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to achieve a world of peace and freedom and to ensure the peoples' supreme right to life and a free and dignified existence.

The plenary session unanimously adopted the text of a cable to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the republic.

The cable stresses that in complete unity of thought and sentiments with the whole people, the participants in the plenary session pay their warmest homage to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and express their boundless recognition for the exceptional contribution he is making to achieve the Romanian people's greatest aspirations for progress and prosperity, to the triumph of the cause of peace in the world, and to consecrating the right of mankind to a dignified life, free from the nightmare of wars and nuclear destruction that is most seriously threatening the very existence of our planet today.

The cable stressed that the widespread response enjoyed in the world by socialist Romania's position, by the recent Declaration-Appeal of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, and by the Grand National Assembly Declaration--programmatic documents and the emanation of the deep thinking of a strategist and hero of peace, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu--constitute a mobilizing factor for all progressive forces to intensify and unite their efforts in the struggle to achieve disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to contribute to forging a superior human civilization where there is no room for weapons and wars.

Stressing the contribution made by our country--in its capacity of co-author of the draft resolutions adopted by the high international forum--to the proclamation by the UN General Assembly of 1986 as the International Year of Peace,

the cable greatly appreciates the excellent initiatives of peace and the appeals to reason and responsibility made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to the heads of states and to all progressive forces and peoples in the world which are an incentive for the Romanian National Committee for the Defense of Peace to make its complete contribution to implementing them and to strengthen ties of cooperation and solidarity with all peace movements and with all progressive forces in the world.

At the same time, complete support and appreciation is expressed for the Romanian National Committee "Scientists and Peace" which, under the leadership of Comrade Academician Dr Engineer Elena Ceausescu, demonstrates in a dignified manner to world public opinion the firm adherence of scientists in our country to the idea of placing the achievements of science exclusively to the service of the cause of peaceful progress of the whole of mankind.

In conclusion, the participants pledge to devote all their strength to implementing the domestic and foreign policy promoted by socialist Romania, to promote and achieve the ideals of peace and progress, of independence, security, and peaceful cooperation among peoples, and to achieve a just and dignified world, a world that is truly for man and good understanding among ations.

A motion was also adopted unanimously which expressed full support for the principled position held by President Nicolae Ceausescu in connection with the grave situation in the Mediterranean.

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## BRIEFS

EEC STEPS AGAINST LIBYA REPORTED--International press agencies report that the Governments of Great Britain, the FRG, and France took steps to reduce the number of Libyan diplomats accredited to those countries, impose certain restrictions concerning the movement of these diplomats in the respective countries, and expell certain citizens of Libyan nationality. In connection with these measures, the secretary of the General People's Committee for Information and Culture of the Libyan Jamahiriyah said they are a response to requests of the U.S. administration. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 23 Apr 86 AU] /9274

DOBRESCU MEETS ITALIAN POLITICIANS--Rome, 16 Apr (AGERPRES)--Miu Dobrescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the central party collegium, had talks with Emilio Colombo, president of the European Christian Democratic Union, and with Giulio Orlando, member of the direction of the Italian Christian Democratic Party, international affairs secretary. The mutual wish was emphasized on the occasion to develop the fiendly ties between the RCP, other political organizations of Romania and the Christian Democratic Party to the end of deepening and expanding the cooperation between Romania and Italy, the active cooperation with advanced, democratic social forces everywhere to lessen international tension, for disarmament and peace, for a settlement of the complex problems facing mankind in the interest of peoples. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1620 GMT 16 Apr 86 AU] /9274

VADUVA, AVRAM MEET LEBANESE PARLIAMENTARIANS--Bucharest, 23 Apr (AGERPRES)--On 23 April the Lebanese parliamentarians had separate interviews with Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign affairs, and Ioan Avram, minister of electric power. The sides looked into ways to expand the collaboration and cooperation in the field of energy and other spheres of the economic activity, to enhance and diversify the trade between the two countries. The sides also exchanged opinions on the developments in the Middle East and other zones of the world and on other aspects of the current international situation. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 23 Apr 86 AU] /9274

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING GABONESE ENVOY--Bucharest, 23 Apr (AGERPRES)--President Nicolae Ceausescu received on 23 April Jacques Mombo, ambassador of the Gabonese Republic to Bucharest, on a farewell call, on ending his mission

in Romania. The talk held on the occasion passed in a cordial atmosphere. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1836 GMT 23 Apr 86 AU] /9274

DINCA ATTENDS SYRIAN EMBASSY RECEPTION--Bucharest, 17 Apr (AGERPRES)--On the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of the Syrian Arab Republic, that country's ambassador to Bucharest, Mayssam Barakat, gave a reception on Thursday, 17 April. The attendance included Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister, members of the government, executives of the foreign affairs and other ministers, of central institutions, scientists, men of letters and artists, heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Romania. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1901 GMT 17 Apr 86 AU] /9274

OFFICIALS RECEIVE IRANIAN PLANS MINISTER--Bucharest, 16 Apr (AGERPRES)--Visiting plan and budget minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran had interviews on 16 April with Marin Nedelcu, minister of machine building; Ion Avram, minister of electric energy; and Gheorghe David, minister of agriculture. Questions were approached related to the development of economic cooperation between the two countries, as well as aspects of the expansion and diversification of cooperation between Romanian enterprises and similar firms in Iran. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 16 Apr 86 AU] /9274

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## THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY CAUSES RIFT WITHIN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 18 Mar 86 p 12

[Article by Johann Georg Reissmueller: "Priests on the Socialist Road: The 'Theological Society' in Zagreb Is Moving Closer to the State"]

[Text] Nearly a decade ago, Catholic priests in Zagreb founded the "Theological Society Christian Present," an association in accordance with the law of the state. The second part of the name refers to its origins: the Theological Society (TG) arose from the "Christian Present" information and documentation center, which was founded by Zagreb Archbishop Seper in 1968 and was involved in continuing religious education, but had developed in particular its activities in publicity and publishing. The "Christian Present," the leadership of which was in the hands of several professors of the theological faculty in Zagreb, gained a great deal of recognition within Croatian Catholicism; after a while, however, with the publication of the writings of so-called progressive Western theologians, it incurred the censure of Seper, who had gone to Rome in 1969 as a cardinal of the Curia and rose to the top of the religious congregation, a post now held by German Cardinal Ratzinger.

When the leaders of the "Christian Present" founded the TG in 1977, they were acting contrary to the will of Zagreb Archbishop Kuharic. There is much speculation concerning why the spiritual leader did not act against the founding with a ban. The most credible assumption is that the leaders of the TG told Kuharic frankly that they would not obey him; the archbishop then supposedly felt that tolerating the small association would be the lesser evil. Nevertheless, he did forbid the recruiting of further members. The TG increased the publishing activities of the old "Christian Present"; its book publisher, the center of its activity, is esteemed by many in the Catholic Church in Yugoslavia. And yet many of its opinions on faith and the church deviate from the tendencies of the bishops; in addition, it has formed ties with the communist state power that most bishops feel are too close.

This was the situation for many years, and little appeared to change the conflict between the bishops and the TG. On 8 March 1982, Rome issued the "Quidam episcopi" decree, which forbids priests from belonging to political organizations. The Yugoslav bishops conference declared in the fall of 1982

that this decree applies to the TG as well. Nevertheless, if the latter does not abide by the decree, the bishops would not impose any sanctions.

This was the strange state of affairs when the TG took a further step last year. It applied for and was granted recognition as a "self-management association" by the "Socialist Alliance of Working People" (a party organization). In this way, it has reached the highest level that it can achieve within the hierarchy of the Yugoslav organizational structure; above it are only the party and the purely political organizations run by the party (such as the "Socialist Alliance"). The TG has now been acknowledged by the authorities as fulfilling a politically useful function in its fields of activity (theology, faith and the church) within the context of Yugoslav socialism, and thus that of the party as well. Its new status gives it the responsibility of orienting itself first towards state laws, and only then towards church laws. In addition, it must now have a "committee of self-management control," which is apparently intended to guarantee this orientation. In the case of dissolution of the organization, the entire assets of the TG would no longer, as was previously specified, revert to the theological faculty in Zagreb, but rather would be at the disposal of the "Socialist Alliance," thus the party.

The TG attempted to conceal this legal and political change, which brought them into even greater conflict with the "Quidam episcopi" decree, from the Zagreb archbishop. It is even possible that he first learned of it from an inquiry by the Roman congregation of clergy in March 1985. His response in November supposedly amounted to saying that he was not aware of important details of the process and that he would leave it up to a decision by the Curia.

The congregation of clergy now has two options. It can instruct the Yugoslav bishops conference to reach a decision on the TG in the context of the "Quidam episcopi" decree, or it can itself decide. It is unclear how far the first way will lead. Yugoslav bishops are divided on whether the church is dependent on the book production of the TG, how serious the disobedience of the leaders and members of this organization with respect to the church leadership is, and what the consequences--desirable as well as harmful--of action against the TG would be. Zagreb Archbishop Cardinal Kuharic, president of the Yugoslav bishops conference, is protecting the TG. Archbishop Franic of Split, for example, wants energetic intervention. Some bishops are wavering. Others are holding back judgement. Thus, it could come about that instructions from Rome would be only partially implemented on a local basis, which would mean failure. On the other hand, should the clerical congregation make a decision on its own, an impression of deep disunity between Rome and the Yugoslav episcopate could ensue. Moreover, the implementation of the decision would at any rate remain in the hands of the bishops. Should Rome stay out of the matter entirely, then it can be expected that the TG will continue to become--socialistically--politicized. This is apparently suitable to the Yugoslav state. It has let the church leadership in Rome know that it sees in the TG sound, state-oriented forces at work in Yugoslavia's Catholicism that it wants to support.

Most believers in Zagreb, where the TG has its headquarters and focal point, know little about the conflicts surrounding this organization. But ever since the founding of the TG, a rift has existed among the clergy that is continually growing larger because professors who belong to the society dominate the theological faculty in Zagreb and thus exert a great amount of influence on the coming generation of clergy in the archbishopric, while the Croatian Jesuits, who have their own secondary school in Zagreb, are especially critical of the TG.

The TG could have alleviated the discord caused by its founding through restraint and self-limitation. Perhaps then the formula of Archbishop Kuharic--wait things out and avoid painful steps--would have turned out to be successful and would have also convinced the congregation of clergy in Rome. Instead, the Theological Society is deepening the divisions. Rome will scarcely be content to sit back and watch indefinitely.

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16 MAY 1986

# East Europe Report

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AGRICULTURE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

# COOPERATION COUNCILS ASSUME ECONOMIC, MANAGERIAL LEADERSHIP

East Berlin KOOPERATION in German Vol 20, No 2, Feb 86 pp 49-50

[Article by Wolfgang Gampe: "Performance Increases in Plant Production Include: Deepening of Cooperation--Perfection of Socialist Enterprise Management--Raising of Efficiency"]

[Text] In socialist competition in 1985, cooperative farmers and agricultural workers attained the highest performances thus far through comprehensive intensification and deepening of cooperation. This has acted as a stimulus for them to thoroughly analyze the causes of the successes, but also to uncover as yet unexhausted reserves.

Everyone knows: a great performance increase and a rapid pace are the decisive contributions toward securing peace and are the prerequisites for further improvements in working and living conditions on the land.

Everyone recognizes: under socialism, social requirements and personal interests coincide in principle. This is a decisive advantage and a mighty driving force of the socialist way of production, which is being utilized ever more effectively.

Everyone experiences: that the performance principle is the most just form of distribution--a principle which excludes social uncertainty, the dying off of farmers, and unemployment. Each according to his capabilities, to each according to his performance--that is the essential motive of work under socialism.

## The Goal of Cooperative Work--Higher Farm Output and Net Production

Stimulated by this awareness, the following questions have advanced to the center at membership meetings in LPG's and at employee meetings in VEG's:

a. how can efficiency of joint work be further increased by granting economic managerial functions to cooperation councils and

b. how can the subjective factor be more effectively utilized to produce higher performance by more rapid development and conversion of scientific and technical progress and through close connections between science and agricultural practice?

And what is at stake is to reach the goals of comprehensive intensification for agriculture set for the next development phase, which was justified by Comrade Werner Felfe in the interview he gave to KOOPERATION [1].

A higher increment in agricultural production compared to gross turnover and a more rapid growth of net production as opposed to gross product are the guidelines for answering these questions. With the deepening of cooperation, additional reserves "stemming from the unified but work-oriented reproduction process of the LPG's and VEG's for plant and animal production" are available. The most effective economic structure of the materials cycle of soil--plant--animal--soil is, thus, a decisive leading economic task for cooperation councils. This was and is the desire of those LPG's and VEG's whose cooperation councils have been involved in economic managerial functions for 1 to 2 years and it is also the stated purpose of those cooperation councils which took over such functions effective 1986.

The important content of enterprise economic work involves the evaluation of experiences gathered in this manner and their scientific dissemination. The perfection of socialist enterprise management science, therefore, is consequently aimed at the goal, the content, and the methods of work involved in research and in teaching, as well as on practical applications. High demands are made on enterprise economists. They enjoy great trust in creating the scientific prerequisites for mastery of socialist enterprise management. In the final analysis, what is involved is the firming up and expansion of high performance levels at our LPG's, VEG's, and KE's, to provide scientific impetus for future performance increases and to publicize experiences involved in the overcoming of unjustified economic differentiation.

Enterprise management science must make available to cooperative farmers and agricultural workers methods and instruments appropriate to the reproduction conditions which closely connect the utilization of natural forces with the workings of the economic laws. On this basis, they can also evaluate economically the natural science, technical, and technological findings and utilize them to increase the efficiency of the economic laws of socialism in their enterprises.

High Demands of Socialist Enterprise Management

It surely requires no lengthy explanation that the new quality of cooperation relationships, which is based on the taking on of economic management functions, also places higher demands upon enterprise economies.

The deepening of cooperation has as its goal a further increase in performance and, thus, a growing efficiency. Consequently, all scientific performance in the area of enterprise management must be aimed at achieving a high agricultural product resulting from cooperation. This is equally true of the field-oriented maximum yields and the stable-oriented maximum performance concepts.

Attention must be devoted to seeing to it that the striven-for performance increase of the individual LPG's, VEG's, and KE's does not occur at the expense of their cooperation, but that close collaboration yield additional performance

impetuses for all partners. This also expands the investigation scope of enterprise economies. They extend to the economic relations and interests of the unified (cooperative) work-oriented reproduction process. Finally, it is necessary that methods and principles worked out for practical application not only serve the special requirements of animal and plant production, as well as the auxiliary processes of production, but also assure the enterprise economic mastery of this complexity.

The new demands made up on enterprise economies do not come about in and of themselves, but demand a tenacious argument with obsolete thinking and working habits. In the final analysis, new teaching materials must be provided or expanded research tasks solved. The key to success lies in close cooperation between science and practice in a "broad scientifically creative exchange of experiences" [1] and, last but not least, in a critical evaluation of scientific performances which can be measured in terms of economic utility.

With all cooperation councils taking on economic management functions, this complex approach and the utilization of this working style in scientific work does not tolerate any delay. All scientific establishments and agricultural enterprises are called upon to provide stronger support for this process by creating utilizable knowledge. "The enterprise economic desire must consist of even more specifically turning toward this function in cooperation councils" [1]. If one attempts to capture the specifics of these functions, one recognizes that they lie primarily at a greater distance, in other words, in the strategic answer to economic questions and in securing the proportionality for all cooperative efforts. New sources for increasing performance arise primarily from the following:

a. information (recording, selection, conversion of scientific-technical progress in accordance with appropriate location conditions),

b. planning (investment and rationalization strategies applicable in the area of working conditions and living conditions, as well as long-term assurances of manpower, and reproduction of the necessary working capital),

c. organization (assurance of the fundamental proportion between plant and animal production, as well as organization of the auxiliary processes),

d. stimulation (more effective conversion of the performance principle within the framework of cooperation--performance-based development of wages), and

e. control and accounting (execution of performance comparisons, overcoming of unjustified performance differences).

Creativity of Man Is Decisive

With respect to all new methods and solutions of the social enterprise economy--no matter how genial they might be--we must consider that they are only auxiliary means, only means toward an end. Experienced practitioners confirm repeatedly that enterprise management in and of itself cannot produce a single quintal more of agricultural yield. Its conversion and effect in the desired

direction always requires the creative actions of man who reacts to the existing situation and utilizes the soil, the plants and equipment, the animals and stable facilities responsible with highest efficiency [2].

Seen in this light, socialist enterprise management science is aimed at providing cooperative farmers and agricultural workers wide room for their creativity and is intended to help them tap all reserves for still further performance increases. If this was already true in the past, it takes on even greater significance given such a complex structure of the unified reproduction process involving plant and animal production. After all, what is involved here is to develop the motivation, the creative force in the sense of the highest possible and most efficient production under cooperative conditions.

The pace of progress and the quality of new enterprise management instrumentalities, consequently, depends largely on how successful science and farming practice can be connected.

From the enterprise economy viewpoint, the comprehensive intensification anticipates the ever better utilization of performance and production potentials inherent in plant and animal production, it expects the leaderships of the LPG's, the VEG's, and the cooperative installations, as well as the cooperation councils of all enterprise managements, to take steps and measures to promote this process and thoroughly discuss it with cooperative farmers and agricultural workers, to actively awaken, intensify, and naturally also appropriately stimulate their readiness to actively cooperate.

To utilize the advantages of intensified cooperation in an enterprise management sense means that natural and economic production conditions are tapped for performance increases. The cooperation council must not permit any unjustified performance differences and must, by leading the economically weaker partners, assure an increase in performance. And at the same time, the very different reproduction conditions must be taken into account by applying target-specific and location-specific enterprise management performance yardsticks. The exchange of experiences in the journal KOOPERATION is intended to be helpful in this respect. (See also contributions on pp 51 through 66 and 76 through 79.)

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CSO: 2300/305

## BRIEFS

EMPHASIS ON CROP PROTECTION--The deputy minister for agriculture, Peter Findeis, has announced an increased effort on the part of the state in monitoring the measures employed in GDR agriculture for crop protection. Chemical substances used for plant protection are to be applied only after the many [other] methods designed for plant protection have been exhausted. These chemical preparations are "in a manner of speaking, to be applied only in accordance with regulations." According to Findeis, as of the beginning of this year, in the ministry, in the bezirke and in the kreise new guidelines for establishing cooperation and management of crop protection are to be created. [Text] [Bonn DIE LANDWIRTSCHAFT DES OSTBLOCKS in German Vol 24 No 10, 13 Mar 86 p 7] /6091

CSO: 2300/311

# FIXED-BED LIGNITE GASIFICATION: DEVELOPMENT, APPLICATION CITED

Leipzig ENERGIETECHNIK in German Vol 36 No 3, March 86 pp 81-86

[Article by Doctor of Engineering Guenter Scholz, Graduate Engineer Karl Sowka and Graduate Engineer Lutz Groeschel, VEB Gaskombinat Schwarze Pumpe (Black Pump Gas Combine State Enterprise)]

[Text] 1. Introduction

In almost all highly developed industrial countries, coal gasification processes are rapidly being pushed ahead by means of costly development projects because of short supplies of liquid and gaseous hydrocarbons in the world.

From the multitute of process developments tackled and existing processes applied on a large scale, the following should be considered--in the next 5 to 10 years in particular--for further commercial utilization:

--Fluidized bed gasification (Winkler and HTW [High-Temperature Winkler] processes.

--Fixed bed gasification (KDV-Lurgi, KDV-GSP-PKM) [KDV=pressure coal gasification. GAP=Schwarze Pumpe Gas Combine. PKM=Planning, Design and Assembly Office]

--Entrained flow gasification (Koppers-Totzek, Shell, GSP-VV [VV=Process Testing Office?])

Looking at actual developments worldwide in the erection of large-scale plants, it is clear that processes for fixed bed pressure gasification and dust gasification in the co-current flow flame are once more experiencing increased large-scale application.

The development of gasification in a fixed bed is determined by the following aspects which characterize the advantage of the process.

--Because of the counter-current flow principle, this process has the lowest consumption of pure oxygen per therm of the gas produced; this affects the investment costs favorably.

--The portions of methane and liquid hydrocarbons produced in the pressure reactor today represent decisive economic factors in the overall balance sheet. In the production of synthesis gas as well, methane and liquid hydrocarbons are valuable coupled products.

--The production of methane, hydrogen, carbon monoxide and liquid hydrocarbons in the first process step, as well as the problem free production of synthesis gas, SNG, methanol, and ammonia in subsequent process steps, gives the process great universality. (Figure 1)

--Decades of industrial experience in the gasification of coals of highly different quality have led to mature detailed designs in equipment, machine and materials technology.

Recent research results on the behavior of the gasifier fuel charge in the process make possible a wider range of fuels. Lump fuel with a coarseness of 5 to 8 millimeters nevertheless remains a requirement for high reactor output.[1]

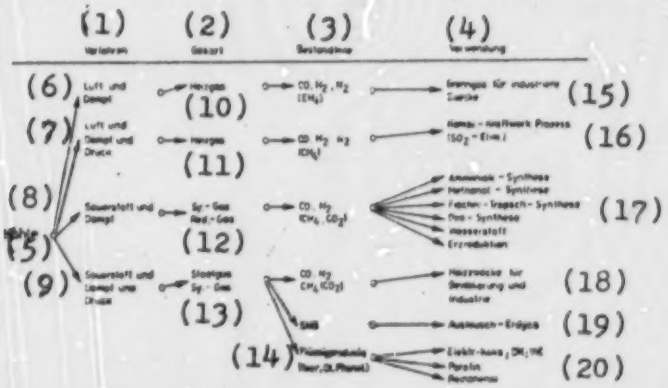


Figure 1. End Products of Coal Gasification (Fixed Bed Pressure Coal Gasification)

Key:

1. Process
2. Type of gas
3. Components
4. Use
5. Coal
6. Air and steam
7. Air and steam and pressure
8. Oxygen and steam
9. Oxygen and steam and pressure
10. Heating gas
11. Heating gas
12. Synthesis gas; reducing gas
13. City gas; synthesis gas
14. Liquid products (tar, oil, phenol)
15. Fuel gas for industrial purposes
16. Combined-cycle power plant process ($SO_2$ removal)
17. Ammonia synthesis
    Methanol synthesis
    Fixcher Tropsch synthesis
    Oxo synthesis
    Hydrogen
    Ore reduction
18. Heating purposes for population and industry
19. Substitute natural gas
20. Electrical coke; diesel oil; motor gasoline
    Paraffin
    Pure Phenol

## 2. State of Development in the GDR

Taking into account the beginning of the history of development of pressure coal gasification in 1935 at Hirschfelde, as well as the Boehlen and Schwarze Pumpe pressure gas works, the GDR has an almost 50-year development potential in pressure coal gasification. This development was afflicted with problems chiefly because of the raw materials situation in the GDR, which required exclusive use of soft lignite. Despite many unsolved problems in the gasification of soft lignite in a fixed bed, further development in the GDR was consistently directed to this process because

--hard coal with generally better gasification properties is not available, and

--lignites can be supplied at considerably less cost.

From the cost breakdown for gas production shown in Table 1, applicable to 1984 at the VEB Gaskombinat Schwarze Pumpe (GSP) [Black Pump Gas Combine, it is clear that cost savings of at least 20 to to 30 percent can be expected if cheap lignite is used instead of hard coal. The lower reactor output per producer unit when using lignite is in every case compensated by the fuel cost.

In addition, the oxygen requirement in the gasification of hard coal may be 40 percent higher, which compensates for [higher lignite] investment cost.

Moreover, it is to be considered that the valuable liquid products obtained as a by-product in the pressure coal gasification process can compensate for 20 to 30 percent of the coal costs.

By means of two self-contained development programs in connection with increased output (1960 to 1968 and 1976 to 1981) of the Schwarze Pumpe pressure gas works, the output capability of the plant including 24 generators was continuously increased. The application of research results obtained is shown in the development of characteristic numbers in the last few years--Figure 2. Decisive factors in this development were new findings in different disciplines.

Decisive contributions were made by

--findings from basic research,

--test series on a research generator equipped with additional measurement technology,

--new construction and elimination of wear in several units,

--use of new instruments and measurement principles and application of process control by means of microprocessors.

The findings obtained will be reported on in the following sections.

Table 1. Characteristic Numbers from Lignite Pressure Gasification Plants

| | Vresova | Sasolburg | GSP* (1976) | Kosovo | GSP* (1981) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reactor diameter in meters | 2.76 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 |
| Crude gas output in $Nm^3/hr$** | 8,000 | 35,000 | 15,000 | 20,000 | 27,000 |
| Lignite charge | Hard lignite lumps | Hard coal lumps | Lignite briquettes | Hard lignite lumps | Lignite briquettes |
| Melting point (ash) in °C | 1,500 | 1,430 | 1,200-1,300 | 1,440 | 1,350 |
| Lignite consumption per cubic meter crude gas (referred to pure lignite) | 0.61 | 0.47 | 0.66 | 0.59 | 0.64 |
| Oxygen consumption per cubic meter of crude gas | 0.147 | 0.192 | 0.142 | 0.130 | 0.140 |
| Steam consumption per cubic meter of crude gas | 1.03 | 1.104 | 1.16 | 1.065 | 1.05 |

Proportional costs per cubic meter of pure gas of pressure coal gasification at GSP (based on 1984 costs)

| | |
|---|---|
| Lignite (briquettes: 20 percent $H_2O$) | 44.9 percent |
| Oxygen (96 percent) | 8.4 percent |
| High-pressure steam (3.8 mega pascals) | 10.5 percent |
| Gas and gas water treatment | 12.3 percent |
| Depreciation | 13.3 percent |
| Maintenance costs | 2.4 percent |
| Other | 8.2 percent |
| Total | 100.0 percent |

*GSP = Schwarze Pumpe Gas Combine
**$Nm^3/hr$ = normal cubic meters per hour

## 3. Research Results

### 3.1 Fundamental Work

The main problem in the control of high reactor outputs at favorable characteristic numbers for consumption is the avoidance of fine-grained material in

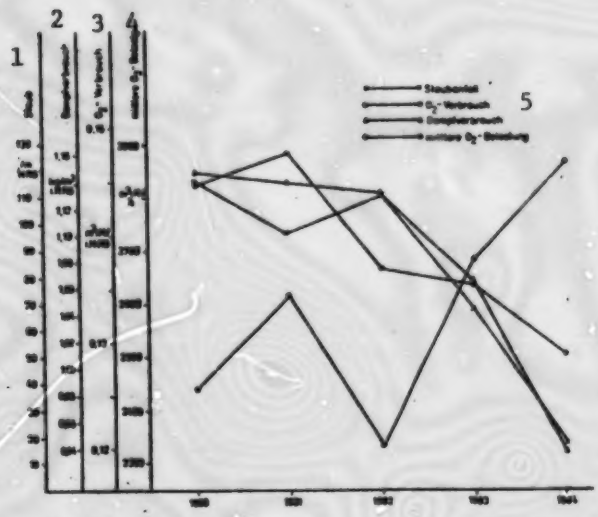


Figure 2. Development of Characteristic Numbers for Pressure Coal Gasification at the GSP, 1980 to 1984

Key:

1. Dust
2. Steam consumption
3. Oxygen consumption
4. Average oxygen charge
5. Dust accumulated
   Oxygen consumption
   Steam consumption
   Average oxygen charge

RG = crude gas

Figure 3. Results of Measurements on the Flow Distribution in a Model Generator

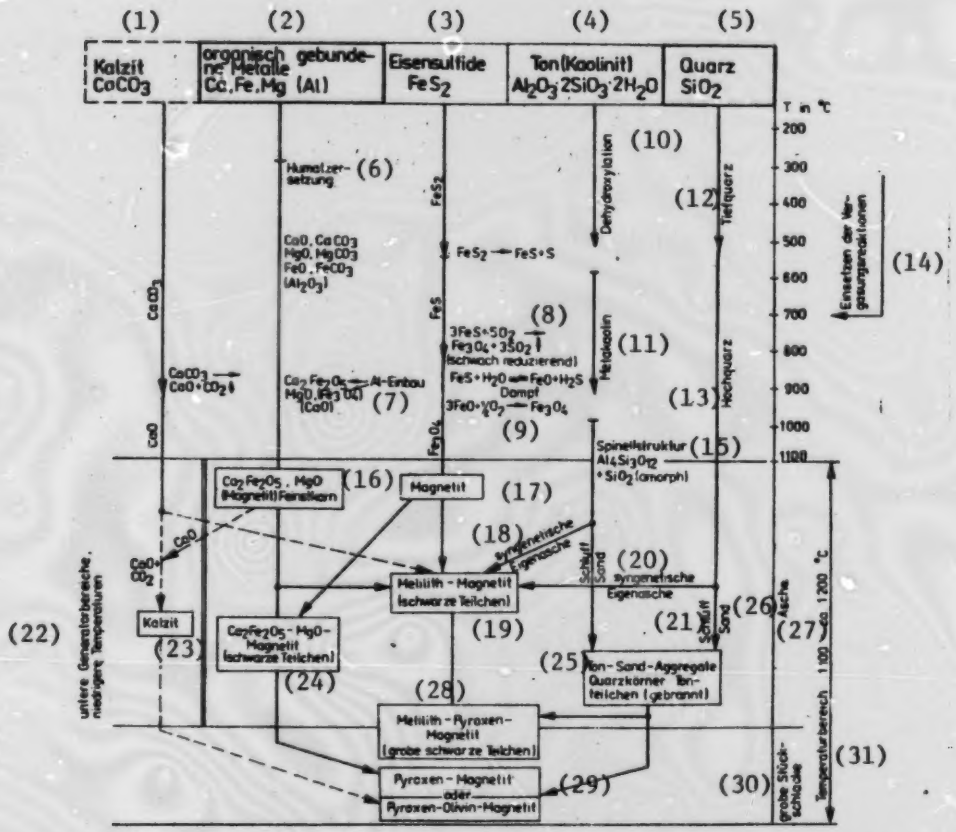


Figure 4. Material Transformations of Mineral Constituents in the Pressure Coal Gasification Process According to Kissinger[7]

Key:

1. Calcite
2. Organically bonded metals
3. Iron sulfides
4. Clay (kaolin)
5. Quartz
6. Humate decomposition
7. Al substitution
8. (weakly reducing)
9. Steam
10. Dehydroxylation
11. Metakaolin
12. Low [temperature] quartz
13. High [temperature] quartz
14. Beginning of gasification reactions
15. Spinel structure...(amorphous
16. (Magnetite) very fine granules
17. Magnetite
18. Syngenetic inherent ash
19. Melilite-magnetite (black particles)
20. Silt. Sand.
21. Syngenetic inherent ash
22. Lower generator regions, lower temperatures
23. Calcite
24. Magnetite (black particles)
25. Clay-sand aggregates; quarts granlues; clay particles (burned)
26. Silt. Sand.
27. Ash
28. Melilite-Pyroxene-Magnetite (coarse black particles
29. Pyroxene-Magnetite or Pyroxene-Olivine-Magnetite
30. Coarse, lump slag
31. Temperature range 1100 - ca. 1200°C

the process. This means that, from the charging of the fuel in the upper part of the reactor to the grate discharging the ash, no excessive fine grain formation should occur.[2] Fluidic calculations on the basis of a methematical model[3,4], laborabory investigations on model reactors, as well as measurements on the test reactor, led to fundamental conclusions with regard to the grain build-up required at every level of the generator body. Figure 3 shows results of measurements on the generator model of flow distribution at excessive fine-grain content of the bed.

To establish the most important factors affecting fine-grain formation, a multitute of coal samples were subjected to thermal load under pressure and the generator process was simulated.

The most essential finding from these investigations is the conclusion that the main influence on dust formation in the case of gasification of East Elbe soft lignite comes from the mineral components.[5,6] Figure 4 shows the genetics of material transformation of the mineral constituents in the pressure coal gasification process.[7] From this it can be deduced that elevated $SiO_2$ and $Fe_2O_3$ contents bring about elevated fine-grain content in the gasification zone, when the final reaction temperature is below the sintering or melting point of the ash. By their nature clay minerals, because they sinter far below the ash melting point, bring about little fine-grain formation.[7]

At the GSP the main conclusion from these findings was the exact adjustment of the reactor exit temperature through suitable selection of the steam-oxygen ratio of the gasification agent, that is, approaching the so-called slag boundary so as to obtain a sufficiently coarse-grained ash granulate. This mode of operation does, however, hold the danger that in the presence of a ceramic lining of the generator, which for corrosive coals protects the interior jacket against corrosion, massive slagging through fusion of the generator slag with the ceramic material may occur.

This problem was likewise the subject of many years of development work and has been solved today. Corrosion and slagging are controlled by suitable metallic and ceramic construction materials which have successfully passed their long-time test for more than 4 years. In Figure 7 the arrangement of the proven interior jacket design is shown.

A further very important result of the fundamental investigation is the fact that the briquetting of soft lignite is of no advantage to the pressure coal gasification process and is not very necessary to the control of elevated reactor output.

The direct use of pit-moist raw lignite has been established in large-scale tests. Optimum conditions with regard to gas water collected and process stability were found when using a 1:1 mixture of raw lignite and briquettes. The use of soft lignite treated by the Fleissner process has not been tested on a large scale, but yields optimum results from laboratory tests.

### 3.2 Results form the Large-Scale Test Reactor

The main goal of large-scale test series was to test oepration algorithms for fully automatic control as well as to test new or further developed

structural components. The result of this work is a process control model which makes use of microprocessor technology, wherein the following process optimization parameters are called in:

--steam-oxygen ratio in the gasification agent,

--temperatures in the ash zone of the generator,

--solid materials balance,

--quantity and quality of ash discharged from the generator,

--differential pressure across the generator bed.

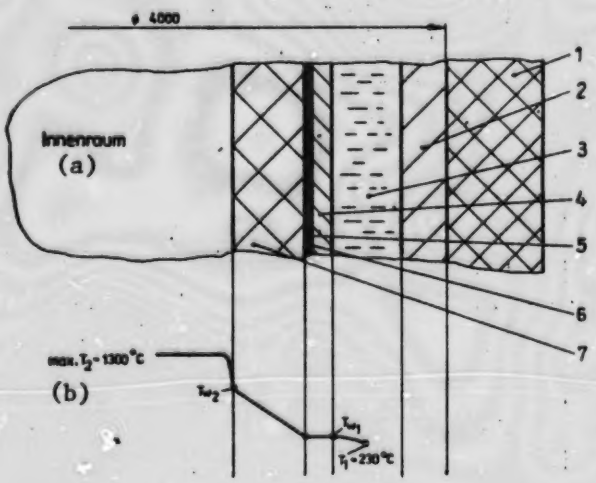


Figure 7. Arrangement of the Interior Jacket in the 4.0 Meter GSP-PKM Generator

1. Exterior insulation
2. Vessel wall (exterior)
3. Water-cooled jacket
4. Interior jacket--base sheet steel
5. Inner jacket--supporting sheet steel (special steel cladding)
6. Heat-conductive cement
7. Ceramic lining

Key:
a. Interior space
b. Maximum

The process control diagram is shown in Figure 8. By continually approaching the so-called slagging boundary, by reacting to fluctuations in ash melting point caused by the raw material, and by constantly controlling the ash bed level above the grate by means of temperature measurement and differential

pressure across the reactor bed, it is possible in connection with a newly developed coal distributor with a central raw gas outlet to achieve a generator output of 30,000 normal cubic meters per hour, even when using East Elbe soft lignites very difficult to classify in gasification technology.

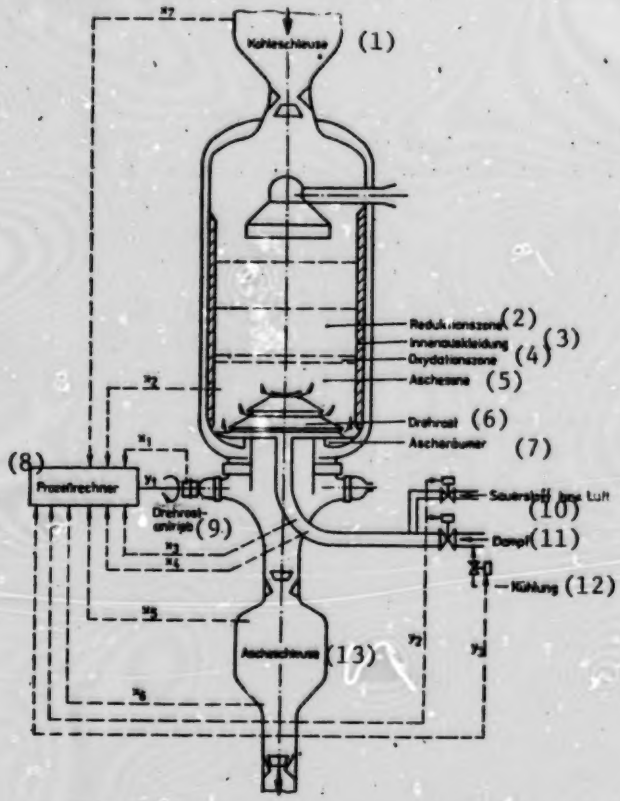


Figure 8. Process Control Diagram

$x_1$ Rate of revolution of grate
$x_2$ Ash zone temperatures (4 to 6 measuring points)
$x_3$ Oxygen content of the gasification agent
$x_4$ Gasification agent temperature
$x_5$ Level in ash lock
$x_6$ Grain structure
$x_7$ Level in coal lock and number of discharges
$y_1$ Regulation of rate of revolution
$y_2$ Valve aperature in the oxygen or steam line
$y_3$ Valve aperature in the coolant line

Key:

1. Coal lock
2. Reduction zone
3. Interior lining
4. Oxidation zone
5. Ash zone
6. Revolving grate
7. Ash evacuation
8. Process-control computer
9. Revolving grate drive
10. Oxygen or air
11. Steam
12. Refrigeration
13. Ash lock

3.3. New Construction of Structural Components

The main wear parts in the pressure coal gasification generator are the mechanically and thermally loaded locking parts for the coal and ash locks, the interior jacket when there is corrosion, and the valves contacted by dust and ash particles. By constant improvements in the design of these items, susceptibility to failure was decidedly limited. Particular attention was devoted to the design of the upper part of the scrubber-cooler because of the possible temporary thermal overloading of the direct raw gas discharge from the generator.

The design in Figure 9 showing a ceramic lining as a heat dam layer has proved itself, thus eliminating local overheating of the steel jacket.

3.4. Use of Computer Systems

From the viewpoint of industrial measuring, control and regulating technology, the fixed bed pressure gasification plants are equipped to assure safe and economical plant operation.

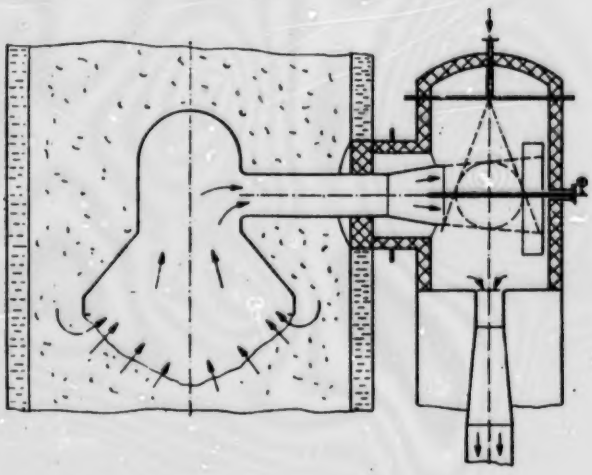

Figure 9. Crude Gas Discharge with Thermal Protection of the Scrubber-Cooler

Limiting values and other danger factors are signaled, and automatic safety devices protect the plants from explosive gas mixtures, excessively high pressures and temperatures.

The measured values required by the technological facilities are indicated locally, or after acquisition by other primary measurement instruments are transmitted to the measuring station.

The most important functional units of a microprocessor-controlled plant are:

--generator computer type K 1520,
--communications computer type K 1520,
--visual display units,

--serial printer,
--magnetic tape cassette units,
--keyboards.

The process of gas production in the fixed bed pressure gasifier is one of the complicated technological processes. For this reason control of this process is done increasingly by means of a microprocessor assigned to the gasifier. Eight generator units are to be controlled from one position. The first four generators have already been converted and are in continuous operation. At present the microprocessor controls the generator in operation; start-up and shut-down are still done by the plant operator.

The microprocessor controls the mixture of steam and oxygen in accordance with the preset ratio, corrects pressure and temperature fluctuations of the substances charged, carries out changes in output and advises the operators of deviations from the present operating regime.[8] A few measurement values are controlled as to limiting value and are a component of an emergency shutdown system. When shutting down the generator, the processor monitors the correct sequence of shutting down the media in the gasification agent individual mixture.

The generator coal supply is controlled fully automatically by the microprocessor. There is automatic failure recognition and elimination, tightness control of the locking parts and the exact failure report to the operators. From the most important process parameters, the computer determines the optimum rate of revolution of the rotary grate and controls its speed.

All shift and day logging, as well as operating and failure logging, are carried out by the computer system.

The further development of the computer-controlled oepration by a process computer which monitors and controls the entire system from gas production to gas purification plant is in preparation.

4. Environmental Protection Problems of Pressure Coal Gasification

The process of fixed bed pressure coal gasification is so highly developed that it fully meets the requirements applicable in Europe with regard to environmental effects.

The gas water collected is, for example, reduced in phenol content to 30 milligrams per liter by means of butyl acetate as a solvent, and the phenol is obtained as a valuable product. Further phenol reduction occurs in a biological post-purification, so as to fall below the prescribed value of 0.02 milligram per liter for introduction into public waters.

Through desulfurization of the gases there is materially lower sulfur loading of the environment, as compared with other processes using coal. Furthermore, auxiliary technology was developed to degradate environmental pollutants formed inevitably during fixed bed pressure gasification (such as off-gases, vapors from expanded gas water, ash, and coal dust), in such a way that they can be released without danger to the environment.

Particular attention is paid to technical safety in the fixed bed pressure gasification process.

The main problem here is to assure protection from internal explosion, which is achieved by constant process monitoring as well as reliable oxygen shutoff. The process of fixed bed pressure gasification requires auxiliary operations during start-up and shutdown, as well as for isolation for maintenance purposes. From the specific scientific investigations carried out for this purpose and from long years of operating experience, process-specific regulations were developed which make it possible to operate the process without danger of operating events.

Ignorance or nonobservance of danger signs arising in fixed bed pressure gasification often causes severe disturbances of the operation.

## 5. Further Developments

The lack of fossil energy carriers forces the GDR to maximum use of lignite as a material for energy production. Fixed bed pressure gasification is a process which, besides upgrading the lignite fuel, allows extraction of valuable substances from the lignite. In the GDR work is being pursued with determination of the further improvement of this process and on increasing the effectiveness and productive capacity of gas generation.

Here the main foci of development are shifting more and more to auxiliary and by-product processes, as well as to adherence to the burdens of environmental protection. After considerable increases in productive capacity of the main processes, the auxiliary and by-product processes should also be developed further in quality so as to utilize the productive capacity and the availability of the whole plant to the full extent.

The light, middle and heavy oils collected in the pressure gasification process, as well as tars, are fed to a thermal treatment [step] and take an important position in the total economy of the process. Work is under way to put dust-laden tars, which at this time are used only for their energy, to carbon chemical uses through appropriate treatment. Appropriate research work on mass transfer and treatment of these products is under way.

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ECONOMY ROMANIA

## MEASURES TO ENSURE BEST USE OF LAND OUTLINED

Bucharest REVISTA ECONOMICA in Romanian No 8, 28 Feb; No 10, 7 Mar 86

[Article by Dr. Engineer Ion Bold: "Regional Organization as a Uniform Basis for Efficiently Utilizing the Land Stock"]

[28 Feb 86 pp 6-7]

[Text] Within the extensive process of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and of agricultural industrialization, modernization, and urbanization, regional organization has become an objective necessity for coordinating the multiple interests interacting in the same area and judiciously utilizing land resources. This is the natural continuation of the stage of development attained in regional organization, whose function is defined by the sum total of permanent measures designed to optimally restructure, shape, and equip each area in keeping with its natural-economic conditions, social particularities, and specific regional traits, thus increasingly asserting itself as an inseparable compartment of the complex development of the economy at regional level. Being the only means of coordinating area elements with planned development, regional organization emerges as a comprehensive solution for optimizing space utilization in accordance with the present and future needs of the society.

At the current stage the evolution of the concept of regional organization provides the basis for tackling problems from the general to the particular, from territorial systematization (at national, county, and communal level, and at the level of various functional and natural-economic zones) integrated in the planning of various territorial levels and national programs, to regional systematization and organization in correlation with water management and land amelioration, regional organization among units and within agricultural units, and ending with the organization and preparation of the land for various utilizations. The matter has acquired even greater scope in the light of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's speech and of the program concerning regional organization and increasing soil fertility, presented at the expanded plenum of the National Council of Agriculture, Food Industry, Forestry, and Water Management.

In this context, the agricultural sector, as the main land holder, is called upon to manage the land stock and to evenly develop the rural environment in

keeping with the present and future needs of the society, primarily imprinting uniform concepts and actions on all its research, planning, and adminisration bodies, and on all land holders. In fact, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's 19 November 1984 report to the 13th RCP Congress focused on "achieving a new agrarian revolution," for which purpose "we must unflaggingly implement the program of irrigation and land amelioration, increase the productive potential of the soil...and ensure a better territorial systematization, with a view to appropriately utilizing all the land, that being a fundamental condition for obtaining large and certain crops."

Given the widely varying climate, geomorphology, terrain, hydrology, and soil conditions prevailing, a uniform concept on the management of land resources, designed to meet the requirements of all the branches of the economy and to harmoniously develop the entire country, is the salient trait of Romania's policy of resource utilization. In accordance with the single national plan of socioeconomic development and in correlation with forecast and development studies for the various branches of the economy, the interaction of the various national programs with regional land systematization, organization, and amelioration is designed to conserve, improve, and efficiently utilize the land stock, to coordinate the deployment of all the production forces, and to increase the agricultural land area by 500,000 hectares.

Complex Activities with Prfound Socioeconomic Implications

Organizing the land of the socialist agricultural units is a complex activity the object of which is to ensure optimal organizational-territorial conditions for concentrating and specializing the production, efficiently utilizing the land, securing technical equipment in keeping with specific natural-economic conditions and with plan provisions, distributing the agricultural production and various national programs according to zones (the program on increasing the agricultural and arable land; the program of territorial and locality systematization; the national program on hydrographic basins, water management, and land amelioration; the national programs on the development of the livestock, fruit, grapes, and vegetable sectors, and on conserving, improving, increasing the fertility, and efficiently utilizing the land stock, etc.), and technical operations (such as basic studies for conserving and improving the productive potential of the land stock, land record-keeping, records concerning the quality, amelioration, and classification of land plots, land amelioration operations, etc.).

The role of regional agricultural organization at unit level is to ensure coordination among land resources, ecological conditions, agricultural system, means of production, and manpower. Thus, regional organization is the essential management element of agricultural units which provides conditions for optimally carrying out the production processes, gives a concrete expression to the adaptation of profile indexes, establishes categories of utilization, delimitates farms (teams), organizes the land according to use, and ensures the network of access roads.

Particularly important is to establish categories of utilization by delimiating areas whose relief, soil, water regime, local climate, bological crop characteristics, and exploitation conditions are suited to the

requirements of a certain utilization. The suitability of land plots to various utilizations and crops constitutes the basis for restructuring utilizations and establishing the most rational utilization (by: eliminating the dispersion of uneconomic utilization categories on small, isolated, and interspersed plots; judiciously distributing crops in keeping with the overall regional elements; creating compact blocks of optimal economic dimensions for each utilization; using non-productive land and better utilizing poor soil; increasing the areas of superior grade soil, particularly arable land, etc.).

Preliminary discussions and analysis with the consumers and local bodies ensures optimal farm sizes in keeping with legal regulations, and makes it possible to improve and finalize the boundaries of farms and units (thus eliminating dispersion, unclear ownership, irrational crop allocation which disregards mandatory natural limits, hydrotechnical plans, and communication roads), and permits the stability necessary for organizing the land in keeping with each utilization and its specific particularities.

The organization of arable land--by establishing the number and size of crop rotation systems, the allocation and optimal size of fields and plots, and access roads--ensures conditions for efficiently utilizing the land, water resources, and the fleet of machines and tractors and for implementing soil and agricultural amelioration measures for each field and plot. The technical documentation on the organization of local areas and crop rotation systems in a uniform concept concerning the conservation, amelioration, increased fertility, and efficient utilization of the land stock will be based on the following principles:

--complete utilization and more efficient management of all plots of land, in correlation with the task to increase the arable area witha view to cultivating all the planned fields;

--ensuring the regional stability of all agricultural units by grouping their fields within economic perimeters and compact blocks that can be machine worked by joining plots and amending boundaries, thus improving land delimitation (by eliminating dispersion, unclear ownership, and irrational crop distribution considering mandatory limits);

--establishing the distribution and size of utilization categories in keeping with economic requirements and the suitability of the land for various utilizations and crops, and eliminating dispers (in small, isolated, and interspersed plots, etc.) and injudicious distribution considering natural limitations (relief, natural and man-made boundaries), etc.;

--optimally deploying, sizing, and delimitating production subunits (farms and teams) with a view to best utilizing the land, the other means of production, manpower, and all the resources available for increasing production;

--organizing the arable land within the framework of farms according to a complex of economic-organizational measures of establishing the number and area of crop rotation systems, the coordinated allocation of rotation fields, access roads, plots, and agricultural and soil amelioration measures, so as to ensure optimal conditions for utilizing the land and land amelioration

projects, and judiciously carrying out agricultural work as the means of promoting efficient agricultural systems;

--establishing rotation fields (size, location, boundaries) as units of cultivation, exploitation, preparation, and labor organization, which should be homogenous from the viewpoint of relief, soil, and productivity; uniform from the viewpoint of area and conditions for hydroamelioration and anti-erosion work; and compact from the viewpoint of appropriate forms of exploitation in keeping with natural limitations, thus precluding injudicious land allocation and crop dispersion, coordinating the construction of access roads, increasing the productivity of machines and tractors, etc.;

--ensuring the complete and differentiated exploitation of terrain, soil, and amelioration conditions by establishing agricultural and soil amelioration measures and projects according to each utilization, crop rotation system, field, and plot (in completing land amelioration and water management operations).

The aspects examined promise that the program on regional organization and increasing soil fertility will become integrated in the complex of measures designed to conserve, ameliorate, and increase the fertility and efficient use of the land stock, which are now being carried out under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture.

In 1985 12,388 vegetable farms were delimitated within 4,462 socialist agriculture units and 559 joint state and cooperative councils (CUASC) by the Institute for Geodesy, Photogrammetry, Cartography, and Territorial Organization (IDFCOT) and the Office for Cadaster, Territorial Organization, and Crop Rotation Systems (OCOTA) with the participationi of agricultural experts from farms, units, and joint state and cooperative councils. At the same time, the Research institute for Pedology and Agricultural Chemical Industry (ICPA) and the Institute for Agrarian Economy (IEA) established 89 agricultural soil and climatic zones and 307 subzones, and soil assessment records at farm level as a basis for improving the territorial distribution of agricultural production and the differentiation of crop structures and production levels. Alone in 1985, in keeping with the tasks of the Ministry of Agriculture, complex documentations were drafted by IGFCOT and OCOTA for the territorial and crop rotation organization of 120 joint state and cooperative agricultural councils, i.e., for 904 agricultural units and 2,475 farms incorporating over 1,700 hectares of arable land. This action is further continued and is scheduled to be completed in 1989, simultaneously with the adaptation and yearly updating of the elements of territorial organization in keeping with plan tasks--in the first 2 years after the organization--with a view to ensuring the implementation and observance of regional organization.

At the same time, in areas in which land amelioration projects are underway, these activities are carried out in correlation with regional organization. A uniform concept has been established for tackling and resolving problems concerning the preparation and organization of fields in coordination with the territorial systematization and standard hydrographic programs, the allocation of work among all technical equipment networks, and the natural and economic conditions specific of each area. In the 1986-90 5-year plan, the work will

continue in accordance with the national program of land amelioration in coordination with the design phases of territorial systematization.

In the past 5-year plan, regional organization documentation was also drafted for establishing and modernizing 32,400 hectares of vineyards, 50,900 hectares of fruit orchards, and for 417,900 pastures which, due to the manner of deployment, organization, and preparation have created optimal conditions for utilizing and exploiting the land; this activity will continue in the current 5-year plan, in accordance with the program on grapes and fruit growing, and the organization and preparation of the land earmarked for those crops within vineyards and orchards, and on natural and cultivated pastures.

The Distribution and Organization of Crop Rotation Systems

As a form of organization of arable land, the crop rotation system is a component part of the territorial organization of agricultural units which correlates plan provisions with the zonal distribution of agricultural production, various national programs, and the specific natural-economic conditions of each unit and farm. At the same time, it ensures optimal organizational-territorial conditions for concentrating and specializing the production and for efficiently exploiting the land and technical equipment.

We want to stress that the organization of arable land--i.e., of crop rotation systems--is achieved after the finalization of utilization indexes, the establishment of the branches of vegetable and animal production, the allocation of utilization categories, the amalgamation of fields and correction of boundaries, and the determination of the final perimeters of the farms. The essence of this process consists of determining crop rotation systems suited to the natural conditions and specific equipment of each optimally dimensioned and positioned agricultural unit and farm, correlating: zones of suitability as an expression of the specific ecological conditions of each area; the profile and structure of crops as an outcome of the correlation between plan tasks with the zonal distribution of agricultural production and the specific natural-economic conditions; the specific utilization, preservation, and amelioration conditions of each area--irrigation, inclination, and availability of direct functional links; the rotation requirements of the various crops, coordinating technological factors with econological and territorial factors; anti-erosion protection, conservation, and continuous amelioration requirements; distribution in relation to cattle and sheep production centers, which require sources of bulk fodder supplies in their proximity; concentrating the production of vegetables on compact, irrigated, and fertile fields, in the proximity of villages and means of transportation. Thus, crop rotation systems reflect the correlation between territorial conditions and crop structure, the productive potential of various land blocks, the utilization requirements of tractors, machines, and agricultural equipment, hydrographic basins, and labor organization.

As a general rule, within a judicious organization of arable land, crop rotation systems are distributed beginning with fodder crops, which depend on the location of zootechnical farms (and their size and technology); continuing with vegetables, which depend on irrigation, soil potential, means of transportation, and manpower in the case of rice, steeply inclined fields--

which require special measures to prevent and combat soil erosion--and ending with mixed crop rotation systems. currently, field crop rotation systems incorporate fodder crops as a good preparation for cereal grains, with the exception of the specialized livestock farms of agricultural units or economic associations, which organize fodder crop rotation systems.

The judicious distribution of crop rotation systems is achieved in accordance with natural limitations (valley directions, waterways, forests, perennial agricultural uses--pastures and vineyards, etc.), man-made limitations (roads, railways, canals, etc.), and conventional limitations (boundaries between units and farms, watering perimeter in sprinkler irrigation, etc.). The crop rotation systems are organized according to agricultural units and farms (teams) and within them according to bodies or blocks, in keeping with the organizational structure--territorial, terrain, soil, and stage of preparation of each unit and body of land.

One crop rotation system is organized according to: optimally dimensioned farms with uniform conditions of suitability, terrain, and preparation; the small plots existing around each village belonging to the agricultural production cooperative; each body of land with uniform conditions of suitability and economical size; two abutting bodies of land with similar suitability conditions (belonging to the same unit or farm) and functional connections between them; livestock farms and the neighboring land; land areas with the same terrain, irrigation, drainage, and anti-soil erosion conditions sharing functional connections between them.

Several crop rotation systems are organized when the land of the agricultural unit or farm can be grouped together in land blocks with different patterns of terrain (river banks, terrace, inclination) and soil potential (on the basis of the cartography and quality estimation of the land), but permitting the application of specific rotation systems and economic conditions.

[7 Mar 86 pp 7-8]

The Optimal Distribution and Sizing of Cropt Rotation Systems

The land of each crop rotation system is divided into fields in keeping with the structure of the crops and territorial conditions (terrain, soil, preparation, and equipment), so as to make up compact and equal areas with the most even possible land. As a general rule, the fields should have boundaries (between units), access roads, and natural limits (woods, waterways, lakes, valleys, plantations--vineyards, orchards, hps, pastures, and hay fields) and be placed within reach of sprinkler irrigation, irrigation canals (with mobile or semistationary parts), and drainage canals, thus ensuring compact bodies of land and preempting uneconomical fragmentation, and technical equipment within judicious (4-6 years) crop rotation systems in accordance with the specific territorial conditions of each farm and rotation block. The size of crop rotation blocks is also decided according to territorial conditions (terrain, natural limits, irrigation, anti-erosion work, etc.), the size of farms (teams) belonging to the general organization of the land, the availability of access roads to the neighboring villages and production centers, and the conditions required for economical rotation systems.

The crop rotation systems are finalized in accordance with the need to ensure rotation and utilization conditions within each system, ensuring that each field provides: one, and only in exceptional cases two crops of the same group (observing the agrotechnical schedules established on each half of the filed); economical conditions for the utilization of the agricultural machinery and irrigation systems (furrow or sprinkler irrigation), drainage canals, and hill cultivation systems (strips, herbaceous borders, terraces); soil of the same productive group, so as to permit the application of uniform land amelioration measures (restoration of the physical, chemical, and biological properties of the soil); implementation of an economical cultivation system by defining the means of application of all the stages of the production process and technologies at the lowest possible cost, i.e., specialized production systems for each field and farm.

The number of fields is established in keeping with the crop structure and the need to distribute the crops as judiciously as possible according to terrain, soil, mechanization requirements, and exploitation of hydroamelioration systems. The size of the fileds is decided by the correlation between territorial conditions and crop structure, and the efficient exploitation of machines and tractors, so as to ensure the specialization and concentration of the production and optimal utilization of the land and of technical equipment.

The size of the fields and plots can be economically established only within the framework of territorial organization plans adapted to the particularities of each crop rotation block (terrain, soil, preparation, cultivation system, technical equipment, etc.).

In decided the optimal size of fields and plots, the most important consideration is to ensure efficient mechanization (effective working time, production cost, fuel consumption, losses due to the destruction of plants at turn-around points, transportation of the crops from the field, etc.) and transportation, which accounts for a considerable share of the total production cost of the major crops.

The optimal field sizes recommended under the program are 100-200 hectares in the plains, 100 hectares in areas with a 3-8 percent inclination, 50 hectares in areas with a 8-16 percent inclination, and 25 hectares in areas with an inclination of over 16 percent; 25 hectares are also recommended for vegetable crops. These sizes are the result of research carried out by the IGFCOT on work and crops requirements in crop rotation systems characteristic of various zones, research which highlighted the following aspects:

--on flat and slightly inclined (0-12 percent) areas, the minimum length of a field should be 1,200 meters, but may be extended to 2,200 meters, while the area of the field should be approximately 100 hectares, depending on territorial particularities (natural and man-made limits, boundaries, irrigation and drainage systems, etc.). Each field (made up of one or more plots) must have the optimal dimensions established according to the specific traits of each area;

--on areas with an average angle of inclination (12-18 percenet), the optimal area of a fied is 60-80 hectares, with a length of 1,200-2,000 meters (depending on terrain conditions);

--on areas with a steeper inclination (over 18 percent), the optimal area of the field is determined by the ratio between the sides (the width and length being dictated by the terrain) and by anti-erosion measures (terraces, herbaceous borders, strip cultivation), ranging between 15-35 hectares.

The shape of the fields (plots) must permit the performance of productive and efficient machine work. For this purpose, the best field (plot) shape is a rectangle or rectangular trapeze with long parallel sides corresponding to the working direction of the field. It is important that in each case the field should be made up of one plot or an "n" number of optimally sized plots as one unit of cultivation, exploitation, and preparation; any shapes and sizes other than the optimal ones add to the cost of mechanized operations and transportation.

Increasing the Area of Agricultural and Arable Land

Within the framework of actions designed to better utilize the land stock, the task envisaged in the directives of the 13th RCP Congress to increase the agricultural area by 500,000 hectares has generated a series of measures aimed at studying, identifying, and establishing the necessary preparation work and establishing the required investment funds. Non-agricultural land such as woods that are not included in the forest stock or included within dammed up areas, sandy and stony tracts, clefts, ravines, land slides, marshes, ponds, reed plots, salt marshes, temporary pits [gropi de imprumut], waste and other dumps, secondary construction areas outside the built-up perimeter of localities, and so forth, totaling over 2.5 million hectares, are the last remaining resources; such areas are normally affected by serious forms of deterioration, which make them difficult to prepare and exploit and require complex measures (dams, waterway regulation, capital leveling, reshaping, draining, irrigation, anti soil erosion work, etc.) and long periods of amelioration, depending on the source and nature of the detrioration. Concepts concerning the full and complete utilization of all land resources, correlated with programs on territorial organization, water management, land amelioration, regional and urban systematization, etc., are both very topical and laborious in view of the fact that the non-agricultural plots are widely scattered over 10 percent of the country's territory, while the agricultural land features 63.7 percent restrictions and deterioration (32.9 percent erosion and land slides, 12.5 percent excess humidity, 8.8 percent acidity, 3.7 percent salinity and alkalinity, 2.5 percent soil skeleton, rubble, boulders, and rocks, 2.9 percent sand, temporary pits, waste and other dumps, and the arable land features erosion and land slides on 20 percent of the area, excess humidity on 15 percent, and acidity, salinity, and alkalinity on 12 percent.

Currently, the feasibility of utilizing such areas has been verified by studies of the protection and improvement of the land stock, quality records, and regional organization, the conclusion of which is that the arable area must be increased at the expense of secondary utilization categories; the

agricultural stock may not be reduced, and agricultural plots diverted to other uses must be replaced by non-agricultural and non-productive plots; fields which have totally or partially lost their agricultural or silvicultural potential because of deterioration must be enclosed in amelioration perimeters; the area cultivated to vineyards and fruit orchards will be maintained at the present level but will be reduced in the future, and will be modernized and developed within areas earmarked for the purpose instead of presently existing isolated and scattered vineyards and orchards on arable land, and on inclined tracts; aging pastures located in favorable soil and inclination areas will be turned into meadows, and in places where forest vegetation serves for soil protection, they will be transferred to the forestry stock; fisheries will be developed on marshy, salty, and other non-productive areas unsuitable for cultivation; agricultural tracts affected by land slides and excessive erosion can be used to plant woods; agrozootechnical and social-cultural projects will be sited on free land, within the construction perimeter of localities, particularly on eroded or agriculturally unsuitable land; some utilization will be devised for every non-productive plot of land with a view to incorporating it into the economic flow (for agriculture, forestry, fishery, investment sites, etc.).

In view of the fact that it constitutes a current priority, the program is carried out by experts from the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, county agricultural directorates, research and design institutions, county offices dealing with the cadaster, regional organization, and crop rotation systems, county offices of pedological and aagrochemical studies, land amelioration enterprises, water management offices, and regional agricultural research stations which, in cooperation with the land holders, have identified some 220,000 hectares as sources for increasing the agricultural areas. In point of fact, the centralized sources identified and signaled by county committees of uniform management of the land stock and by permanent bureaus of the executive committees of county people's councils demonstrate that the existing resources can serve to increase the arable area by 150,000 hectares, pastures and hayfields by 60,000 hectares, and vineyards and orchards by 7,000 hectares. Their utilization will be made possible by complex preparation operations (dams, drainage, anti-erosion work, reclamation, thicket clearing, terracing, leveling, irrigation, etc.), followed by amelioration work, which will require considerable funds in addition to the resources of agricultural units and people's labor.

Increasing the agricultural and arable area is very important if we consider the task of reclaiming the 8,000-12,000 hectares of land that are yearly diverted from agricultural production through investment projects, a fact which makes it necessary to find new resources. This requires us to restructure land utilization in keeping with terrain, soil, erosion, and preparation conditions, by eliminating the spread of uneconomical utilizations and establishing compact blocks of land for each utilization, which is optimally achieved only through territorial organization and crop rotation systems.

We want to stress that, although opportunities exist for increasing the agricultural area (by 500,000 hectares) through complex land utilization operations carried out by specialized units or by land holders, the main

factor remains the economical utilization of the existing resources by promoting efficient agricultural systems and soil preparation solely within the framework and on the basis of territorial organization.

At the same time, the plan tasks allocated to each county, joint state and cooperative agricultural council, and unit blending potential resources (primarily the terrain, soil quality, and land amelioration) with the regional distribution of agricultural production must create a stable profile for each unit and farm, as the basis for establishing efficient utilizations and territorial organization according to each farm and unit (which should remain stable for the duration of at least one 5-year plan).

Territorial Organization in Accordance with Requirements

Currently, due to its complex nature, territorial organization can be conceived only as an interdisciplinary action par excellance, embracing related domains (topography, pedology, agricultural technology, geography; economic sciences: planning, statistics, agrarian economy, and enterprise management; land amelioration, land cadaster, land law, architecture, etc.) at various levels of territorial organizations, beginning with regional systematization to the organization of the territory within units and categories of utilization. The scope and complexity of these actions have led to the creation of a new profession: territorial organizer; thanks to his multilateral knowledge, a territorial organizer can correlate and coordinate the various activities that contribute to understanding, utilizing, and regulating the territory.

The deficiencies currently existing in the location of various investment projects, the management of land resources, and their harmonious coordination can be traced back to shortage of cadres and impossibility to cover the multitude of problems arising from the processes of development and management of the land resources. The current county offices dealing with the cadaster and the organization of the territory and of crop rotation systems have an insufficient number of territorial organizers (43), whereby successive cadres cuts at the former county agricultural directorates affect primarily those offices, so that at present some counties have one or no territorial organization specialist, although they have to deal with the transfer and record-keeping of land resources. There is also a shortage of topographers, which means that cadaster recording occurs at intervals of more than 3-4 years, although such records are very important for the identification and management of the land resources.

In order to fulfill the current tasks, the above mentioned county offices must be developed so as to meet the requirements. They must be staffed with 4-5 territorial organizers, 2-3 pedologists, and an appropriately increased number of topographical technicians, subengineers, and engineers, with a view to opening and updating cadaster records, which are the basis for land quality records and territorial organization.

These offices may become self-financed units subordinated to both the county people's councils and, from a technical viewpoint, to the Insitute of Geodesy, Photogrammetry, Cartography, and Territorial Organization [IGFCOT]. Thus, the

design and supervision of territorial organization and crop rotation systems can be provided on an ongoing basis by the county offices for the cadaster and territorial organization and IDFCOT, as specialized units coordinated by the Ministry of Agriculture and by the county agricultural directorates respectively. The planning will thus be done by teams of specialists (agronomists, pedologists, topographers, etc.) with the participation of the chief engineers of the joint state and cooperative councils and agricultural units, regional research institutes and national institutes of agricultural reseasrch, county offices of pedology and agrochemistry, and land amelioration enterprises.

According to the calculations of the Territorial Organization and Land Stock Directorate of the Ministry of Agriculture, in order to implement the program it is urgently necessary to provide an additional 200 territorial organizers, 100 pedologists, and 300 topographers and cartographers, in accordance with the specific nature and complexity of the work carried out in each county. This will contribute to ensuring all the conditions required to implement the territorial organization program in keeping with the needs of the society.

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TECHNOLOGIES FOR MORE EFFICIENT USE OF REUSABLE ENERGY

Bucharest REVISTA ECONOMICA in Romanian 7 Mar 86 pp 3-4

[Article by Al. Nicoara, M. Georgescu, and C. Patrascu: "Efficient Organizational Structures to Exploit Reusable Resources"]

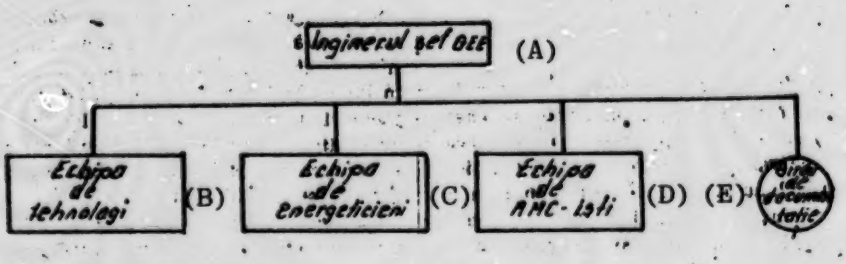
[Text] Valuable Experience with Great Expansion Potential

Saving energy resources through all possible means, and improving their utilization in manufacturing processes, represents a constant concern for all economic units in the chemical industry. The experience gained so far has shown that in a petrochemical combine such as the one in Pitesti, it is possible to save up to 15 percent of the total resources utilized at a relatively low cost, 15-20 percent of the resources at a greater cost, and 20-24 percent at major cost.

Calculations have indicated that for a petrochemical combine which processes 3 million tons of crude oil per year, a 15 percent reduction in energy consumption leads to annual energy savings amounting to 40,000 tcc (tons of conventional fuel). At the Pitesti Combine, in 1985 alone, the savings obtained by recovering torch gases from the carbon black plant--used to produce steam at 35 bars and 450 degrees C, as well as electricity--amounted to 53,622 tcc, while the energy obtained by recovering burned gases from the catalytic reformation installation added up to 7700 tcc.

The major difficulty in saving energy within an operating technological system is not in finding technical solutions, generally well known and verified in practice, which require heat recovery and regeneration, as well as readjustments in primary energy consumption, but rather in locating curtailable sources of energy. So as to avoid confusion or to eliminate the need to specify the technical means through which the energy can be curtailed (recovery, regeneration, utilization readjustment), in what follows we will use the terms "econoenergy" for recoverable, regenerable, or reusable energy, and "unconsumed energy" for energy reused in technology as such or as transformed into another form of energy.

The discovery and exploitation of econoenergy sources is influenced by a number of factors, among which are: blurring of energy considerations--at times to the point of extinction--by the importance of manufacturing




Key: (A) GEE chief engineer
(B) Technologist team
(C) Electric power specialist team
(D) AMC team
(E) Documentation office

technology problems; some weaker energy performances do not affect the operating reliability of technical installations; routine processing on the part of some installations operators causes them to "not see" econoenergy sources; and ignorance of ways and means to approach and solve econoenergy problems. A systematic and unified approach to energy savings problems in a petrochemical combine, both to eliminate the factors mentioned above, and to prepare and adopt appropriate solutions, requires a suitable organizational setting as well as an engineering activity--experimental and computational--that is correctly oriented and that has sound scientific and technological foundations.

Among energy savings actions and measures, an extremely important role is played by those of an organizational and technological nature. In this respect, the research carried out at the Pitesti Petrochemical Combine has disclosed the need to establish an energy savings group (GEE) to prepare and exploit econoenergy sources. The group falls under the direct jurisdiction of the director general or director for technology; it is formed and acts according to project-based management principles. The general objective of the the group is to discover econoenergy sources, adopt appropriate technical solutions, and supervise their implementation so as to produce econoenergy. The group consists of engineers, foremen, operators, technologists, electric power specialists, electricians, specialists in measurement and control instruments aliC), and at least one economist. The GEE has a pronged organizational structure, under the direct leadership of the group's chief engineer who manages three teams and a documentation office.

The technologist team is composed of two collectives: one consisting of 2-4 technological engineers from the combine's technical engineering group and/or from technical and production departments that specialize in econoenergy problems and that are permanently attached to the GEE; the second is formed of coordinating department heads, installation heads, chemical operators, and engineering interns, who remain members of the GEE for as long as the installations to whose personnel they belong are subject to energy analyses and support the adjustments required by the energy savings measures formulated by them.

The team is responsible to the GEE leader for the quality and promptness of econoenergy source discoveries, and for implementing recommended solutions. The tasks of engineers and technical operators concern the following: prepare installations for energy analysis; obtain experimental data (flows, temperatures, pressures, compositions); process the data to determine energy performances and sources of econoenergy; write project reports which become GEE documents (kept by the GEE documentation office); participate--part of the team members--in formulating optimum solutions, which are validated in part by economic calculations performed by the group's economist; participate in technical adjustments and changes required by the solutions adopted and implemented, until the expected performance is achieved.

The electric power specialist team consists of 3-5 engineers and foremen specialized in thermal energy and electrical engineering. Their tasks concern the energy performance of moving equipment--pumps, compressors, gas turbines, rotary filters, and so on--in installations subjected to energy analyses. The team of AMC specialists is composed of 1-2 engineers and 2-3 AMC foremen, who are permanent members of the GEE, and through cooperation, of AMC operators in the installations subject to analysis. The team's responsibility is to assure the operation of measurement and automation devices during experiments, since the correctness of conclusions about econoenergy sources depends on the correctness of the analyses performed.

The group's major concern is to formulate a long range econoenergy plan (2-4 years) as a basis for annual plan drafts. Since econoenergy sources are not known in detail at the inception of the activity, the plans include objectives of a more general nature. As the activity proceeds, testing of installations with high outputs or with high temperature levels will define specific objectives (such as higher thermal efficiency in pyrolysis furnaces, or changes in preheating procedures at the DAV installation).

This year's major objectives for the combine's group are: fully complete planned recovery installations; finalize the design of installations included in long range programs; intensify research on available, non-recovered energy resources. The measures established for the first two objectives seek to recover the heat from burned gases at the 1 and 2 dimethylterephtalate pyrolysis installations (savings of 10,000 tcc/year); recover the heat from returning water at cooling towers (4100 tcc)--for recovery installations under construction; and recover the heat from burned gases at the incineration of ciaurice [as published] water (29,000 tcc/year), from process condensers at the pyrolysis installation (5600 tcc/year), and from hot products in urban heating (82,000 tcc)--areas in which additional savings will be obtained with recovery installations currently at an advanced stage on designers' boards. The fulfillment of these measures is expected to achieve an increase of about 5 percent over last year, in the level of recovered resources.

Particularly important are the experiments conducted at installations subject to energy analyses, which include: a data inventory (technical parameters, geometric characteristics, physicochemical analyses, operating parameters of moving equipment) necessary to establish energy balances; verification,

replacement, adjustment, and installation of measurement and automation devices at the system being tested; collecting data for the inventory. Based on these experiments, GEE members obtain energy balances and calculate the energy (thermal) performance of equipment in the system under test.

An analysis of the results discloses the possibilities for using econoenergy through heat recovery and regeneration, or through redimensioning the installed power of electric motors. At the same time, the group also studies new areas in which energy savings can be obtained, such as: recovery of burned gases at the ethyl alcohol installation; recovery of residual gas overpressure at the toluene dealkylation installation; as well as other heat recoveries from pyrolysis and carbon black installations. It is estimated that the completion of these studies will lead to savings of about 10,000 tcc/year. Possible alternatives are created in the wake of such analyses, whose economic efficiency (estimated at first) is determined from unit costs for the produced econoenergy. This phase has drawn specialists from higher education and from petrochemical research and design institutes, whose experience in industrial research can make major contributions to reliable results.

This experimental data, detailed calculations, and analyses are presented in a final project report with equal contributions from the econoenergy group and the designer involved in the changes and modifications of the technical installation. GEE members participate directly in the implementation of solutions--which in many cases requires appeal to a specialized design institute, since they are responsible for supervising the completion, start-up, and operation of modifications at planned parameters.

GEE organization and operation is a requirement at petrochemical combines; the group is conceived as a shop which ranges over the entire combine, and whose objective is to contribute to the full utilization of reusable energy resources. Through its structure and mode of operation, its relatively broad range of specialists, and its respect for the principle of collective decision, the GEE is in a position to solve econoenergy problems; the efficiency of its activity is measured by the amount of econoenergy it produces, and of course, by the unit cost of this energy.

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EFFORTS TO INCREASE CRUDE OIL, GAS PRODUCTION

Bucharest REVISTA ECONOMICA in Romanian 7 Mar 86 pp 4-6

[Article by Valerian Davidoiu: "Greater Efforts to Increase Oil and Gas Production"]

[Text] As part of the broad development of the national economy, a special role is played by the extraction industry, called upon to provide other sectors with the material and energy resources they need to carry out their production activities. In this respect, it is important for each specialized enterprise to take the technical and organizational measures necessary for a superior utilization of production factors, so that activities will proceed steadily and plan provisions will be fulfilled completely and on schedule.

At the Pitesti Drilling and Extraction Trust and its units, the requirement to achieve the production established for this year by the plan--higher than that of 1985--has imposed the adoption, since the fourth quarter of last year, of a broad program of measures and actions, founded on detailed analyses of production processes, and of local and still unused reserves for greater activity. Thus, in periods predating this year's plan and with the support of the specialized research institute in Cimpina, detailed analyses were carried out on each well, deposit, and brigade, and on the entire well inventory, to establish efficient solutions for optimum utilization of production facilities, perfect technologies, improve maintenance and repairs, and increase labor productivity.

In the wake of these activities, programs were formulated with suitable measures to intensify and rapidly finalize activities at research wells in prospecting zones, and to improve geological investigations by providing geological cabins, laboratory barracks, microscopes, quartz lamps, and other equipment. Similarly, in drilling activities, these programs seek among other things to assure the conditions necessary for greater utilization of existing installations, to accurately implement the operating conditions and technologies stipulated in research and execution projects, reduce unproductive time--especially by preventing technical accidents, and so on. In order to fully complete the oil and gas plan, actions are taken to place in production,

on schedule, a larger number of wells, to increase their exploitation coefficient, increase the recovery of oil from deposits, and reduce the duration of downtime by improving interventions.

The activity carried out during the first part of the year, and the efforts made to accurately implement the adopted technical and economic measures, has led to important production results. In January for instance, substantial overages were recorded at a number of physical production areas: 9.1 percent for usable gases, 2.5 percent for commercial gases, 3.8 percent for gasoline, 3.4 percent for de-ethanized gases, 0.4 percent for ethane, and 11.4 percent for total drilled meters; in addition, the production of goods was 1.5 percent above expected values during the same period.

Although large, due to bad weather the results obtained in February do not fulfill the plan's provisions, especially for oil extraction. The failure to achieve full production in all areas is due to many causes, primarily associated with the internal organization of activities, as well as with shortcomings in the collaboration with various material suppliers. Large unproductive times are still found in drilling activities, where downtimes of an organizational nature predominate, due especially to delays in the supply of various materials of primordial necessity (drill pipes, roller bits, chemicals, and so on). At the same time, the negative effects of under-exploitation have been felt at some wells, "losing" significant production; added to these is the inadequate supply of some materials, spare parts, and tools.

The need to recover these losses in the shortest possible time and to assure that the plan is fulfilled to the letter for the first quarter and the entire year, have forced the entire work collective of the trust and its units to review programs, and adopt new measures designed to eliminate shortcomings and raise the exploitation level of domestic reserves to a superior level. Special efforts are presently being made to implement the indications of the secretary general of the party, Nicolae Ceausescu, regarding improved organization and modernization of production processes, which in the oil extraction field have specific features. As a result, programs of measures have been formulated at all derricks for concrete objectives, some of which--that do not require investment funds--expected to be completed by June of this year, and others--after fundamental modifications--scheduled for completion by 1990. We want to point out that the Rimnicu Vilcea Derrick has been designated by the Oil Ministry as a model unit, where these action will be performed immediately, and for which staffs from the ministry management together with specialists from the Cimpina Research Institute and from the trust, have conducted detailed analyses at each objective, well, and work site.

The production organization and modernization programs stipulate concrete measures to reorganize and redimension existing deposits, increase mechanization in the handling of raw and other materials, and computerize management data. As a result, gasoline storage at the Icoana gasoline extraction station will be resized and redesigned, materials storage at the

Pitesti gas de-ethanization station will be refitted when capital repairs are made to the installation, and reusable drilling fluids will be fully recovered from finished wells. In order to improve transportation, a pipeline network is being built to collect gas condensates in the Merisani-Vilcele zone, automatic shutoff valves that operate in case of damages are being installed on the Iancu-Jianu-Pitesti gas pipeline, the replacement of activated charcoal in absorbers is being mechanized, as are the hydraulic valves in gasoline extraction control boards, and so on. At the mechanical shops of the Bascov Shops and Transportation Base, as well as at oil production derricks, measures are planned which will lead to lower metal consumption, a higher machine-tool utilization coefficient, rational use of existing production areas, and higher production volume.

A significant number of measures are aimed at organizing and modernizing oil and gas drilling and extraction, which are the specific tasks of the trust. In drilling activities, the goals are more rapid drilling, improved project quality, prevention of technical accidents, reduced consumption of any nature, shorter finalization period for wells, and more rapid dismantling, transportation, and assembly of installations, all of them ultimately aimed at higher meter count per installation and per year, and a higher total figure for meters of drilling. To achieve these objectives, measures are intended to: increase to 200-300 hours the time for which the bit is maintained at the bottom of a well, by installing improved slip bearings on drills; increase the operating time of mud pumps by using corrosion resistant nitride and boride jackets; improve the quality of drilling fluids by using cleaning devices and screens; reduce the handling time of drilling rigs by means of automatic locks and mechanized grips.

The measures adopted in oil and gas extraction are meant to: perform various timely operations to prevent sand floods; use level programmers at wells being pumped; stimulate each deposit with appropriate substances; optimize pumping parameters; extend the use of gas-lift valves and optimize operating conditions at gas-lift wells by means of computer programs; expand nitrogen leveling operations at deep and intermediate depth wells; expand the inventory of closed system separators; generalize the use of volume counters and flow meters; and so on. Also included are measures to increase the recovery of oil from deposits by expanding conventional water injection, improve and expand underground combustion processes, and initiate new and experimental processes. This is intended to extend the duration of well operation between two interventions--together with improved interventions, increase the production capacities of wells, assure optimum outputs, and improve production monitoring and the quality of crude oil delivered to refineries, as well as the quality of gases intended for processing in gasoline extraction or de-ethanization installations.

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## PLANS TO INCREASE COAL PRODUCTION

Bucharest REVISTA ECONOMICA in Romanian 7 Mar 86 p 6

[Article by Florea Stoenescu, director of the Cimpulung-Muscel Mining Enterprise: "Additional Coal Production"]

[Text] The further development of the domestic energy and raw materials base requires that more emphasis be placed on the actions undertaken to steadily increase coal production and improve the exploitation of solid fuels. These are also the concerns of the workers' collective at the Cimpulung Mining Enterprise, which this year has produced an additional 154,000 tons of coal compared to 1985, intended primarily for power and household use.

During the first two months of this year, the enterprise has extracted and delivered to the national economy additional amounts of coal beyond the quantities stipulated by the plan: 14.5 percent more during January (with 25.55 percent more than during the same period last year from underground), and 32.04 percent more from underground production during February. These results were made possible by intensified actions and measures taken as early as the end of last year, to assure the conditions necessary for fulfilling the planned production.

The attention of specialists has primarily been and is now aimed at exploiting the full coal reserve potential available in the Cimpulung-Muscel basin. In this respect, geologic exploration and industrially implemented research have made it possible to increase the production capacity of the enterprise, especially by exploiting Dacian age coal at the Cotesti and Aninosa mines, and at the Aninosa open pit. Geologic drilling has recently disclosed new mine fields in the Capu Piscului and Jugur Est zones, documentation for which has been prepared and forwarded for approval by the appropriate jurisdictions, so that geologic and technical research activities may start as soon as possible for planning the new exploitations.

At the same time, the collective has striven to maintain the production capabilities of existing mine fields, such as the ones in the Slanic sector, by digging the Slanic Sud well, whose purpose is to concentrate the activity at the Slanic and Berevoiesti mines. During the immediately upcoming period, the Godeni (by digging the Godeni Sud well) and Jugur (by digging the Jugur Est well) mines will be expanded using the experience and results obtained in the Slanic sector, thus making it possible to concentrate exploitation activities at the Boteni and Jugur mines, with positive effects on higher labor productivity and economic efficiency.

The practice of recent years has shown that plan assignments can be exceeded substantially through greater mobilization of efforts on the part of the collective. This requires first of all, complete utilization of existing reserves, and the most rapid elimination of lingering shortcomings. Starting from these considerations and an analysis of last year's activity in the enterprise, the recent general assembly of workers has established a broad program of measures designed to achieve the highest level of coal production. Some of the major actions included in the program are:

Raise the technical level of production, and expand the mechanization and automation of major technical processes. During this year for instance, we will expand coal cutting and mechanized support of front walls using high capacity installations, thus increasing labor productivity to 13-15 t/position. Greater mechanization will also be provided for advancement operations, achieving a mechanization level of 46.8 percent compared to 33.5 percent in 1985. The general assembly also approved the enterprise modernization program for 1986 to 1990, which is designed to bring great quality improvements in the technical equipment and technology of coal extraction activities;

Strictly apply the principles of global contract remuneration and increase the material vested interest of the entire collective in the scheduled completion of plan tasks. The experience gained so far in this respect, and last year's results of more than 105,000 tons of coal delivered over and above the plan, are concrete proof that consistent application of a global contract can produce achievements much higher than the tasks stipulated for 1986 and the entire five-year plan. In this respect, notable for the labor force are the actions stipulated to raise the level of the personnel's qualification and multi-qualification, so that the advanced technology with which the enterprise will be endowed will be used at high efficiency;

Increase labor productivity at work stations and throughout the exploitation in a sustained manner. Taking January alone as an example, labor productivity expressed in terms of yield and compared to the same period of last year, has increased by 21.75 percent per position, 6.49 percent per exploitation, and 6.05 percent for the enterprise. A more substantial increase in labor productivity is expected for the next period from tests and general use of the submining method in Dacian deposit mines.

Along with these actions, and also for this year, concrete measures have been taken to recover, recondition, and reuse equipment and spare parts, assure the operation of all production facilities at planned parameters, supply the necessary raw materials on schedule, and so on. All these measures assure the conditions necessary to fulfill on schedule and at a high level the provisions for extraction and delivery of additional amounts of coal to power production plants.

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FEC MEMBER SUKOVIC DISCUSSES NEW LAWS, POWER REDISTRIBUTION

Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5-6 Apr 86 p 9

[Interview with Dr Mijat Sukovic, member of the Federal Executive Council, by Dara Vucinic and Jasna Kesic: "The Truth Is the Truth Even When It Is Bitter"; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] How to arrive at what needs to be attained: redistribution of power (and also the wherewithal) to the advantage of the workers and the superiority of self-management over statism? That was also the goal which justified all our earlier laws embodying the system and other changes, and yet nothing essential has ever changed.

This was the first question we put to Dr Mijat Sukovic, vice chairman of the Federal Executive Council. We felt that in view of his past experience and activity in the government Dr Sukovic would want to talk about power and related issues and would have something to say. We do not seem to have been wrong, although the federal vice premier came to this interview "in advance of the congress" virtually straight from his hospital bed, and his answers came "off the top of his head."

[Answer] There have been changes of the situation, and some are taking place now. Not always for the better unfortunately. But as for the question you put, it is the right one and the key question today. Because of that word--HOW. Not whether and what, which is a frequent topic, but precisely how. Yet it is not easy to give an answer to that question. Especially a complete answer.

An answer requires an entire study or even several studies. The answer necessitates and presupposes a marriage of revolutionary vision with an appreciation of the present capabilities and the real and objectively given obstacles for realization of that vision. It also demands and presupposes a marriage of theory and practice and on the one hand a rejection of certain illusions and dogmas that have been deceptive in the past, and on the other not a single step can be omitted if at a given moment it is possible to take that step in the direction of achieving that vision, a step also made possible by the material conditions of society and the balance of power within it.

I emphasize: the capabilities of society. After all, even wonderful and humanistic socialist solutions, if they lie outside reality, can often produce negative results. They may even bring on disaster.

But even though this kind of interview is not sufficient to answer the question that has been put, I will be so bold as to state certain elements required for answering it.

First, it is the task of the entire era of the socialist revolution to see that the working class, the workers organized through self-management and socially oriented, will in practice have the decisive word in decisionmaking. In the revolutionary stages, which, to use an expression of Veljko Vlahovic, are measured in minutes on the great clock of history, the important thing is the direction of the movement toward redistribution of power and the real power which the working class has. That direction is marked by social ownership and socialist self-management in their conception and in their original definition in the constitution, in their original content.

I am convinced that the direction has been well-defined in this stage of our revolution. But it requires a concretization that is better than the one which we now have in society.

Assessed in topical terms, from the standpoint of the present moment, the lever which needs to be pulled to arrive at a redistribution of power and the actual superiority of the self-managers, is consistent application of the basic features of the economic system contained in the new laws concerning the plan, foreign exchange transactions, and other foreign economic relations, concerning prices, concerning the bases of the banking and credit system, which were adopted in late 1985.

Four Features

Those features embodying the economic system established an economic system different from the one that was in place until 1985. Different in that it consolidated more fully the role of economic criteria in the conduct of economic transactions and in development policy and current policy, in that it has taken away from sociopolitical communities a number of rights which until now they have had in the economy and which made it possible for them to take up a commanding position in economic developments. Different also in that it places economic entities in a position which gives them an economic incentive and compels them on an economic basis to establish more and more mutual linkages throughout the entire economic space of Yugoslavia, which will lead toward economic integration of Yugoslavia on a self-management basis, and that in turn will make it possible for the Federation to keep its hand on the key levers for economic development and at the same time free itself from the practice of intervening in the economy on a daily basis. This economic system has the capability of helping to overcome autarky and parcelization in the economy.

[Question] You say that that is the lever which should be pulled from the standpoint of the present moment. What lever or levers should be pulled if an assessment is made from a longer-range vantage point?

[Answer] Evaluated from a long-range vantage point, the first thing that it is essential to do is to develop and elaborate the conception of social ownership. That conception can and must be developed in such a way as to incorporate at least four new features.

First, there is an urgent need for a solution that will establish the obligation of the organization of associated labor to relinquish the means of labor which it is no longer using to other social juridical persons that will use them in keeping with their purpose and which by their use will augment the fund of social property. Otherwise we cannot expect the necessary rate of increase of the socialization of the means of production, but a strengthening of group-ownership tendencies in which there is no redistribution of power to the advantage of the self-managers, nor can there be.

Second, the present feature of requiring sociopolitical communities to deposit their funds in the national banks, which in fact governmentalizes a sizable portion of the capital to be used to finance investment projects and other business undertakings, will be replaced by the feature of having those funds deposited in commercial banks, and the bodies and agencies of sociopolitical communities would be deprived of the right to make decisions on their use for purposes other than those set down in their budget.

The Capital Stock of Power

This also presupposes amendment of Article 262 of the SFRY Constitution, which was not initiated by the Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System. But this amendment is necessary because in practice those funds become a very substantial material base for strengthening the power of the executive agencies of the republics and provinces and a very substantial material base for those agencies to provide de facto coverage of various inefficiencies of organizations of associated labor, binding them to themselves in this fashion instead of encouraging their establishment of linkage throughout the entire space of Yugoslavia and encouraging the organizations to augment their income through that linkage and find solutions to their own problems in development and the conduct of business.

[Question] How substantial are those governmentalized funds, and how are they used? In the past and today?

[Answer] As of 31 December 1985 decisions of the executive bodies of the republics and provinces had used those deposits, with the help of bank officials, to commit 12,000 billion and 900 million [12,000,900,000,000 (?)] old dinars in the form of credit for purposes which could not be financed from those sources under the constitution. A portion was committed in the form of long-term credits, another portion in short-term credits. They were granted for "the sale of ships within the country," to prepare shipbuilding, to fatten livestock, to grow sugar beets and oilseed crops, to prepare exports, to manufacture fertilizer, for commodity reserves, to buy foreign currencies, for investment projects in the electric power industry, for "financial rescue of the electric power industry," for "overruns in a refinery," and so on. A portion of these funds are also being used to cover losses in organizations of associated labor.

The amount of credit from these funds that was outstanding in 1985 increased by 45.4 percent over 1984 and has shown a growth trend this year.

This is not the only form of governmentalization of the resources of society. But it is a very important one, and this is not the first time I have pointed it out. What is new is that now the bodies and agencies in the republics and autonomous provinces do not even grant consent for these credits to be extended within the limits of the established note issue policy, which is why the Federal Executive Council has still not issued the order to implement note issue policy, although the legal deadline for its enactment was 31 January 1986. The result was that the Federal Executive Council initiated adoption of a temporary measure.

Third, there has to be a change in the arrangements whereby intermediaries have been established between the National Bank of Yugoslavia and organizations of associated labor in using the resources of primary note issue. Otherwise, once again it will not be possible to guarantee further socialization of a large volume of financial resources.

Fourth, there is an urgent need to develop and elaborate a system of rights and duties with respect to socially owned resources in the municipal service sector as well.

Disunited Self-Management

[Question] What else in practice is frustrating or hindering the development of self-management and performance of its integrative role?

[Answer] There are a sizable number of present legislative features which--and I say this advisedly--have distorted self-management, which have defined its content in such a way that practice diverges from socialist self-management as it was originally defined as a conception and in the constitution. Here again changes are urgently needed.

These are all features whereby the right to independence in the original conception of self-management has in practice been progressively transformed into the right to be independent of the whole, the right to autarky, has given strength to autarky, has been transformed into the right to ignore the interests of the whole, just like all the arrangements which take away from self-management its integrative force, which is inherent in socialist self-management in its original constitutional definition.

If its original content is truly restored to self-management, the self-managers will establish mutual ties. Their field of activity will be broadened, and their forces will become stronger. Bound together in that fashion, rather than parcelized, they will emerge on the political scene with the strength of their mutual allegiance and will fight for a redistribution of power to their advantage. Disunited self-management cannot lead in that direction, nor can it achieve it.

[Question] You have been speaking mainly about features of the economic system. But how should the purely political definition look in all of that?

[Answer] Decisionmaking on the key social affairs has to be transferred to delegate bodies and decisions on the key issues truly have to be made in them, which is not the case today.

So, there are four levers which should now be pulled at the same time so that the redistribution of power could take place. The first lever is the consistent, resolute, and uncompromising fight to implement the basic solutions in the economic system. This also presupposes a direct conflict, not only with a number of organizations of associated labor which are fighting the application of these new solutions, but also with the holders of political power who figure as protagonists of postponing the application of these new arrangements in the economic system.

The Crisis as a Cure

[Question] Which organizations does the new system especially "hurt"?

[Answer] Those which over a lengthy period, over the period of political voluntarism, have successfully covered their mistakes in development and business mistakes thanks to the generosity and magnanimity of republic authorities, republic executive councils in collusion with the banks. The position of those organizations has to be shaken. Their position should be brought to the point of crisis. Until they are brought to the point of crisis they will not be economically compelled to conduct business optimally, nor will society emerge from the crisis.

There are transitional arrangements in the legal system which make it possible for those organizations to adapt over a certain period of time to the new legislation and economic criteria for the conduct of business. Their destiny will depend on the speed of that adaptation. So will the fate of society.

[Question] What are the other levers to pull to arrive at the goal that is desired--economic laws, prospects based on work, and better relations through authentic self-management?

[Answer] The second is elaboration of the concept of social ownership, and the third is to change a certain number of features which in our practice have distorted socialist self-management. A unity of the two can create relations which by their force will make the individual solutions in the political system effective. Unless this is done, all entities will behave in keeping with those general conditions. And there will be no emergence from the crisis, since everyone will behave as he is guided by social conditions.

The fourth lever which should now be pulled lies in the area of distribution. Unless motivation, both individual and collective, to work more productively is strengthened, it is not possible to achieve conditions for the superiority of self-management. This presupposes a resolute abandonment of the concept of job security. Instead, a system has to be introduced which will make the job

and the official position insecure and will guarantee the security of work and knowledge. Unless that is done, forces will be created within self-management that will raise a hue and cry and thereby impede and frustrate authentic self-management and bring in government bodies and agencies to act as arbiters, will create the basis for them to constantly solve the problems. Self-management will then be blamed for many errors of omission and commission and many inefficiencies, and this cannot by any means lead toward redistribution of power to its advantage.

Contingent Forces

[Question] Does the present balance of power in society instill hope or not that all of this you have been talking about can be achieved in the foreseeable future?

[Answer] The balance of power in society is changeable. It is also created. If the producer portion of the working class is placed in a position where its destiny depends on the results of its work and if it can authentically improve its position through the results of its work, then the political part of society will find itself in a different position than at present. And it will act differently toward the organized working class of producers than is now the case. But so long as those producers depend on political decisions and on government capital, which is still held in the hands of political structures, it is certain that the balance of power will not be favorable for the superiority of self-management factors.

[Question] You constantly insist on the integrative component of all the laws. Is there a danger, if an unintentional one, that unitarianism and the centralistic concept might again be strengthened through these solutions?

[Answer] The real danger of a strengthening of centralism exists everywhere in society, including federal statist centralism of that unitaristic type or without the content of unitarianism. The source of that danger lies in both economic policy and also in cultural policy. And also in the ideological views of many figures in society. In a justifiable aspiration to overcome autarky and disunity and to achieve effectiveness of decisionmaking, many are inclined to accept or to advocate solutions which lead toward centralism.

However, I am certain that the danger of retaining autarky and disunity is very great. That is why the only correct thing is to wage a resolute fight both against centralism and also autarky. Solutions can be found which will unify Yugoslavia through self-management, and they will not contain elements of centralism.

The system of decisionmaking in a federal community or in any other complicated system demands that decisions be made jointly concerning certain vital issues which are crucial to development of the community. When those decisions are made democratically, in delegate fashion in delegate bodies, that is not centralism, but the natural way of carrying on life in a community.

So, I am against centralism, but I also favor a very high degree of the unity and community defined in the constitution, which will be the condition for joint survival. Unity based on the constitutional principles guarantees equality. In that kind of unity every entity is equal.

Causes Related to Personnel

[Question] To what extent have the specific solutions pertaining to personnel contributed to the past and present ineffectiveness of self-management, to the economic lull, or to regional and other divisions?

[Answer] If you are thinking of the specific selection of individuals to hold positions over the last decade, my answer is a great deal. A very great deal. Those who over the last decade have been entrusted with the holding of important positions in organizations of associated labor, in banks, in self-managing communities of interest, in government bodies and agencies, in the leadership of sociopolitical communities, included some who deserved a great deal of credit for their earlier performance, but did not have up-to-date professional and self-management knowledge and ability to successfully solve contemporary problems. Judging by their performance, some of them did not even confirm their willingness to show maximum vigor, resolution, and persistence in solving problems in keeping with the interests of the community as a whole.

I must say quite openly that autarkism in the economy and more broadly demonstrates that there were also those who were advocates of nationalism, economic and otherwise. Otherwise, there could not have been the occurrences which the League of Communists of Yugoslavia is now subjecting to harsh condemnation. After all, the people who hold positions in the system are the soul of the system.

There were a few who were willing to act boldly, to speak the truth, to dispel illusions and falsehoods and deceptions. We were too cautious of one another, even when there had been no personal lying. There was all of that and there still is. But I am convinced that a process of changing the situation in that area has begun in a strong way. It cannot be stopped. But it will take some time to bring about a situation in which it will be possible to say and to back it up that positions in society have truly been entrusted only to those who are really the most able, although their number is increasing all the time.

At present, elements are manifested which are not far from a lack of control in selection of personnel for positions both in associated labor and also in political agencies and bodies. This is a danger which has to be removed. The League of Communists, as the leading force, is responsible for the direction society takes and for the trends and achievements of the revolution. This also places upon it the obligation and gives it the right to ensure democratic selection of personnel for positions in society. What has to be changed is that the League of Communists must perform that task through involvement of the basic organizations of the League of Communists and through involvement of the membership of the elected bodies, and by no means through decisions made by those who hold professional positions in the leadership of the League of Communists.

## Make the Delegates in Name Delegates in Fact

[Question] What in general terms do you think ought to be abandoned in the orientation of choosing officeholders in political bodies?

[Answer] It would be good not to continue the trend we have had up to now where people are mainly recruited for the most important positions from two groups--the group of politicians with a general background and the group of successful managers of the large organizations of associated labor and banks. The former have an amazing ability to arrive at a panoramic cross section of the situation in society and are amazingly good at criticizing what is not right in it, but they are not good at examining problems more deeply so as to eliminate the causes. They are accustomed to managing the economy in a manner which is more administrative than economic. The latter bring to political bodies and agencies an organizational and practical narrowness, which limits them and hampers them in examining comprehensively the broader causes of certain occurrences and social processes and from taking the systems approach to problem solving. It is indispensable to broaden the source from which officeholders are recruited to other groups as well--above all, politically astute specialists and scientists who in the system of higher education have acquired precisely that knowledge which is necessary now.

[Question] How is it possible in practice, provided the center of gravity of decisionmaking is actually shifted to delegate structures--for delegations, delegates, and delegate assemblies to make decisions according to the measure of society and the joint and common interest, rather than according to the measure of the interests of "their own" communities? Who is to verify which narrow interest is at the same time the broader and common interest, and how is this to be done?

[Answer] First, the delegates have to be given the opportunity to truly make the decisions. They do not have that opportunity now.

There are two ways of doing this. The first is to deprive those who hold political executive positions, including those who hold political executive positions in the leadership of the League of Communists, of the right they have seized to make decisions, in either a formal or informal way, about matters which under the constitution should be decided by delegations, workers' councils, or delegate assemblies. If they do not give that up on their own, there is an urgent need to compel them by political means. I emphasize participation in unlawful decisionmaking on affairs of society that lie in the jurisdiction of delegate bodies by those who hold political executive office in the leadership of the League of Communists because without them it would not have been possible to keep decisionmaking outside the delegate bodies concerning those matters which lie in their competence under the constitution.

The other way is to improve conditions in terms of personnel, organization, information, and wherewithal for the work of the delegations, the workers' councils, and the delegate assemblies.

If and when those two things are achieved, if and when a higher degree of self-management integration is gained, if and when the integrative force of self-management is strengthened, the delegate bodies and delegate agencies will appreciate the common interests more effectively and will more often make decisions according to the criterion of common interests.

[Box]

Futile Verbal Condemnations

Associated labor, especially its producer segment, is unfortunately still not able to prepare and propose federal laws and other pieces of legislation which are complicated in their subject matter. However much we might want it to be otherwise, that is now the case. It is a bitter truth. But it is not right to be silent about it because of that bitter taste. On the contrary, it is an obligation to state it so that action will be directed toward making associated labor capable. This will be more effective than a resounding verbal condemnation of associated labor having been displaced from the preparation and adoption of the content of federal laws and decisions.

In other words, these matters presuppose a knowledge of the facts from several different sources, from all sources, including a number of sources outside the country, and the ability to link them together and assess them from every angle. The disintegrated nature of associated labor in Yugoslavia incapacitates it for that purpose. Given that disintegrated condition, every part of it approaches the solving of a problem from its own angle, primarily from the positions of its particular interests--and not the interests of the whole--and that is not and cannot be the approach which facilitates and guarantees the drafting of laws and other decisions in keeping with the needs and interests of the whole.

The economic integration of Yugoslavia in the context of self-management is the way and the condition for equipping the producer segment of associated labor and associated labor as a whole to take over the role of an essential factor in the legislative process. Without that kind of integration it is an illusion to think and to expect that the present situation will undergo any essential change.

7045
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ECONOMY YUGOSLAVIA

## ROZIC DISCUSSES SMALL ECONOMY, STRIKES, SOCIAL DIFFERENCES

Zagreb DANAS in Serbo-Croatian 11 Feb 86 pp 22-25

[Interview with Marjan Rozic, member of the Presidency of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia, by Djuro Zagorac: "Dealing With Idleness"; date and place of interview not given]

[Text] [Question] You are one of the people who have been pointing out for years that we are not making enough use of the possibilities of the small economy in resolving the economic crisis and development needs. Is anything significant happening here in general?

[Answer] The situation is changing, but too slowly, with a great deal of resistance. I think that the most important thing is that there has been an increase in the number of opstinas in the country where the small economy is growing more rapidly than the "big" economy. Progress can also been seen in the fact that during the 1981-1985 period, the growth rate for production and services by the small economy averaged 33 percent annually, while associated production grew at a rate of 2.5 percent, the total number of shops of independent businessmen increased by 22.1 percent in the last four years, and the number of employees, by 30 percent. A few days ago, we in SAWPY adopted courses of action to accelerate development. In every opstina, in large organizations of associated labor, and in the larger local communities, we should insist on new programs for services, production by small but profitable facilities, the development of service activities, various forms of handicrafts, assistance to employed families...

[Question] What is the relationship between the (regular) small economy and the (irregular) "gray economy"?

[Answer] We often become angry at the "gray economy," but it is maintained and expanded by the disparity between high demand and low supply. The "gray economy" is not imposing itself on the market all by itself; instead, it is stimulated and fed by the high demand. Why don't we legalize, encourage, and guide any socially necessary work, including the "gray economy"? One should not be afraid of work that is backed by results; what is dangerous is parasitic idleness.

[Question] What is hindering the development of the small economy: fear of enrichment, an inadequate position in the system (opstinas do not live on the small economy, and the big economy solves its problems by increasing prices), inefficient services, a lack of experts...?

[Answer] All of that. Monopolies arise from the undeveloped small economy of the socialized sector and personal labor, and unjustified enrichment can often spread from monopolies. This means that one should not be afraid of the development and rise of the small economy, but rather of its undevelopment. Increased supply and competition are important. Development should overcome ideological fluidity, dogmatism, and occurrences of shaky and speculative business. People are justified in reacting to occurrences of speculative enrichment. Such examples and occurrences should be brought within socially agreed limits, and not used to sow general doubts about the small economy, personal labor, contract organizations, cooperatives, etc. Socialism must be affirmed as a society of work, creativity, and innovation, and we are responsible for eliminating all restrictions on productive honest work.

[Question] For the most part, the critics agree that the development of our community is most hampered by etatism. The revolutionary Svetozar Vukmanovic-Tempo, however, claims that we are now also threatened by capitalism. (He explains this by the fact that more than 40 percent of the wealth is owned by the private sector.) Is this fear justified, and does it contribute to hindering and holding back the initiative of private citizens?

[Answer] I do not know which wealth is meant, and I am suspicious of those facts. Personally, I am not afraid that we are flirting with capitalism by developing the small economy. Under our conditions of socialization, even that kind of work is becoming more and more woven into associated labor as a whole. Ideological confusions perplex people, restrain their initiative, and sow doubts about the investment of personal funds in social production, and consequently we must fight these and other phenomena through development.

[Question] The balance of "harmonious" socialist distribution has already been disrupted; one layer is rich, while the majority is making amends and paying for the burden of the economic crisis. How do you assess the present situation?

[Answer] The dimensions of the economic crisis are serious. It is, however, a crisis in a country that is on the rise, a crisis in development; it is good that on the average the decline in real personal incomes has been halted, but under such conditions the motivational role of personal incomes fades and is increasingly reduced to pay, and self-management to participation. The social degradation of the valuation of labor must be overcome through income policy. Today those who earn money on the basis of property and its resale, who deal illegally in the resale of foreign exchange, etc., become rich, while it is quite natural for those who earn more because of their good work results to become richer. Many people have a hard time living because of low earnings, some of them a very hard time. It is understandable that they are the ones who insist with a critical note that the causes and consequences of the unfavorable economic and social situation be surmounted. They insist -- rightly-- that we stabilize prices, that we grab inflation by the horns, the

work be valued more objectively, and that conditions for earning more be created. Thus, we have to change the situation, but the real way out is through increased production, greater productivity, lower expenses, higher exports, and a social policy that is based on earned income and encourages its growth.

[Question] We have been "threatened" by taxes for years, but the experts claim that we have the most indirect and most inefficient tax system. Recently the help of the Federal Conference of SAWPY and its bodies was requested for establishing a more harmonious tax system that would be economically and socially more adequate. What has been done on this?

[Answer] There have been some innovations in the tax system, but the fundamental turnabout necessary has not taken place. SAWPY initiated and is insisting upon substantive and major steps. All of the fundamental solutions are under the jurisdiction of the republics and provinces, but it is necessary for the federal bodies, including the delegate SFRY Assembly, to be involved in the key issues as well. The tax system has to guide and stimulate; it has to operate according to economic logic, not restrictive-administrative. Its class essence is important, and through its operation it must contribute to a reduction in social differences. Taxes thus do not exist because of the budget, but because of development. It is particularly necessary for the tax solutions to encourage work results, the use of the means and object of labor, and the cultivation of the land. Taxpayer morality has slackened, and consequently it is necessary to ensure discipline and responsiblity through sharper sanctions and supervision. This year we should consistently implement the Social Agreement on Income, and at the same time arrive at more comprehensive solutions.

[Question] There are more and more work stoppages (strikes). The circle is expanding (doctors, professors, and students are striking), but are the "programs" changing?

[Answer] The number of work stoppages really is increasing, and the circle is expanding. In fact, there are classic strikes, work stoppages, but there are also forced meetings slowing the pace of work, absences covered by various excuses, etc. As far as I know, so far there have not been any conflicts in which people sought the elimination of self-management or other legacies left the working class by the revolution. What does this mean? Above all, these are indications of the underdevelopment of self-management, deception of the workers, technocratic coercion, the extortion of greater earnings because of weaknesses in the valuation of labor, pressure against factors in society because of a restrictive attitude toward individual activities, etc. The basic message of many conflicts is precisely dissatisfaction with an impoverished socioeconomic position. There have also been instances in these conflicts of a clash between idleness and work, egotism and workers' interests, entrepreneurial interests and social interests, and of yielding to pressures that are harmful to the true interests of workers. All of this shows that most of the contradictions and conflict situations can be resolved with a progressive concept within self-management.

[Question] Can the social differences that have arisen in our society be "leveled off" with tax measures, or are more serious social interventions necessary, for example nationalization?

[Answer] The most serious social differences are the ones that result from unemployment and the unresolved housing question. Consequently, the SAWP urges that under the existing conditions housing construction be intensified, and that those who are employed create the conditions for new productive employment: at the existing installations, through the introduction of multiple shifts, in small business, tourism, and agriculture. Higher income is the real way to reduce social differences along the way, but to maintain and defend the differences that result from work results. We cannot reconcile ourselves to a balancing in the name of social justice. The changes in the economic system are aimed at objectivizing and sharpening the conditions for operation. This will also contribute to having one's personal income depend, not on the firm you work for, but on the results of your work. Social interventions are required when it is necessary to prevent enrichment regardless of work results, but also when it is necessary to ensure the minimum conditions for a normal life. Whether nationalization should occur and where must be established, according to the Constitution, in the area where there are instances on such a scale.

[Question] It is reliably known that little work is done here, only 144 hours, much less than the legal obligation for one month. Why is this the case?

[Answer] That is a very serious and relevant topic. There are initiatives for SAWPY's starting, organizing, and carrying out a broad movement for increasing the individual and social productivity of labor. Workers and experts at the collectives where productivity is high, at the European level, advocate such an orientation and insist on it. In fact, no one in the world has won the battle against inflation with a low productivity of labor. For many people, self-reliance still means only a pretty message, and not different behavior. Working time is really being poorly used. One must, however, start with the fact that there are great differences among work collectives. The public hears little about the good productive ones; we deal more with the losers, drawing out for many of them the agony that there can be no escape from without new production programs. What is the reason for the poor use of working time? Above all, poor organization of labor, insufficient material incentives for workers, low valuation of certain jobs, and an irresponsible attitude on the part of individuals, not just toward work, but also toward social resources. The thesis that idleness is part of the nature of employees -- essentially a technocratic one -- is thus untrue. There are those for whom idleness has become an occupation. But the vast majority is willing, armed with knowledge, to work productively, and so it is necessary to eliminate the objective and subjective barriers and obstacles.

[Question] An average of 64 percent of industrial production capacities is being used, and in some branches it is less (40 percent in oil refining, and 45 percent in the lumber industry). Why is this the case?

[Answer] With the suppression of self-management, a decline in the productivity of labor is also occurring in our economy. There has been a deterioration in the quality of products. If we designate our productivity of labor as 100, the productivity of labor in the industry of our neighbor Italy is 270, that of France is 290, and that of West Germany, with which we have a large part of our trade, is 310. The coefficient of the alternation of workplaces in our industry is 1.47, the coefficient of rotation is 1.34, and about 55 percent of the workers are involved in the work and the operational tasks handled in one shift. At the same time, poor use is made of expert knowledge. This is only part of the facts that show where the fundamental causes of our economic crisis are, but also where many reserves are concentrated, and what kind, the activation of which is the condition, or at least one of the fundamental conditions, for emerging from the crisis. The causes also lie in distribution, but one should also question unproductive development programs, emancipate associated labor from state and other forms of etatism, develop business relations in a unified Yugoslav market without "curator" from the sociopolitical communities, and rely on the economy and self-management. We need programs that are based on knowledge, expertise, and science, programs through which we will participate on an equal basis in world programs, including Eureka. Instead of the cult of machines, materials, and craft consciousness, we need to develop a cult of knowledge, innovations, and new technologies. But all of this introduces and implies new qualities in the social relationship and class orientation, and especially in socialist self-management. Even under the most modern technical and technological conditions, a person must be and remain an active agent.

[Question] How great is the role of an obsolete and comfortable organization of labor in this?

[Answer] The organization of labor is lagging behind; it is subordinated to and entrenched in entrepreneurial concepts and group ownership relations. But it is known that the management of labor processes is an independent, scientifically based function of the self-management production relationship, and not a form of inexpert command of the working process. Democracy and discipline are frequently confused. The comfortable organization of labor, as you called it, necessarily reproduces technological surpluses of employees, while business conditions are blamed for poor business results. Our attempts to conduct a movement for increasing the productivity of labor thus have a deeper meaning. A growth in productivity can create a healthy foundation for employment, technological progress, innovations, and increased efficiency, while socialist self-management must grow into a fundamental economic and social motivating factor.

[Question] During the 5 years of the crisis, the productivity of labor only increased in 1980. There is no secret that low productivity is accompanied by high inflation. How do we get out of this circle?

[Answer] The low productivity of labor is one of the significant generators of inflation. In fact, inflation is the "final product" of overall business relations, and thus of the low productivity of political work. It is not possible to get out of this circle through administrative solutions, or spontaneously. We basically have to change the attitude toward business

activity, work better and more productively, produce more, and reduce operating expenses in every cell of associated labor. When I say this, I can already hear the criticisms -- we all know this, we constantly say and emphasize this. True, but it is not enough to stress and emphasize; instead, it is necessary to implement such an orientation and to support it through economic policy.

[Question] Inflation affects most those who live (honestly) by their work. How can they be protected? Can the Socialist Alliance do anything specific to preotect these people?

[Answer] Inflation has a manifold negative effect, although some people reconcile themselves to it and get through it well. It carries out a redistribution -- from those who manage well to those who do not; it destroys and devalues the incentive to work; it leads people to do business from day to day; it encourages conflicts within the working class among employees; it introduces insecurity and speculations in the market, and distorts the criteria and practice of social policy. Its effect on social relations does not need to be especially explained. Consequently, it is really necessary to use economic means and the force of labor to sever the roots from which it arises. In this sense, the financial consolidation of associated labor, understood as regular payment of its obligations to business partners, an increased share of OURs [organizations of associated labor] in the social product, etc., can contribute to expanding the maneuvering room for business and to having income not sought only by increasing prices. The situation at the beginning of the year warns that there has been no turning point toward a decrease in inflation. In any case, SAWP is responsible for activities aimed at adjusting the lower limit for those with low earnings, depending on the material possibilities, and at having consideration given by the local communities and opstinas to the social stability of each person. Experiences have been different, and there are many problems and difficulties, but the results are not sufficiently known by the public.

[Question] Administrative workers still live more comfortably and are better compensated than those in material production. The situation in this respect has changed for miners, for instance, but for many others the relationships have remained the same as before the crisis.

[Answer] There have been changes, and not just for the miners. It is well known that in some collectives employees have gone from management and administration into production -- where production work has been better valued. We have to continue this orientation. The trade union is most involved in this, but it has to have the broadest social support.

[Question] We are in a year of a major replacement of cadres; the elections have already begun. What sort of "outcome" do you expect -- a breakthrough by younger forces, or the survival of the experienced and tested?

[Answer] The preparations for the delegate elections are in full swing. But for the public, they have been pushed into the background, in the shadow of other problems, which is not good. It is necessary to understand that millions of people are participating in these elections, and that the work of

the delegations, assemblies, and executive bodies is being evaluated in public. The entire course of the preparations has to be involved and democratic; the basic quality of our system must be expressed. The preparations are in fact dealing with etatism, arbitrariness, irresponsibility, manipulations, and various blunders. The SAWP is making efforts to ensure that those mainly responsible for the preparations are the voters themselves, working people and citizens, and not someone on their behalf. The preelection activities are an opportunity for us to solve many problems, to establish more precisely the obligations facing the new delegates, delegations, and delegate assemblies. The outcome of the elections depends upon the quality and extent of the preparations. This justifies people's concern with cadre solutions, and the demand that our cadre base be broad and that it include all self-managers. I particularly expect a breakthrough by capable young people from production and science, from among creative people, willing to take responsibility and obligations for the great work that is before us. As you know, the SAWP has agreed that it is important to have a combination of all three generations, and to have broad democratic candidacy.

[Question] Should the Socialist Alliance and its activists be more active in the election proceedings, or should they be silent, and be "neutral." Candidacy and the elections are fairly impoverished in form and content; how can the system and the practice be improved?

[Answer] The SAWP activists are and must be active. People expect it of them. There is no place for silence, for bowing one's head before faits accomplis and false promises, neutral behavior, or wailing about problems. The work of activists is very difficult; it requires self-denial, ability, and willingness to engage in dialogue and explanations. SAWP activists are at the center of many criticisms that they hear, but which are directed at others. Work among people, however, is the basis for the activity and existence of the front. Candidacy is impoverished only where it is applied as a technique, a procedure, where it is formalized; but where it is a political act, the full complexity and content of the social situation are expressed, and so candidacy is an agreement to act. Elections should not be impoverished either, since voting is not reduced to just a formal decision in favor of one or more candidates, but rather in favor of the policy and course to which we have already committed ourselves. Otherwise, I agree that it is necessary to improve and to give political consideration to every step in the electoral proceedings, not in order to be more attractive, but rather so that we can link all the preparations for the elections and carry them out on the basis of delegate relationships and the democratic nature of our system.

[Question] Experience with terms: will the Socialist Alliance present a concrete position, since diversity has already been established?

[Answer] It is important to achieve a fundamental improvement in collective work, decision-making, and responsibility, but the basis has to be personal qualities. Diversity, as you put it, is not essential, although there is no real justification for so many differences. It is important for us to ensure the quality of the people and to overcome gradually the practice of formal insistence upon one-year terms. Critical examinations indicate many

weaknesses in the one-year term, and these have an effect on the quality and effectiveness of decision-making, and increased the room for isolated action by the apparatus and bureaucratization. Efforts are being made now to bring about solutions coordinated with the initiatives, to have a term last 1+1, 2+2, or 4 years. All of this has to be settled in connection with other changes in the political and economic system, and not as something for its own sake. But it is essential that we do not permit terms to be extended all the way up to three 4-year terms. Two terms are quite enough for successful work.

[Question] What is our electoral "base"? Is it changing? And what is the relationship between the "top" and the "base"?

[Answer] There are many appeals and entreaties to the "base." There is also courting of the base. Most of all, however, the base is bypassed. In fact, we must always proceed from the fact that political life takes place among people. That is the right place for verification, inspiration, corrections, confrontations, and dialogues, for every social worker and delegate. The main thing for SAWP is to bring people together, and to have them accept the front as something of their own. When I speak about people, I have in mind everyone who has a socialist orientation. And these are workers, scientists, businessmen, creative people in the area of culture and art, craftsmen, housewives, really everyone. Any selection on any basis whatsoever -- national, religious, social, etc., would narrow the front of those guided by socialism. We should not be confused by the fact that many are critical and dissatisfied with the situation, but have not given up on the self-management course and want to strengthen it through their conduct and actions. And if we want new qualities in political activity, a more mature and involved social climate and creative action, then activity among people is the right creative area. Under such conditions, any existence or widening of the distance between the "base and the top" creates a partnership relationship, and two hills, while the base is understood as a transmission, and not as a broad organized force, capable of changing and enhancing social relations along a socialist self-management course. People in responsible positions have few and insufficient contacts with working people in the social base. We must change this situation.

[Question] There are those who claim that in this year's elections as well, nothing will essentially change, and the cards "marked" in advance will only be "mixed" more...

[Answer] Everyone who thinks so is mistaken. Qualitative changes are inevitable. I know that nonexistent dilemmas are being mentioned. People who by law have to retire cannot be elected to executive-political posts. There is only an agreement that those previously elected can remain in those posts until the end of their terms. And on this basis alone, the cadre changes will be very significant.

9909
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POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

## DRAFT OF NEW PARTY STATUTES SUMMARIZED

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Jan 86 p 2

[Interview with Frantisek Kaderabek, chairman of the Chair for Party Development at the Higher Political School of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, by Kamila Jaskova]

[Text] On Monday we published the statutes of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia with the proposed modifications prepared for the 17th CPCZ Congress. The proposed changes in the introductory program part of the statutes characterize the role of the party at the present stage. We have discussed the reasons for leading to these modifications with the chairman of the Chair for Party Development at the Higher Political School of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Frantisek Kaderabek. He was interviewed by Kamila Jaskova.

[Question] Since when is the present version of the statutes valid?

[Answer] The present version of the statutes was adopted at the 12th CPCZ Congress. In the course of socialist development, the party made certain modifications, enabling it to intensify more effectively its leading role. Some modifications were made at the 13th congress, and changes relevant to correcting the subversive activity of rightist opportunists and revisionists were adopted at the 14th congress. Even the present text of the statutes confirms that the instruction from the crisis development in the party and the whole society after the 13th congress is a permanently valid document for the activity of the entire party.

[Question] What new ideas are expressed in the introductory part of the statutes?

[Answer] First, it is stated that the communist party is a tested and militant vanguard of the working class, of the cooperative peasantry, of intelligentsia and of other social groups of our society. Particularly emphasized is the fact that the party is a proven sector of the working class and all other workers. The entire history of the CPCZ, and particularly its activity following the 14th congress, bears witness to the attention paid by our party to securing a peaceful life for the workers and the entire community.

The statutes emphasize that the party, by its class substance and ideology, is a party of the working class. It is exactly on the basis that it unites the efforts of all workers and forms morally the political unity of the entire society. The

class character of party policy is determined, above all, by the fact that this policy is consistently governed by scientific teachings of Marxism-Leninism, which it integrates creatively into our specific conditions; it also uses advantageously all experiences of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and other Marxist-Leninist parties of the socialist countries; it further lays out a program corresponding to the fundamental interests and needs of the working class and the overwhelming majority of the people identifies with it.

The proposal corroborates that the power base and action ability of the party and all of its components is the solid Marxist-Leninist unity of all its ranks, such as ideological, political, organizational, action and international unity. The proposal of the new version of the statutes defines precisely what should unite us and what we should fight against.

[Question] As emphasized in the proposed modifications, the principal mission of the party and its components is the political leadership of the society. In what does this political leadership consist?

[Answer] It consists in the unified efforts of all the components and organizations of socialist society and of all workers to fulfil the goals emphasized in the resolutions of party and state authorities. Namely, that the more a society is developed, the more complicated and demanding goals it must set for itself in the interest of its own development. The realization of such goals calls for the participation of an ever growing number of people. Therefore, the preface of the statutes devotes great attention to the issues of development of socialist democracy, to the participation of the people in the control over and decisions on all the fundamental issues of the development of the entire political system. The proposed changes stress the fact that the party aspires to a continual consolidation of the association of our peoples and nationalities on the principles of socialist internationalism and federalism, to intensify the political and moral unity of the society and to an all-around harmonious development of personal, cultural and spiritual life of the society. The participation of all the people in the exercizing of control their activity and initiative are often dependent on the degree of their information. Therefore, the party continues to emphasize the growing role of ideological work. It is also stressed that the party endeavours to improve socialism in a planned and general fashion and to fully and effectively exploit its possibilities and merits to accelerate social and economic development. The best way to achieve this is to comprehensively devlop production forces and production relations, in all spheres of public life with the aim of satisfying the steadily increasing spiritual and material requirements of the people.

The conclusion of the program part of the statutes emphasizes the tasks of the party in connection with the consolidation of internaional unity of the working classes in the entire world, with the struggle for peace, with fulfilment of joint measures to fortify and consolidate the defense and security of the countries of the socialist community.

[Interviewer] Thank you for the interview.

12707
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POLITICS HUNGARY

## 'UNDEMOCRATIC' BEHAVIOR OF PARTY LEADERS CRITICIZED

Budapest PARTELET in Hungarian No 3, 1986, pp 35-36

[Article by Laszlo Varadi, Tolna County Party Secretary: "Prominent Leaders and Party Democracy"]

[Text] The primary scenes of evidence of party democracy are the party forums. How effectively democracy prevails in a given local organization or party body is incontestably apparent at members' meetings and corporate sessions. I would not like to exaggerate, yet on the basis of my long years of experience I dare suggest that from the atmosphere and debating procedures of membership meetings and corporate sessions it is easy to infer what kind of person the leader or party secretary of a given area is, and to what extent he insists upon the required democracy. By this, perhaps somewhat simplified, statement I would like to make it graphical that at this stage of effectiveness of our democracy, unfortunately, existential dependence still plays a decisive role in may areas. Exaggerated respect for the chief's authority and prestige, particularly if he is jealous of it, plays a determinant role in the unfolding of the debate. We may even witness some rude evidence of this, when an uninvited office or farm director takes his place on the chair of a membership meeting of his local organization, or disturbs the proceedings of the meeting, and of course the other speakers, by his interruptions.

Aside from this extreme example, it is very frequent, in many local organizations unfortunately even a daily occurrence, that as soon as the chief makes his own comments, the debate cannot even begin, it is in fact settled from the very outset. Later on, everybody takes it for granted that he is the only and regular speaker.

The debate may suffer similarly from statements which are pooh-poohing, shouting down or lecturing other speakers, as well as from recapitulations of the discussion, which include conclusions or comments which cannot be questioned.

In addition to these crude phenomena, we may witness less spectacular manifestations of existential dependence. It is not unusual that the calling of managers to account for their activities is made only for window-dressing, since members of the leadership of a local organization, including

the party secretary, do not want to endanger their prestige at the enterprise. However we may notice the symtoms of this kind of dependence not only in case of those who do their job on a social basis. It often occurs that even party committee secretaries made independent not through the party behave very cautiously in the shadow of authoritative--in some cases nationally recognized--economic leaders. Unfortunately they are vindicated by a host of examples, since often even the leading party committees are unable to protect them.

Similarly, as a result of the weakness of the leading party organizations, it may happen that individual economic leaders or medium-level managerial agencies appoint managers in their sphere of authority without the consent or even against the will of the local organization's leadership. The aforementioned, so-called unappealable pronouncements, also point to the fact that the concept or rather the practice of self-criticism are missing from the vocabulary of certain leaders. I expect that the introduction of new forms of enterprise management and in this context the strengthening of socialist democracy, as a result of the election of the managers, will leave a beneficial influence on the behavior of these leaders and thereby on party democracy as a whole.

However the aforementioned mistakes and omissions are not only the peculiarity of certain office and economic managers. Also party secretaries are indulging in un-democratic behavior. Such attitudes are giving birth to one-man leaderships, to "secretary-centrism." I should add at once that the leading party agencies often come close to support or encourage such developments. Recently even the following deplorable incident occurred: at an accounting members' meeting the secretary of the local party organization got enraged and rebuked in an unspeakable way the party member who criticized his report. Later on he instituted disciplinary action against the party member in question and his wife, on the basis of a variety of different, to a great extent fabricated, counts and eventually both have been expelled from the party. Unfortunately he found the proper partners for his action, in the first place in the person of the chairman of the agricultural producing cooperative, who directed the disciplinary proceedings, and further in the agent of the supervisory party organization. And the party members, accepting the motion of the prestigious reporters, nodded their approval. The disciplinary committee of the pertinent county party committee will deliberate on this case in the near future.

Before anyone draws the conclusion from the negative phenomena listed above that there are fundamental problems in our county in connection with the effectiveness of party democracy, I would like to point out that it is not so. Some of the extreme examples, cited above, were occurrences in other areas. We have recently assessed the status of party democracy in 30 of our party agencies and local organizations at various levels and of various functions. Our investigations have thus far convinced us that the situation in Tolna county, with all its successes and problems, fits into the national picture, as it was described by the report which initiated the debate and by its collateral remarks. The reason for which I nevertheless emphasized in my present contribution--maybe somewhat unilaterally--the

problems related to the existencial dependence alone, which are primarily noticeable in connection with the leadership, is that, with the exception of some extreme cases, this is the most difficult problem that we have to face. Yet in my opinion without its solution we cannot strengthen democracy.

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POLITICS POLAND

PROVINCIAL PZPR COMMITTEE PLENUMS

## Krakow Plenum Focus on Cadre Policy

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 Jan 86 p 2

[Article by Andrzej Gesing: "Krakow: Cadre Policy is Shaped by Responsibility for the State"; passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] /On 30 January the plenum of the Krakow Province PZPR Committee deliberated in Krakow./

"The hugeness of the socioeconomic tasks and the manifold complications of social conditions pose to the party's cadre policy tasks commensurate to those faced in the initial years of socialism-building." Thus began the speech to the plenum by Docent Julian Wielgosz of the Academy of Social Sciences. On following this reasoning, which was referred to more or less approvingly but also sometimes in a controversial manner by a majority of the discussants, it is difficult to resist the impression of the conceptual depth and substantiveness of the arguments employed.

J. Wielgosz further stated that /all issues will be resolved in the plane of the quality of the future new cadres, their professional and ideological training and their sense of responsibility./ Are we prepared for these tasks? "Having engaged in party teaching for 20 years, I know that we know what we want to do, how to act and what to accomplish. We have training concepts. The interprovince party schools are proving their worth, but although cadre policy is a fundamental concept, we often do not follow these principles."

/"Our actions unfortunately often reveal a certain dichotomy, because on one hand we have principles and on the other we follow personal policies. The general trend is that of restricting cadre policy to the staffing of posts." J. Wielgosz continued: "No distinction is being made between persons who deserve an office and persons who who already proved their worth, and yet this is not the same thing."/

In further discussion among plenum members emphasis was placed on the great political and ideological work accomplished in the last 2 years by the

Krakow party echelon, as a result of which 621 persons have been replaced in leading posts.

The deliberations in Krakow, which were chaired by First Secretary of the Krakow Province PZPR Committee Jozef Gajewicz, were attended by Member of the Central Committee Politburo Prof Hieronim Kubiak, CKR [Central Party Audit Commission] Chairman Kazimierz Morawski and Brigade General Wladyslaw Honkisz, director of the Cadre Policy Department under the Central Committee.

## Nowy Sacz Against Wastefulness

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 Jan 86 p 2

[Article by Jolanta Zajac: "Nowy Sacz: Against Wastefulness and Mismanagement"; passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] /Tasks of the province party organization in implementing the 1986-1990 Socioeconomic Plan were discussed on 30 January during a plenary session of the Nowy Sacz Province PZPR Committee./

Province Committee Secretary Ludwik Kaminski declared: /"Basic party organizations and party echelons should lead in identifying instances of waste and mismanagement./ Let us make of this issue a point of honor, and let us utilize the pre-Congress campaign as an occasion for offering and applying the largest possible number of constructive solutions. The society does not expects words from us; what is prized nowadays is deeds. Economic initiative is the best initiative for raising our authority."

/This will be promoted above all by developing the inspirational and control functions of party organizations and echelons./ This should be reflected in, among other things, increased activism of worker self-governments, trade unions, youth organizations, science and engineering organizations, economic societies, and the managerial personnel at workplaces.

Jerzy Madejski, secretary of the Gorlice city party committee, declared: "Above all, we should bear in mind our own technological thought. How could it happen that, although the workforce at Gorlice enterprises totals 20,000 persons, with every fourth employee being either an engineer or a technician, last year only 5 inventions and 470 laborsaving proposals were offered, and of these only 170 were utilized?"

These problems were referred to by Marek Holdakowski, director of the Economic Department under the PZPR Central Committee, and Prof Julian Rejduch, director of the Economic Planning Team for the Southern Macroregion, both of whom took part in the meeting.

## Legnica Looks at Agricultural Policy

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 Jan 86 p 2

[Article by Andrzej Pawelczyk (PAP): "Legnica: Development of Rural Productivity"; passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] /The evaluation of effectiveness of management and of the living conditions of the personnel of the socialized sector of agriculture was the subject of the plenary session of the Legnica Province PZPR Committee held on 30 January./

The issues considered at that session were linked closely to the implementation of the resolution of the ninth party congress that refines more precisely the principles of the state's agricultural policy.

During the 5 years of operation of state farms under the economic reform their financial situation has markedly improved, and they all already operate in the black.

In the course of the discussion attention was also drawn to the problems agitating the state farm personnel. The negative effect of the copper industry on soil conditions was mentioned. The principal social problem continues to be the shortage of housing.

/PZPR Central Committee Secretary Zbigniew Michalek, who was present at this session, declared that the party will consistently strive to improve the living conditions of the rural population in measure with the development of agricultural productivity./

## Plock Plenum on Party Effectiveness

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 Jan 86 p 2

[Article by Ewa Jasinska: "Plock: How To Revive the Work of Party Groups"; passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] /The evaluation of the status of the province party organization was the subject of the deliberations of the Plock Province PZPR Committee held in Plock on 30 January./

They were attended by Candidate Member of the Politburo and Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Jan Glowczyk.

/In evaluating the status of the province party organization on the eve of the [Tenth PZPR] Congress, the causes of the often uneven performance of particular PZPR echelons and organizations were considered./ Attention was also drawn to many favorable trends occurring in party work within the province.

But, as stated by Province PZPR Committee Secretary Wieslaw Paszkiewicz, complacency should be avoided, chiefly because all these positive instances

occur at random. Greater emphasis should be placed on the assignment of individual party tasks, because, as experience demonstrates, this is an effective way of reviving the work of party groups.

/Taking the floor, Comrade Jan Glowczyk stressed that, on entering upon the period of preparations for the 10th PZPR congress, all comrades should bear in mind that this congress is to be a great and frank conversation with the society on all topics./ Difficult questions and answers should not be evaded. In this campaign the party must distinguish itself by the audacity of its longrange thought as linked to the realities of life.

1386
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## POLLING CENTER LOOKS AT SUPPORT FOR OPPOSITION

Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 1 Feb 86 p 3

[Article by Stanislaw Kwiatkowski: "From Critics to Rebels: On the Political Opposition"; passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] /Anyone who engages in politics has surely learned first-hand that trust, credibility and approving support have to be earned. Concerning anything that to some extent concerns politics and the exercise of power, people become hypersensitive, cautious in their judgments, or suspicious, or they even distance themselves, saying that this does not interest them and has never interested them much. This also is the kind of touchy response I encounter whenever I mention the accomplishments and findings of the Public Opinion Research Center (CBOS)./

Reports on CBOS studies are accepted -- even by the political underground -- as accurate and credible on all matters except one: that pertaining to political divisions within the Polish society. I sense this particularly at various meetings, conferences and discussions, when the subjects I discuss collide with the political mindset and orientation of their participants. As a rule, on such occasions I am usually questioned about matters that seemingly are remote from the implications of the poll findings, that is, about purely technical, professional aspects. This clearly concerns technical safeguards for the accuracy and credibility of opinion surveys and polls.

I have ceased to be astonished by this, and perhaps now I understand such questions better and answer them patiently. But do professional competence and adherence to scientific standards in themselves assure reaching the truth, ascertaining the actual state of the mind and mood of the Polish society? Distortions are possible at every one of the 15 or so stages of polltaking, in which quite a few persons participate: both the several dozen employed in our offices in Warsaw on Zurawia Street and the several hundred polltakers throughout Poland who cooperate with us. Much also depends on the respondents themselves -- whether they answer the questions truthfully and honestly.

But let us assume that the final product is processed faultlessly. That all the figures have been calculated and collated. We have figures and percentages: so many and such a percentage pro, and so many and such a percentage contra, and so many and such a percentage having no opinion. Some are in favor, others are against, and others still do not care! We want to publish the findings, and journalists willingly mediate this for us. But every individual author interprets figures and facts differently, depending on what he himself thinks and feels. Every author represents a different truth. This is good so long as the truth is not stretched. But the borderline is not so explicit. Some feel dutybound to flatter the authorities, to sweeten and embellish and distort. Sometimes they even alter a "trifle": e.g., they replace the word "most often" with "most rarely," as if by happenstance. Others, on the contrary, make the figures speak for themselves more sharply, manipulating them from the oppositionist standpoint. Most often both extremes are represented by the very individuals who are so "concerned" about the accuracy and credibility of opinion surveys.

Statistics are treated with reserve or even with mistrust if they diverge from one's own expectations. From the standpoint of one's own activism it is difficult to accept the indication that a majority of Poles shy away from political activity and unambiguous political declarations. The escapism of that majority or even its unwillingness to declare its political views is equally readily interpreted to mean that they are in favor of the authorities and of the opposition, depending on who is the interpreter. /What is of interest in this connection is the question of how many are for the authorities and how many against, without considering the sense and significance of such a division./

In general, certainly we should begin by identifying the people and issues considered. /But is that division so simple as to justify classifying within the group of supporters of socialism anyone who applauds the authorities and within the group of the opposition anyone who criticizes them? And above all, what does it mean to be in the opposition?/

/The very term 'the opposition' is somehow inadequate./ The phrase, 'antisocialist forces (elements)' used to be current, but now it sounds somehow shopworn. Our laws and our system of society do not provide for a legal opposition in the sense of a political party; there can be only illegal opposition. Those who do not approve of the government's policies are free to disapprove, but this must not mean that they can boycott our system of society. Publicistics has suggested for such individuals the term 'intrasystemic opposition,' opposition within the Constitutional framework. By contrast, the political underground is too narrow. It comprises only those who desire actively to change the system of society, to reject socialism. Recently I read someplace about "rebels" in quotation marks, with the quotation marks supposed to imply that they are potential rather than actual rebels.

/In CBOS questionnaires we employ the term "the political opposition" and we mean by this the political opponents, i.e., the opposition to the system of society and system of exercise of power that exist in Poland./ We base ourselves on the assessments, opinions, judgments and views on the political opposition expressed by the respondents, or we perform estimates based on answers to questions on crucial issues decisive to the attitude toward the premises of our system of society. /But this criterion too does not explain everything./ For we are dealing exclusively with declarations rather than with behavioral descriptions. Everyone is free to think and feel differently and to declare an oppositionist attitude out pure emotional intransingency, but that is not tantamount to underground activity and breaches of law. For this reason, we are extremely careful in our percentile estimates.

How Many Opponents Do We Have?

/How many people in Poland are determined to declare themselves on the side of the political opponents?/ Judging from pre-election polls, representative of the entire electorate, this means barely 3.5-5.0 percent of the total adult population. For this was the percentage of the respondents who stated that they will of a certainty abstain from voting for political reasons. Surely this is not a fortuitous percentage, since the same couple of percent [as published] consistently surfaces in our other polls. A roughly similar proportion chooses "rebel" oppositionist answers of the change-the-government or change-the-system-of-society kind out of the set of answers.

In December 1985 out of a sample of 1,479 adult respondents, 6 percent named the political opposition as the only group deserving support, when asked to evaluate political organizations and institutions. But when I cite this figure, the reaction is that of mistrust. To some it seems too high and to others too low. The proponents of "moral and political unity" would prefer to gloss over any mention of enemies so as not to awaken "sleeping dogs." Oriented persons believe, on the contrary, only in big figures in the range of 10 million. They besides base themselves on the reports of their scientists who estimate the oppositionist-minded segment to account for one-fourth of the entire society. There also exist intermediate calculations, but they generally conflict with the data which I have published on this subject.

It is not my intention to make propaganda; all I propose to do is to perform calculations. Where do these oppositionists come from considering that altogether 15-17 percent of the adult citizens, that is, some 4.5-5.0 million, are interested in politics? After all, that 15 or so percent includes more than 2 million PZPR members and millions of members of other legal political and social organizations who, by virtue of their membership, are politically active and committed to the side of socialism and the existing political order.

Those desirous of multiplying the number of opponents sometimes use membership in the former Solidarity NSZZ as a yardstick for belonging to the

opposition. Respondents to anonymous questionnaires who state that they belonged to Solidarity number at present about 6 million (their number is steadily declining, and moreover every fourth such respondent has at the same time stated that he is a member of the PZPR). /Thus, whatever the calculational approach, the result is always the same: only several percent of the adult society./

How Many Critics?

Clearly, criticism, caution and skepticism are in order when it comes to assessing social, economic and political facts. I have repeatedly written about the scope of social criticism and the issues it is concerned with. /The oppositionists have no monopoly over criticism./ On many issues, such as the state of the economy and malaises of the society, disapproving comments are also made by persons who declare themselves politically as members of the PZPR and its allied parties.

Let us approach this from different directions: from that of toleration, approbation and indulgence, as well as from the opposite one of disapprobation, condemnation, resolute negation and hostility toward the political underground and opposition. In the aforementioned poll of December 1985, with regard to the same question of social [as published] organizations and institutions, 45.7 percent of the respondents rejected the political opposition, one-third had no definite opinion, and 20 percent were inclined to show some sympathy for it, with only 6 of that 20 percent definitely favoring it. For out of that 20 percent, 14 percent chose both the government, the Council of State and the opposition. Can these 14 percent be classified as oppositionists, "rebels," political opponents of our system of society?

In reply to subsequent questions asked in that questionnaire, a large part of the respondents in general do not admit the possibility of oppositionist action by the underground. They select answers of the condemnatory kind such as: "Their [the underground's] activity complicates the process of democratization (14 percent); "[Their activity complicates] rescuing the country from the crisis" (16.8 percent);"[Their activity] contributes to disturbing law and order" (30.7 percent); "[Their activity] serves the interests of the enemies of Poland" (24.3 percent); "The slogans they proclaim are merely a screen for antisocialist activity" (15.3 percent). Judging from other responses, people are mindful of the past and would like to be certain that the mistakes would not recur. Someone should attend to this, even if that someone be the opposition. The respondents proceed from the assumption that the future would be best assured through polemical collisions and counterproposals (19 percent of responses) and that "The mistakes of the authorities should show the way" (more than 31 percent). Nearly 19 percent of the responses are of a denigrating nature: "Their [the underground's] activity is of no importance," or "Their ideas are not feasible." Thus, this is Polish folklore. (The percentages do not add up to 100 as the respondents ticked off all the answers with which they agreed).

Let us add -- and this is certainly of interest -- that only 37 percent of former members of Solidarity are in favor of the oppositionists, while some 15 percent bluntly condemn their activity.

Equally interesting are the answers of school youth on the threshold of adulthood to the question: "In your opinion, whose interests above all are represented by the political opposition?"

In principle, the table below needs no explanation: the figures speak for themselves. Still, attention should be drawn to the need for caution in interpreting the number of responses in the category "People who want to accomplish changes in Poland." This category should not be considered in isolation from the whole, and the question is formulated somewhat obscurely so that some respondents might interpret "changes" as either changes in the system of society or simply as changes to the better.

Table: Youth on the Opposition. Sample All-Polish Populations of Students in the Senior Classes of Academic and Vocational High Schools, Technikums and Elementary Vocational Schools

[Question: In your opinion, whose interests above all are represented by the political opposition?]

| | December 1983 N = 1,288 | April 1985 N = 1,132 |
|---|---|---|
| Youth leaders | 15.1 | 22.2 |
| The entire opposition | 23.4 | 30.2 |
| Workers | 6.6 | 7.0 |
| The intelligentsia | 1.9 | 1.8 |
| The entire society | 16.2 | 12.2 |
| Western countries | 9.9 | 11.2 |
| People who want to accomplish changes in Poland | 23.5 | 29.0 |
| Somebody else (Who?) | 1.2 | 1.2 |

/Whenever I write or speak about the couple-of-percent political opposition I try to explain that this does not at all mean that the remainder -- that is, more than 90 percent of adult Polish females and males -- are politically "Reds." I always point to the entire diversity and complexity of the mosaic of political views and convictions of that remainder./ Unfortunately, this is deliberately disbelieved by both the champions of wishful thinking and those who are convinced that once something is not publicized it will cease to exist, and also by intransingents such as Kisiel, the columnist for TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY, who recently expressed his explicit distrust of the figure I reported on the number of supporters of a change in the system of society in Poland.

Kisiel has probably always, or at any rate for a long time, been championing such a change. I respect differences in opinion and understand longing for more company. Though if that company were indeed to be numerous, it seems to me that Kisiel would then "convert to socialism." Such is his nature: he loves to be a naysayer.

For the time being, with his customary wit he points out: "An acquintance of mine, once while in a taxi, railed against everything. At one moment the hackie turned his head toward him, stared at him critically, and said: 'Mister, in Poland 99 percent of the population are positive-minded, but why the hell does it happen that it is I who always drive that remaining one percent?'" (TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY, No 3, 1986).

I beg pardon for using CBOS language and citing CBOS data on self-assessments of the material situation published in the press. It is possible that many people have ceased to use taxicabs following the latest increase in taxicab rates. But speaking more seriously, nowadays even naive people are aware that that 99 percent should be turned upside down to 66 and moreover that practically that entire 66 percent make critical remarks, that is, grumble, but generally not for reasons of hostility to the system of society.

Kisiel considers himself among the political opponents, and makes his living from that, but -- judging from his writings -- his oppositionist imprecations are within the [acceptable] norm, and, as he believes, "One must say as much as possible, and eventually write it down: just in case, it may be useful, and if it is not, at least this will be a testimony to our times." Rightly, this is hardly harmful.

I do not know if there exists any common ground between us and Kisiel, common in the sense of reaching a consensus (not necessarily national consensus). I believe that we would agree with the protagonist of a tale by Adolf Rudnicki, who wrote: "Complaining is a wonderful thing! There is no government more stupid than that which forbids antigovernment cursing."

But talk is one thing and deeds another. Critics are one thing and rebels another. Thus in these reflections on the political opposition I also have to take a position on those "rebels." Not so long ago I read (in POLITYKA No 1, 1986) that there are three million such "rebels" in Poland. The author, a well-known and valued publicist, referred to "accurate figures" of the CBOS -- which we appreciate -- and converted that 6 percent of respondents favoring the political opposition to a figure of 3 million. Kisiel would certainly feel good about it, but this figure is inaccurate. The publicist in question, who is a supporter of our system of society, calculated that 6 percent in terms of the total 37-million population of Poland, whereas our polls generally relate to only the adult part of that population, i.e., about 26 million! Babes-in-arms, tiny tots, preschool

toddlers and elementary school children can hardly be suspected of proneness toward rebellion, unless we assume that Poles are a genetically oppositionist nation, that they are born rebels and that a warlike disposition is in their blood or sucked in together with mother's milk.

Lastly, let me point out once more that we arrived at the 6-percent total of oppositionists on the basis of verbal responses or comments by respondents. But transient favorable comments, ornery opinions and verbal support of the political opposition are one thing, while firm leanings toward rebellious conduct and hostility to our system of society are another.

It is one thing for the respondent to malign the authorities or our system of society to the polltaker or by telephoning the CBOS (phone number 21-34-34, from 0900 until 1900 hours) and another to manifest one's hostility through underground actions. The actual number of rebels can be calculated, but that is not the business of the CBOS -- that is a matter for the special services. Those interested know from their own observations on the occasions of [political, religious] anniversaries and holidays that the number of rebels is steadily declining.

1386
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## MOSCOW PRESS CORPS EXAMINES USSR AFFAIRS COVERAGE

Warsaw PRASA POLSKA in Polish No 2, Feb 86 pp 25-27

[Article by Eugeniusz Jablonski, Moscow correspondent for DZIENNIK LUDOWY: "How To Write About the Soviet Union?"]

[Text] In the second half of last November, at a meeting of the Polish press "corps" in Moscow -- and there are 19 of us here, including a television cameraman -- we considered once more how and what to write at present about the Soviet Union and what should be our material so as to make it interesting and pleasurable to readers, listeners, and viewers, and above all so as to reach the hearts and minds of readers, listeners, and viewers with our information and arguments, in order that our countrymen believe us and get an idea of the actual way of life and changes in the Land of the Soviets.

And there is plenty to consider. A mighty surge of reform is rolling across the Soviet Union, new and chiefly young and dynamic individuals are taking the helm of power, a major program for restructuring the economy and accelerating the pace of progress and development has been outlined, and changes are taking place in the style and methods of management. The plans and aims which have been, under the new leadership headed by Mikhail Gorbachev, outlined in the draft documents for the 27th CPSU Congress, represent the beginning of a lengthy and important process. To understand all this properly, to translate it calmly and competently into the language of journalism, not to "shoot one's bolt" all at once but distribute the main points over time, on expounding not only and not so much a stage of the program as months and years over which development visions are going to be translated into reality, and to link clearly what is happening in the USSR to what is taking place in Poland, in the other socialist countries and in the world -- this is our professional duty, our journalistic obligation.

In treating Soviet topics we have, unfortunately, in the past made many mistakes. But we have not been the only ones. Some exaggeration and onesidedness also have characterized schools, higher educational institutions, propaganda and training, and certain books and historical assessments [in Poland]. Fortunately, we have drawn the proper conclusions from these missteps. In journalism and propaganda much has changed to the better. But has this process been complete? Are we no longer in danger of

entrapment by ready-made schemas and oversimplifications? I would shy away from declaring that we have hit upon an ideal means, that we are operating with a convincing language and no superficialities will recur.

I attended a press conference for foreign correspondents accredited to Moscow which dealt with the demographic policy of the USSR. A representative of the Planning Commission described what is being done in the Land of the Soviets to improve the material situation of parents who bring up their children, of working mothers, how to assist newlyweds, how to improve the situation of pensioners, etc. Specific information was given, including figures in billions. That representative did not, however, attempt to demonstrate that what is being done about these matters in the Soviet Union is the maximum possible. On the contrary. At times I even had the impression that he was "apologizing" because only so much and not more has been done although the needs are greater. The phrase, "Actually we lacked the resources to do more," was repeated several times. And this was declared to representatives of major foreign press agencies, radio and television companies and representatives of newspapers from the West and the East --and quite consciously, I assume.

Why do I mention this? Because in an oversimplified and hence often false picture of the situation and life in the Soviet Union has become common currency in the Polish press. We still continue, in general, to depict that country as if it had unlimited resources, as if its development proceeded smoothly and without conflicts, as if people were living in it like in an oasis of happiness. In reality, there is no such ideal country. The Soviet Union still has to overcome a great deal of neglect and a considerable lag; it still suffers the consequences of the losses it incurred during World War II (yet another demographic nadir); it shoulders the burden of developing new northeastern regions; it bears the burden of defense outlays (and bear them it must, because for years its peace-promoting proposals have not met with the proper resonance); and it provides aid, often disinterested aid, to many nations, states and social movements. All this takes money and, in one way or another, affects the growth rate of the society's living standards. The failure to take promptly effective and consistent measures to accelerate the science and technology revolution and carry out indispensable economic reform has also had its negative consequences, as Mikhail Gorbachev has repeatedly stated. Thus, not everything comes easy in that country; not everything proceeds solely along a straight line, and people there do not live that well. Now if we point only to positive occurrences, only to accomplishments, and exaggerate them considerably and sometimes superfluously, depriving the end results of the entire drama of difficulties, efforts and toil, we lose credibility. And we achieve a result that is contrary to that intended.

The Sin of Onesidedness

As a whole we Polish press correspondents working in Moscow agree that many reportages from here sin by excessive onesidedness. Onesided press reports are not at all necessarily mendacious. They are truthful, except that they couched in roseate and upbeat language, focusing on what is good, what succeeeds, and in what that country leads the world. There is no reason for abandoning now or

in the future this journalistic orientation. What matters is that reports of this kind should be written in greater depth so as to shed light on the vastness of the effort of people and the economy and the entire combination of circumstances and conditions leading to the ultimate successes. But in Poland, as I have often been able to ascertain, many people are not completely aware of the actual scale of the problems and projects tackled in the Soviet Union.

Consider for example the development of Siberia, the Far East and the Arctic zone. After all, this is a gigantic and unique task, in the technical, scientific and economic sense as well as in its purely human dimension. Is not it an inviting field of endeavor and an attractive idea for people in our journalistic profession to depict this and similar processes in an accurate and colorful manner, in their entire complexity but without adornment and without unnecessary pathos?! The Soviet Union is in general a treasure trove of interesting journalistic subjects, beautiful lives of individuals that at times sound like film scenarios and rapid advancements in life. The point is to locate places where interesting things are happening as well as persons who have something important to say -- and to cope with this subject! Here, as in Poland itself, much depends on a journalist's "nose for news" and a modicum of talent.

When discussion on how to write about the Soviet Union begins, the usual recommendations given are that it should be written about credibly, objectively, impartially, truthfully, etc. I personally lean toward the formula, to which I try to adhere in my journalistic activities, that reports about the Soviet Union should be like reports about any other country. I mean, any other country in which colossal changes have taken and continue to take place, in which much has been accomplished and even more is being planned, which has rich cultural traditions and an advanced science, and where understanding and cordial people are encountered at every step. But the reports should also mention that the country in question has been experiencing in the past as well as at present its own troubles and difficulties, that nothing comes easy of its own, that the resources of the economy and the minister of finances are not inexhaustible, that mistakes and costly errors have taken place, and lastly that the society does not consist of perfect individuals, that it also contains ordinary fools and crooks. I am deeply convinced that precisely such a complete picture containing all the shadows and hues of life, depicting both successes and failures, the entire often tortuous path of arriving at truth and optimal solutions, will make our reportages attractive, instructive and good. I think that precisely this manner of reporting is in the interest of both countries, both societies.

Especially now and henceforward our press reports from the USSR must be particularly penetrating, judicious and impartial. If one analyzes thoroughly the materials for the 27th CPSU Congress and the speeches of Mikhail Gorbachev and other Soviet leaders, and also if one peruses several issues of some or other newspaper, one can readily perceive the great change that is occurring in tone, vision, arguments and approach to the country's principal problems. Accomplishments are mentioned only briefly. Attempts are not being made to attribute particular shortcomings to "objective" causes alone. Instead, attention is being focused on analysis of the existing

situation, formulation of accurate diagnoses and solutions and, above all, on a consistent implementation of the adopted tasks, on a discipline that is the same for the blue-collar worker and for the government minister.

We shall lose a great deal if we find no proper formula for depicting these rich and complex trends. At the meeting mentioned earlier in this article, it was repeatedly mentioned that what matters is not a greater number of press reports about the USSR but their quality, their content, their newsworthiness. In general this appears to be a just principle, although it would do no harm also to consider the proportions between reports on the West and on the East being published in certain newspapers and periodicals. After all, the reorientation must apply not only to the economy and trade but also to propaganda and journalism.

Pages Should Not Be Torn Out of History Textbooks

For more than 40 years we have been building relations with our eastern neighbor on new foundations, on the principles of friendship, alliances, cooperation, aid and trust -- as deepened by the convergence of the premises of our systems of society and the related solutions. In the distant and near past Polish-Russian and Polish-Soviet relations have varied. Whenever we united and took the common path, both nations benefited from it. But whenever separate interests and divisions of various hue came to the top, sooner or later this turned against the welfare of both nations and states. As someone said once, no page, regardless of its nature, may be torn out of history textbooks. Hence, we must tell all and truthfully about the past, so as to draw conclusions from mistakes and perpetuate in social awareness the good side and benefits of mutual contacts. Nations have a good memory, and anything that is glossed over is exploited by outsiders with the object of instilling the poison of hatred, disuniting and slandering. The Polish nation has -- as a whole, in its mass -- responded with relief, faith and hope to the turnabout in Polish-Soviet relations initiated by communists and the Polish left. But probably we began to believe too readily and too rapidly that all are of one mind, that the legacy of the past has been overcome once and for all. By now, following the sorry experiences of the early 1980's, we think otherwise. I believe that this topic is not closed, that in publicistics, too, we should and must answer questions about the past from class and Marxist standpoints. Particularly considering that there is nothing to hide!

Nothing about the past should be glossed over, and this applies all the more to the present. For information and reportage about current Polish-Soviet relations, in every domain and in every plane, not just doors and windows but also gates should be opened wide. Our political, economic, scientific, military, cultural, trade and all other relations serve a good cause and are advantageous and indispensable to Poland, to our independence, to further development, progress and stabilization. They also are of huge qualitative importance to the Soviet Union. We should write about this as much as possible and shed light on these matters from various sides. After all, there cannot exist a situation in which the average Pole is sometimes more knowledgeable about Polish-French or Polish-American ties than about the ties with our greatest and nearest neighbor and partner.

Perhaps I am exaggerating somewhat, because much has changed to the better. But completely unjustified resistance and apprehensions still exist. For example, there is a trend toward omitting to itemize the goods being sold by Poland to the USSR, particularly as regards consumer goods and agricultural commodities. Supposedly, the reason is not to offend Poles, because of the scarcity of goods in our country. Let me ask: How will we pay the USSR for its crude petroleum, gas, ores, cotton, machinery, television sets, refrigerators, and dozens of other raw materials and finished products, if we do not sell to it our own goods and raw materials? How will we repay our indebtedness? How will we increase imports? Or another question: When, in accordance with the principles governing the settlement of accounts between CEMA member countries, we paid the Soviet Union cheaply for its crude petroleum, gas and other raw materials, it was thought commendable to highlight this in print, but when, in accordance with the same principles, the Soviet Union paid us for our goods prices below the contemporary world market prices, it was thought wise to gloss this over in order not to irritate Poles, because if this is not mentioned in print no one will be any wiser. But why should no one know about this? After all, this is based on the same honest principles for settlement of accounts. Who then needs such an information system, or rather such a disinformation system?

Our economic, trade, scientific and technological ties with the Soviet Union are broad and are of tremendous importance to our country owing to their stabilization, clarity of settlement of accounts and now also developmental dynamism. They should therefore be popularized and described in every way. Many Polish agencies in and outside Moscow have scored considerable accomplishments and are quite conversant with the needs and possibilities of our partner; they should be more open to the mass media and meet the social expectations. But this is not so.

Break the Circle of PAP Communiques

Even less information is provided about the CEMA. Most often one has to rely on press bulletins, official publications, communiques and similar material. It is thus hardly surprising that the press at times provides more information on discussions and activities relating to the EEC than on the workings of the CEMA. Yet the council is permanently in action; many interesting things are happening there, it takes important decisions affecting entire branches of economy, and it develops coproduction, scientific and technical cooperation, etc. It is high time to break the vicious circle of PAP communiques and periodic comments by our representatives in reporting about the CEMA's problems and activities. Greater use should be made of such forms of popularization and indication of the CEMA's role as reportages, conversations, interviews, etc., that is, kinds of journalism serving as a better mirror of ties between Poland and the CEMA. Permanent Polish representatives within that organization should assist the press correspondents in Moscow.

Lastly, one more issue: The general opinion is that one cannot earn a reputation for himself by dwelling on Soviet topics and, in general, on topics relating to the socialist countries. If we consider our experts on international affairs, this seems to be true indeed. Why is that so? After

all, whatever may be said of the deficiencies of press reports from the Land of the Soviets, they are thematically much more comprehensive than reports from the West. Without impugning our colleagues who specialize in Western affairs, it must be admitted that they focus their attention chiefly on political events. But by constantly writing about battles in the forum of the Bundestag, the House of Commons, the House of Representatives and the Senate, they unwittingly perpetuate in the mind of the Polish reader a picture of a supposedly dynamic and flourishing Western democracy and Western civil liberties and rights. This appraisal is not mine, although I agree with it: it comes from a correspondent in Moscow who had previously been posted to Western and developing countries.

Yet, press correspondents posted to the USSR and other socialist countries have at their disposal a much broader variety of subjects. They gain their knowledge of the country not chiefly from newspapers, television and books but often from long and arduous trips across the land as well as from dozens and hundreds of conversations, which are subsequently reflected in their press reports. Yet -- I must admit this with my hand on my heart -- all these subjects and all this expertise of my fellow journalists posted to the socialist countries is relegated to a secondary plane in the opinions and appraisals of the international publicists, on the ground that they are supposedly "easier" subjects, closer to our own domestic ones.

Truth must be faced from another viewpoint as well. Few journalists posted to Moscow, Prague or Budapest continue to specialize in their fields, retain ties with the country to which they had been posted, revisit it regularly and write about its problems, as contrasted with, e.g., Marian Podkowinski, an expert on German affairs. Consider what is now being done by our colleagues who had previously been posted to Moscow. Most often, with the exception of agency [PAP] journalists, they no longer write on Soviet subjects. The editorial boards are largely to blame for this situation. They are wasting the knowledge, experience and accomplishments of these people. The head of an information agency, to whom its Moscow branch should be the most important, if only in view of the number of correspondents posted to it, did not consider it expedient, necessary or suitable to meet with colleagues who returned to Warsaw after sojourning for the second time in the Soviet capital and who are outstanding experts on Soviet affairs! Given this attitude (quite aside from the last-named extreme case), there is nothing surprising in that most often those making short trips to the Soviet Union are people who either had never been there before or had not visited it for a long time before. Afterward, when one reads their press reports, the mistakes, misprints and plain ignorance they reveal are simply hair-raising.

I believe that the policy for selecting journalists to be posted abroad needs to be reconsidered. This also applies to the policy for "utilizing" our colleagues who return from postings in Moscow and socialist countries.

1386
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POLITICS POLAND

## YOUTH FORUM DISCUSSES CATHOLICS IN SOCIALIST STATE

Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish No 5, 1 Feb 86 p 3]

[Text] Can Catholics build socialism? There is no use hiding that in our country, in which the dispute is only over whether Catholics make up 60, 70, 80 or more percent, this has been a more than fundamental question for 40 years. It is no surprise, therefore, that the rather large hall serving the Young Generation Forum, held under the auspices of the PRON National Council, this time (20 January 1986) could not accomodate the group of participants who traditionally come from Czestochowa and Krakow, Kalisz and Radom and Warsaw's schools and universities.

Yet the meeting (perhaps because it was apparently the 13th of its kind) must be considered as not very successful and the state of the hall illustrates this very well. After an hour there was plenty of room; after two hours it was nearly empty. What is worse, a fair number of the speakers were long past age 50 ("I am here in my 81st year to discover what young people think") and in such a group, the deliberations too often turn toward the distant past, more rarely do they turn toward the future or stay in the present. Moreover, every gathering in which ressponsible people in the national hierarchy take part (this time there were an unusual number of them--the Sejm vice-marshal, the chairman of the PRON National Council and its secretary general, the minister for Religious Affairs and the vice-chairman of the State Council) is haunted by cranks offering world-altering inventions, delivering speeches on "my life" and delivering petitions with commentary, not to the point at that. Such are the costs of the only Polish Hyde Park and here too they had to be incurred, shortening the time for interesting appearances and apologizing to the audience, which no longer had the heart for public tedium.

What do Catholics who are currently 20 or 30 years old think about their place in Poland, in which the means of production are public and the worker party is in control? How do they see the history of this co-existence, which also outlines the platform for the future? What obliations does a Catholic have in relation to the state and the church? Talked down to by the elderly, they asked more questions than they formulated statements; they appealed more than they argued.

Thus appeals prevailed--that Poles, regardless of divisions, not be at each other's throats (i.e., over crucifixes in the schools), that they love their

country, maintain the high morale of the people, etc. There are no conflicts between us "because Christ was the first socialist" and the Christian community the first commune. But amon these banal appeals and hackneyed opinion, there was occasionally an important question about the promotion and representation of Catholic circles. How can it be that a Catholic can be an advisor, Sejm deleate or a member of the State Council but one looks in vain for people with a clearly marked religious affiliation in the position of mine director or director of an industrial association? How is the relationship to be formed between the ethics and morals of the Catholic community and the substance of the legal system, saturated as it is with Marxist values? The field is open for a variety of conflicts and it is worth discussing them.

Also considered, although without much passion or vitality, was the advisability of establishing a Christian party or Catholic youth organization, as well as the right of the Catholic community to disseminate its opinions on the radio ("Let the professors of theology present their moral ideal" or "We must oppose naturists and pornography"). Would fulfilling all these wishes change anything? Let's not delude ourselves, someone said, that these are wonder drugs for our present situation. Why? Whatever one might say about the domination of the meeting by rather elderly people, the most interesting and dramatic statement, touching the heart of the matter, came from one of them. He said, with rate sincerity: Society is sinister and hateful. Love is absent in our midst and Polish Catholicism has not sunk deep roots in our soil and has an ostentatious nature. How do we work? We can see around us, for example, how Catholics are buildings housing for families that are also Catholics. The Polish people have not kept their vows of sobriety made at Jasna Gora and the martyr-like, masochistic tone prevailing in many circles has an epigonic nature. We cannot take this into the 21st Century.

Catholics are building socialism. That is the plain truth, but how many are doing it by choice and how many only as hired hands. Everyone must answer this question himself and by his own reckoning and here, in more than one instance, documents devoted to church social teachings, including work and participation in public life, could help. Were they discussed at the Young Generation Forum? They were not, and I upect that very few in that hall (besides the presidium) have instructive lessons behind them.

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POLITICS POLAND

## DEPUTY SPEAKS OUT ON CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS

Warsaw PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI in Polish No 9, 2 Mar 86 p 4

[Text] From a speech (text of a verbal statement based on shorthand notes) by deputy Aleksander Legatowicz at the Sejm session of 30 January 1986. ". . . Church-State Relations. As television showed my so-called profile during the election campaign, the editor asked me what I think about church-state relations. At the time I replied, 'This is first of all an issue for the joint committee of representatives of the episcopate and national authorities, not an issue for the television cameras. But as far as my opinion is concerned, I feel relations will be formed according to whether the structure of relations that is esstablished will truly be established on Christian values. And depending on whether the church will have to choose between its own identity and credibility in society and fulfillng the demands of state authorities. That is why dialog, with respect for the partners' identity and primary rights, is necessary.'

"And what happened? The excerpt I quoted here could not be found on the air. To ease the tension, I will add that I also had a discussion with Professor Gulczynski on the subject of understanding on the radio. I will not go into details but it turned out that a candidate for the Sejm on the national roll cannot tell on the radio what he saw on Polish television. Why am I talking about this? Because, in my opinion, a very important condition for real understanding is the right to truth and identity in public life.

"We may differ, even differ greatly, but we must act and live in truth."

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POLITICS

POLAND

## CHURCH CONSTRUCTION DEFENDED

Krakow TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY in Polish No 2, 12 Jan 86 p 3

[Article by Slawomir Siwek: "Church Construction Continued"]

[Excerpts] It is not my purpose to engage in polemics with Jerzy Jarzeniec's article in No 47/85 of POLITYKA, "Religious Duties." It discredits its author (authors?) because it is untrue. The author manipulates numbers and statements and uses an absurd method of inference. But to continue the topic I began in No 19/85 of GOSC NIEDZIELNY, I will try to bring together here the charges and opinions on church construction being repeated in the non-Catholic media and give the true facts. I will therefore respond to one of the conclusions propounded in the cited article in POLITYKA. Allegedly the Catholic press has maintained a "real conspiracy of silence" as regards the matter of church construction, while "Catholic opinion, familiar with the real proportions of church construction, can stop giving it the support it has heretofore given in the interest of other more urgent matters."

Is it true that in an average Polish diocese Catholics have many more and much larger churches than their counterparts in the enormous centers and historical metropolises of the West? Why do I see this statement as absurd?

Churches are built in connection with genuine, not imaginary needs. In GOSC NIEDZIELNY I wrote, ". . . the requirements of parish communities, expressed by parish councils among others, when it comes to the construction of new church buildings, have been unequivocal: we want to be close to our house of prayer, we do not want to send our children to religious instructions in neighboring districts of large cities or distant villages."

For years the Catholic press has discussed the problem of the "crisis of faith" in the West. In many countries there is a wide divergence between the number of baptized Catholics and practicing Catholics. There is no problem with building new churches there; the problem is how to fill those that already exist. For the average Catholic from Western Europe or even from North America, the picture of overflowing churches during mass in Polish churches is shocking. Even if one accepts the sensational calculation of the number of faithful for each church (according to the outline discussed above), even then it would not be an argument for limiting the number of church buildings in Poland.

In this instance, even a moderately bright reader, even a non-believer, would ask what the problem of church construction in a country (i.e., Holland) where church sources talk about 4 percent practicing Catholics, have to do with Poland, where the faithful cannot fit into existing churches.

It seems even less likely that anyone would take seriously the charge that in Poland the state of church construction is artificially sustained by "superior church authority." The needs in this realm, as I wrote, do not and cannot turn on artificial statistical games. They turn on real needs. What are they?

This is the situation in large cities. One need not be familiar with the problem to notice that the number of church for the number of faithful in old districts is totally different from their number in new districts. Efforts to build even one church in Nowa Huta or in the Warsaw Ursynow district of 100,000 people took years. The purpose of church construction for several years has been to equalize the most glaring disproportions and therefore to better meet the needs of the faithful who travel many kilometers to church. In coming out against requirements submitted by the faithful, the diocesan curias worked out organizational criteria which must be followed in competing for permits. It was adopted as an approximate "minimum" criterion that one church should serve 10,000 to 15,000 residents. The recommendations of Vatican Council II say that an urban church should not have more than 10,000 faithful. Such proportions guarantee tolerable conditions for the faithful and full ministerial work. The needs of particular dioceses have been and still are submitted according to such criteria. In the practices of past years and in agreements at the highest levels of administrative and church authority, these criteria have been accepted.

Likewise in rural districts, only justifiable needs have been and still are being submitted--the distance of the village from the church, the technical condition of buildings used thus far and finally the residential areas newly emerging around new industrial developments.

Time for examples. In a letter from the Office for Religious Affairs of 27 December 1985 to the secretariat of the Polish Episcopate that included information on proposals for the plan of church construction for 1986-1990, there is a table showing the number of applications in particular dioceses. As calculated by the office, there were 627 such applications made in the entire country. These are applications for investments surpassing 600 square meters. In Lublin diocese 13 applications were made.

In a letter to the provincial office in Lublin, that curia made its applications in full detail, providing a set of justifications (letter of 19 January 1985). What do we learn? First of all, that in the last 35 years, not one new church has been built in Lublin despite the city's growth. Currently 11 churches are under construction. To satisfy requirements according to the above mentioned criteria (up to 15,000 residents to one church), it would be necessary to build nine churches in the city and four outside it (Pulawy, Swidnik, Krasnik). At the beginning of the previous 5-year plan, it was agreed with the government that the construction of 11 church would be moved to succeeding years. The government also refused to approve the construction of

three smaller churches. However, carrying out the currently proposed church investments would resolve the problem decisively.

"The basic, objective argument for the construction of new churches," says the Lublin bishop, "is the real need for them. The thousands of people eager to build, not begrudging their money or especially their selfless work, testify to this."

What, on the other hand, specifically has been offered? The construction of a church in Ponogroda for 12,000 people who today worship in the cemetery chapel; in Slawinek where new residential districts are being built and people today go to a chapel made from a garage; in Felina where a residential district for 40,000 people is being built, in Pulawy where 45,000 people live and there is one gigantic parish.

One could go on with similar enumerations. Then there emerges one more point that is scrupulously avoided in certain reports by the non-Catholic media on the "next wave of building large churches." The limit of 600 square meters of ace refers not only to the church but to all church buildings as well--the church, rectory, classrooms for religious education, outbuildings and administrative buildings. Thus it comprises a complex ordinarily needed to carry on normal ministerial activity. One must recall here that from the time of the separation of religious education from state education, the state also took upon itself the responsibility for providing for the church the material conditions necessary to conduct religious education. The church is not a subsidized institution; it supports itself from the contributions of the faithful. Therefore, no one demands that the Ministry of Education pay for the construction and maintenance of religious education centers; the dioceses want only goodwill in dealing with requirements in this realm. So that, within the limits of constitutional principles, children would have the opportunity for proper preparation for Catholic life, consistent with contemporary conditions.

For example. The archbishop's curia in Bialystok, in a letter of 30 May 1985 to the provincial governor, specified four of nine building applications as the construction of rectores or religious education classrooms, while the remaining five instances were not solely for the construction of church, but for rectories and religious instruction centers as well, which together made that "large structure." As a curiosity I would add that attempts to build a church in the Tysiaclecie district in Bialystok have been going on since 1977, while St. Wojciech parish, since its opening in 1979, has no parish building or classrooms and of the eight priests working there, only two are able to live on church grounds.

Jerzy Jarzeniec of POLITYKA simply departs from the truth when he writes, "Bishops from the entire country have already submitted a total 627 proposals for building only large and very large churches." What I wrote above illustrates the magnitude of the manipulation done here. The number comes from the table sent by the Office for Religious Affairs to the secretariat of the episcopate. Jerzy Jarzeniec should know that contained in it are applications like those described above and those from the Gniezno curia, submitted ot the Budgoszcz provincial governor on 26 June 1985, where of 15 investmen proposals five deal with possible chapel construction, one a residential-catechetical

building and among them there are also applications to which the curia has not received any response since 1983 and has therefore resubmitted them for the next (current) 5-year plan.

The next argument is based on setting the development of church construction against residential construction. The question is asked, can the church build so much when there is no housing? It is further concluded that the growth of church construction limits residential construction (a problem of materials). Finally, the bishops are unconcerned about the situation of the people; they only want to take care of their own interests. Therefore, you faithful, see how the church's assurance that it understands society's problems really looks!

Now we are beginning to talk about economics and politics. Very well, let us get into that field.

Raising such an argument is contrary to decisions of the PRL's government. On 24 November 1981 the president of the Council of Ministers issued Order No 47 (No P 130/76/81) on the planning and execution of church investments, in which the following paragraphs are interesting: Par 8: "a potential negative position (in relation to investment requirements submitted--writer's note) cannot be justified by a shortage of building materials, whose acquisition is the taks of the investor, with the conditions resulting from par 2;" par 12: "entities distributing materials coming under central distribution in 1982 establish within three months the procedure for supplying those materials for church construction;" par 13: "for investments in structures associated with agriculture conducted by church or monastic institutions the rules on supplying building materials for investment by individual farmers apply;" par 14: "in areas not regulated in par 12 and 13, investors are supplied with building materials in a manner generally accessible." Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski signed the order in the name of the president of the Council of Ministers. The order is valid to this day.

The paragraphs cited are so clear that comments can be limited to the following statement: the issuance of permits has nothing to do with the state of residential construction in Poland. Such construction depends--as everyone knows, especially those who have been on a waiting list for years--on the set of systemic causes in the Polish economy, not on the number of churches built. One could ask how it was with residential construction and waiting for housing in the years 1961-65, when only 63 churches were built, from 1966-70, when 37 were built and from 1970-75, when 118 new churches were built? The latter number accentuates the lack of a relationship between the state of residential and church construction and the number of permits issued. The decisions are exclusively political. The argumentation too. The years 1971-75 were relatively the best period in the history of Poland's postar economy, but the waiting lists for housing were not eliminated (although the issuance of permits for new churches was limited), nor did the waiting lists, which were shorter then than they are now, have any influence on the granting of building permits to the church.

On 22 December 1982 a Pro Memoria on building a housing project named for John Paul II for large families in Warsaw reached the secretariat of the Polish

Episcopate. This initiative originated among the clergy and laity. Its purpose, besides an obvious desire to contribute to resolving the tragic housing situation, was to commemorate the approaching second pilgrimage by the Holy Father to his homeland. The cooperative that was to be formed to carry out this investment was to be called "Votum."

The project was to come into being--today one can call it that--as a kind of foundation, from contributions by the Polish public and willing people from abroad. These latter possibilities had been discerned initially--they were genuine. The patron of the initiative's committee, composed of representatives of the clergy, the world of education and culture, workers, peasants, craftsmen, architects and lawyers, was the primate of Poland, Cardinal Jozef Glemp. The secretary of the Polish Episcopate, Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, was an honorary member and spokesman.

Initially, considering first of all the amounts of funds possible to obtain in Poland and abroad, the construction of a project for 1000 families was planned. In the future, for 3000 families. Locating the project near Wilanowa was proposed for two reasons--the Holy Father's pilgrimage during the jubilee year of the liberation of Vienna and the existence of a site between Wilanowska and Przyczolkowska streets already planned for construction.

The committee planned to invite the Holy Father to bless the site and cornerstone and to turn over the project to him during his pilgrimage as a special votive offering.

On 17 January 1983, Minister Lopatka recieved an outline of the conditions for creating the "Votum" Residential Construction Cooperative in Warsaw.

During the pilgrimage to his homeland, the Holy Father did not bless the cornerstone of the first project for large families, which came into being thanks to the collective decisions and work of people of good will. The administrative authorities responded negatively to the initiative presented by the church.

The opinion of a Very Important Person--"We do not need to multiply our property," spoken at that time on the occasion of another initiative proposed by the faithful and rejected by the administration, has gone into the classical works of our economy. This "property" was to be initiatives of the Association for Housing Reform type.

Let us go back to the economic aspects of church construction. As has been explained, the investor--the diocese, parish, religious orders--compete for building materials in a twofold manner--through central distribution, under ordinary conditions, and here the administrative organs distribute materials according to the possibilities, with no preference given to church construction.

The other methods of gathering materials, the basic portion of them, is buying them for cash where they are openly for sale, or through "PEWEX" thanks to the help of the faithful, especially Polonia, for the church in Poland. But here we must go back to Jarzeniec's article in POLITYKA. He says that church

construction in Poland occurs by way of "convertible currency contributions" of West Germany's Caritas and the "extremely politicized (through its connection with militant anti-Communism)" organization "Kirche in Not" (the Church in Need). He even cites the millions of dollars that go for this. Jarzeniec is not writing the truth. Neither Caritas, nor "Kirche in Not" finance church construction in Poland.

In matters like freedom of religion, the church must reject arguments on "construction tactics" for basic reasons. These matters must be considered in an atmosphere of dialog and a climate of respect for the basic rights of believers. This is the church's constant "line." Nothing more is involved. Public statements cropping up that the growth of the infrastructure, of church construction, could open up prospects for new tensions, should be taken as a willingness, not by the church, to open new fields for these tensions. Raising the issue in this way itself causes social tensions, for whose levelling-off the church has done and will do much. Regardless of who has what kind of intentions in this regard. And how long they will last.

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POLITICS

## FINANCIAL SITUATION OF AGRICULTURAL FOUNDATION

Katowice GOSC NIEDZIELNY in Polish No 10, 9 Mar 86 p 6

[Text] In connection with the great interest in the Agricultural Foundation's financial affairs and with various statements on the subject in the national media, Slawomir Siwek, spokesman for the foundation's Organizational Committee, told journalists:

[. . . .] [Art 2, item 6 of the law on the control of publications and exhibitions of 31 July 198 (DZIENNIK USTAW No 20, item 99), amended in 1983 (DZIENNIK USTAW No 44, item 204).]

"In 1982 Western and Polish experts initially calculated $2 billion as a start-up figure that could ensure the best economic results. This amount was to be made up of two parts--revolving credits granted to the foundation and donations. As a result of negotiations, at the suggestion of the government side, the Agricultural Foundation is to be supported solely by voluntary contributions obtained from public, social and private sources. Monies obtained in they way, however, can still constitute substantial help for Polish villages, especially under the country's serious economic circumstances. There is continuing interest in the foundation by 18 countries. Although the foundation does not yet exist, Western countries have pledged the specific amounts which the organization committee solicited. They permit the initiation of pilot programs during the first six months of operation, estimated at a total cost of $28 million.

"It seems to me that explaining these issues is necessary because without the good will of all interested parties, which is also expressed in significant publications on the subject of the foundation, the success of this initiative, which is necessity for society, would be impossible.

"The good will of the Agricultural Foundation's Organizational Committee in obtaining its license and carrying out its goals is still very great. The cooperation of the partners in solving the country's most important economic problems is necessary for the government and society."

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POLITICS POLAND

## BRIEFS

RUSSIAN ORTHODOX DELEGATION VISITS--A four-person delegation from the Russian Orthodox Church that included Bishop Anatolij was in Warsaw from 22 to 27 February at the invitation of the Polish Ecumenical Council. Along with five representatives of the churches associated with the Polish Ecumenical Council, chaired by Bishop Jeremiasz, they attended conferences of the standing joint committee. The main directions for cooperation between the Russian Orthodox Church and the Polish Ecumenical Council and its member church were outlined. The matter of expanding ecumenical, theological and peace effort cooperation was discussed. It is anticipated that an official delegation of the Russian Orthodox Church and other churches in the USSR will visit Poland again this year. Bishops Anatolij and Jeremiasz were greeted by minister Adam Lopatka, director of the Office for Religious Affairs. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 1-2 Mar 86 p 2] 12776

CSO: 2600/336

## ELECTIONS, DISTORTION OF DEMOCRATIC PRACTICES DISCUSSED

Belgrade INTERVJU in Serbo-Croatian 28 Mar 86 pp 35-38

[Article by Slobodan Inic: "A Toast to Our Elections"]

[Text] Many people are now amazed that it could have been possible for some of our "well-known" and "distinguished" revolutionaries to have fallen by the wayside in the nominating process in certain communities. Certainly, this cannot be seen otherwise than as a failure to understand the present social situation and the need for new young people capable of changing the state of crisis in society. It seems that we find it "more normal" for those who are probably most to blame for the present situation to continue on than for new forces, mostly younger, to come forth. The defense and concealment of democratic outcomes and solutions by virtue of an "embargo" is worse than placing an embargo on democracy. All of this indicates that the resistance to democracy is not objective but personal.

When I began to prepare to write this article on our recent elections, I reflected that I would have to consult the substantial literature on elections and the electoral system in our country and in the world. I thus recalled Blondel, Lipset, Nikolas, and our own Jovan Djordjevic, the empirical research of Vladimir Goati, the perspicacious Slaven Letica, and many others. I will have to master all that, I thought.

But rescue came in the form of none other than Radoje Domanovic. No need to be amazed. I think that he was and has remained our first political scientist! Remember what we learned in elementary school. "The word 'election' means... the installation of a deputy, and its origins go back to patriarchal society when along with their other troubles the people truly did have that other tiresome duty of thinking and worrying about whom they would elect to be their representative. There was a time when elections were conducted in that kind of primitive way, but in Stradija, which is modern and civilized, that stupid old procedure that wastes so much time has been simplified. The minister of police has taken upon himself all the worries of the people, and he does the appointing and choosing instead of the people, so that the people do not waste their time and are free of worry and thought. It is accordingly natural for these to be called free elections."

Domanovic's principle also has its own hero of "popular elections." Once upon a time someone came to be "elected" and he said: "I have come to see the minister to petition him for the people to elect me the people's deputy in the next elections."

"But presumably the choice is made by the people."

"Well, you see, how shall I put it?... Yes, the choice belongs to the people, that is what the constitution says; but usually the person elected is the one whom the police want."

There are things I can object to in the way Domanovic looks at elections. Perhaps in his time and "somewhere" it really was like that. But I have to say that that kind of mediation, that style of "you elect me, and I elect you," absolutely does not apply today and in our country, and especially the minister of police has nothing whatsoever to do with the elections. On the contrary, even he has to be worried about whether he will be elected or reelected. In other words, we have now adopted some of the "achievements of civilization" such as "revolutionary consciousness," "recorded as one of the possible candidates," "initiative," "balance of power," and "embargo," which precludes the role of the police in elections, so that the elections are truly free. In that respect each of those elected knows that the people truly want him, just as the people know that the person they have elected wants them. So that is why I have to state my reservations about Domanovic's conception of "free elections."

This year, and the statistics bear this out, was the 12th time since the war that Yugoslavs have gone to polling places for elections. The newspaper reports record a large voter turnout. The massive participation in the elections (voting) is interpreted as a good way of giving "support to those who are authentic fighters for overcoming the difficulties of society more rapidly," to those "who will have the desire and ability to change the situation and relations in society for the better." The high voter turnout (93.39 percent; 85 percent; 100 percent; and so on) does, it is true, remind us a bit of that embarrassing correlation between the nature of the political system and the nature of the citizen as a subject. The malicious statisticians say that only Albania is ahead of us in these matters.

Of course, correlations of that kind are not valid in our context. I rather believe that we are dealing here with the people's support for a political system as by a referendum regardless of whether it is doing well or poorly. Our political system can never be so bad as not to be given such massive support. That is a proposition I arrived at all on my own, and I hope it will truly be taken in good part. It is almost certain that something of that kind also applies to the people who are nominated. When I was a boy and came of age to vote for the first time, my father told me that the candidates on the ballots knew much better what should be done in the government than other people. Yet I still thought at the time that among those who were only voting there were people better than those for whom the votes were being cast. That

is, I personally was acquainted with the former. Today I no longer think that.

Nevertheless, when I think about what is important to this year's elections, there is one thing I just cannot get straight. Some people say that the recent elections were actually a vote in favor of changes for the better, while others say that we should vote for the best people in order to guarantee changes. It is a very subtle distinction and therefore has to be clarified. There is no question about voting for changes, but this is to say nothing about those who will carry the changes out. This contains some of the old features of our previous elections. So, a vote is cast for changes, and then people are voted in who are in favor of the changes that have been voted for, but perhaps they no longer do favor them. In the latter case, voting for the best people in order to guarantee changes inserts two difficulties which are not so insignificant into an understanding of our recent elections. First, does this mean that it is known in advance who these best people are whom the elections will confirm to have been the best, and second, who can guarantee that they are the best for changes, at least in a majority of cases? I believe that the best combination would be to vote for changes for the better and to vote for the best people in order to guarantee the changes for the better. But this approach, in the opinion of Vjekoslav Vidjak, requires bolder changes in the electoral process itself: direct elections to public office.

One Candidate Is Equal to Two!

Today there are even political systems in which "one candidate is too broad a choice!" as Milovan Vitezovic once put it aphoristically. To be sure, he used a worse word for such systems, but I will not mention it, since it has a general ring and could not by any means be applied to our system. Yet it still must be said that it is especially important to democratic elections that there be more candidates than positions to be filled. I interpret this more as a success of our "science of elections," our "electology," than a result of a real change in electoral procedure (the system), which have been wanting for years now.

Now let us look at some of the electoral "plums" that occurred during the recent "choosings." Take, for example, that some people favored having only one candidate, taking the view that it might be a mere formality to have more than one candidate. They therefore proposed a "democratic" commitment to one candidate. As you certainly already know, there were also differing opinions in that regard, people who favored having more than one candidate, the multicandidate procedure. At least that is how the two groups declared themselves to be in public and in principle. Nevertheless, how ironic fate can be! In practice the "pluralists" promoted and came out with single-candidate slates, probably taking the view that each of them was worth two! The "monists," on the other hand, when they saw that they might lose, strange as it may seem, raised an uproar for having more than one candidate. Typical balcanicus politicus--the rule is that there are no rules.

But these so-called open ballots, ballots with more than one candidate than positions to be filled, did show in certain communities that elections in a

"one-party system" are still not a farce, even though many objections could be made to them. I say that perhaps the most important thing is that a start was finally made on this, whatever the initial results might have been. Aleksandar Grlickov has noted with his characteristic equability that the principle of having multiple candidates for elective office is important to further democratization and if we are not entirely successful in this now, we certainly will succeed in coming elections. There is every indication that the greatest result of these elections will be the next elections.

But I have to admit that the present open ballots, ballots containing more candidates than positions to be filled, which I myself have been advocating in the pages of this newspaper, have to some extent remained a kind of "electological" error already being spoken about in critical terms in spite of the progress made toward democratizing the electoral process. I would put it this way: Multiple candidates as a principle is our "most recent" electoral form, while one candidate, as the content of the election, is our electoral reality! Knowing this, there are few people who want to lend their name in the nominating process, since they do not believe that they will be elected. Others again have not been accustomed to "play second fiddle" in elections. This is the only way to explain the frequent and very numerous cases of people refusing to allow themselves to be nominated as "figures" in an election "parade." What can you do, our people learned long ago that when you are nominated, then you will certainly be elected.

But I see a deeper and more serious reason as to why the open ballots have not been so very successful. First of all, from the standpoint of the elector and the voter the recent elections did not result in competitive elections, nor did our entire social and self-management pluralism of interests and ideas result in any sort of competitive contest. Thus the elections were cut off from the real structure of interests and ideas, from the social crisis, and from the disposition of the people. The second reason is inseparably bound up with the first. Our elections do not presuppose that those nominated have programs and stand on them, statements as to what the elected dispatchers of public affairs will do on behalf of their electors. In that respect things are the other way about in our country: The ready-made programs "have" their own people who are nominated and elected.

Don't get me wrong. I do not think that every person nominated and elected should have his own "program" of socialism. But he ought to have his own "program of the Program," or what I call a program of means so that the program of socialism stated in principle would be realized as effectively as possible. And such differences should finally be acknowledged legitimately and taken as something normal.

I have also noticed that little use is made in our country of the experiences of other socialist countries in the area of elections. For example, the Hungarians have passed a law requiring that there be more than one candidate in elections. Their idea is rather interesting. What they are really looking for is competition as to ability among candidates with the same political ideas. If in our country someone advocated that idea or something similar, I think that there would be those who would discredit him in ideological terms.

That is why in Hungary you can even find opstina presidents who are not members of the party. There are no such cases in our country. It still seems to me that Vidjak's proposal presented in the Federal Chamber of the Yugoslav Assembly concerning bolder changes in electoral procedure as an introduction to direct elections to public office could be the beginning of a worthwhile debate about the changes in our electoral system.

Electoral Permutations

The criteria applied to candidates for the highest positions in the LCY, which promised to jeopardize an older structure and finally retire it, seem to have been set up most democratically in the League of Communists of Croatia. In their case every nomination had to originate in a basic organization, it was required that there be more than one candidate, and then tenure was limited to two successive terms, with a third allowed as an exception, public discussion of candidates, etc. The ballot for the Croatian LC Central Committee had 20 percent more candidates than positions to be filled.

The status of party politician emeritus aroused an interesting debate. The issue was this: Could such people perform operative functions in the LC? It still seems to me that a solution worthy of Solomon was resorted to in response. That is, it was said that the party politician emeritus could not be a professional staff member, but he could perform operational tasks as a volunteer! It is probably assumed that people at that age can contribute more than younger people, and they are also more responsible, since they will not be receiving salaries. How tenable is all that? My position is that this is only one of the ways of perpetuating the generation of those who have been retired. Another way is perhaps more subtle: To what extent has the system of coopting younger party members [these three words in English in the origina] ensured a new perpetuation to some extent even in their ideas (but certainly in their obedience as well)?

Nevertheless, many fell by the wayside. Some because of age, poor health, some out of principle, and some because of the procedure itself, which people tried to carry out democratically regardless of whether it was "harder" or "softer" on a particular candidate. A certain number of the old revolutionaries withdrew on behalf of younger people. Others did not make it. This caused amazement: How could this have happened!? Some things really are topsy-turvy in our country. For example, we are more amazed when someone loses a democratic election than when he wins an undemocratic election! To be sure, long before these electoral permutations in the party Milutin Baltic had a presentiment of certain "unfavorable outcomes." He suggested even then (see: DANAS, No 170, 21 May 1985, Zagreb) that "if everyone decided who to elect according to his own criterion, then in practice this would lead to the ruin of those candidates who are better known." This seems to have come about, at least as far as his own advancement is concerned. He did not receive a sufficient number of votes to be elected to the Council of the Federation of Croatian Trade Unions. He also "dropped off" the ballot for elections to the Croation LC Central Committee in the final round. There is nothing it seems we can do except feel sorry for those candidates "who are somewhat better known." Or perhaps we should rather establish some connection between that kind of "being better known" and their achievements.

The "Serbian" elections in party bodies were somewhat simpler. Some "democratized" things, announcing more candidates in principle, while in practice they continued to present and nominate the same number of candidates as positions to be filled. But others, taking the opposite line in this matter, were in principle in favor of having one candidate for each position to be filled, but then in practice they demanded that there be more than one candidate. So the issue still ended in a "compromise": The winners were the single candidates who were worth at least two taken individually! But this also meant a triumph for a new/old logic which probably goes like this: "Stick to principle in what you say, but in action do what the situation dictates!"

A Social Government

The last elections have pointed up a serious problem of the (im)possibility of forming a social government at the level of the federal state. Back last year Slavoljub Djukic asked this question: "Let us imagine a situation in which it would be no particular event at all for, say, the position of minister in the federal government to go to a person who is not a member of the League of Communists. Is something like that possible?" At least according to what is partially known at this point, even the new federal government will not include any minister who is not a party member. That problem remains, and by all appearances it results from the still unconquered fear that those who do not belong to the party are not sufficiently "loyal."

The last elections, like the previous ones, were not carried along by the idea that they would be a means of bringing the best social forces in the country into the country's administration. Yet they still were different from the previous ones. Usually, the earlier ones provided an electoral "confirmation" of the leadership so that it stayed in office. To some extent that could be justified by the "good state of affairs" in the country, which the entire leadership deserves credit for. But it seems that the social crisis has tended to initiate a differentiation of one leadership from another. The last elections were not just a way of "electing" the leadership, but of legitimizing that portion of the leadership which is willing to change the social situation for the better and which in that regard has already been "chosen," while at the same time it eliminated those parts of the leadership which, let us say, we can no longer put up with.

[Box, pp 36-37]

Olivera Petrovic: Account of Elections in Belgrade

Two Belgrade men are talking.

"We are better," says one.

"So what," the other replies, "you only beat us by one."

When you hear this kind of teasing in a city bus on Monday morning, especially after the perpetual derby has been held, it is logical to assume that the topic is soccer.

But it isn't. Nor are these people fans, nor are they talking about sports. One is from Cukarica and the other from Rakovica, and they have read the voting results by Belgrade opstinas on 16 March and are commenting on them.

(Who would say they were talking about soccer?)

So, we have voted: 93 percent in Vojvodina, 90 in Slovenia and Kosovo, 85 in Montenegro and Serbia proper, slightly more in Ljubljana than in Belgrade, the rural areas with a higher turnout than the cities.... Varying from place to place, it is still the judgment that the voter turnout was good.

Could it in fact have been otherwise? To be sure, some people--who must not be very familiar with this people--did express certain doubts on the eve of the elections. They were answered even on Sunday by Branislav Dadic, member of the Presidium of the Serbian Republic Conference of the SAWP, who said in a statement for the press "that the fears of individuals that there might be voters who would abstain because of the difficult economic situation have turned out to be altogether unjustified."

To be sure, it is true that many people are mad at the government, that they are scolding it and cursing it from the opstina to the federal government, but--not to vote--that is something the people in these parts would not do to itself. For several reasons. The first would be purely personal: the feeling of one's importance in the whole matter. The second is more practical, since the very circling of new names means that those who have not been satisfactory leave the game. (Haven't we all shown like good soccer fans that we find it entertaining to pick teams?) Third, Article 156, along with everything else that is written down in our constitution, was not a gift from anyone. A price was paid for all that.

But the fact that the people did not stay away from the elections, as some had feared, does not mean that everything was perfect. The doubters, it seems, at least as far as Belgrade is concerned, did manage to transfer a portion of their fears to those who organized the elections. Thus the opstinas and local communities became engaged in an incomprehensible race as to who would be first, who would have a higher voter turnout.... What is more, that kind of nervousness even seems to have infected radio and television, so that from one hour to the next they simply bombarded the public with these reports. Thus we followed the climb of the percentages on a live broadcast, we learned where the first voter arrived (some arrived even before the electoral commission), which local community was the first to finish voting, at what hour (it even received an award for that!)....

But if one can understand (to some extent) the impatience with which some people followed the movement of the voters (the numbers and percentages were supposed to show the soundness of the sociopolitical work they had done up until that time), it is not clear why they did not pay the same attention to the way in which the voting was done. Which is why they can be blamed for at least some of those 50,000 invalid ballots.

That is, although the final analyses and assessments have not yet been made of the entire job that was done on 16 March, we do know pretty much where it creaked and what went wrong. For example, how is it that in certain opstinas (Vracar), as they say, they held strictly to the law and organized the voting exclusively at polling places, while elsewhere (certain local communities in Zvezdara and Stari Grad) they tried to argue in favor of having relatives of an absent voter vote in his place? Who knows if they were successful anywhere?

Or, who is responsible for the double lists, or for the fact that people still alive were deleted from the voter lists, while dead people were left on? And more of the same.

A part of the blame for this, they say in the election commissions, is borne by the city statistical bureau, which, they say, was well paid for this job. And something, it is said, can also be attributed to the other competent agencies (the Secretariat for Internal Affairs, the opstina assemblies) which are supposed to monitor and record the movement of population. To be sure, they say in local communities that they attempted to correct something by visiting households on the eve of the elections. However, as the saying goes, you don't fatten the pig on Christmas Eve....

By all appearances, whatever those who evaluate electoral activities have to say, the impression is that the voters did their part of the job, going out and voting--far more conscientiously and seriously, in any case with more dignity, than those who were supposed to help them do it.

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ACCOUNT OF KOSOVO VETERANS' GATHERING IN BELGRADE

Belgrade KNJIZEVNE NOVINE in Serbo-Croatian 15 Jan 86 p 3

[Text] Dear Comrades,

We are delivering to you a short summary of discussions and conclusions from the Meeting of Veterans of the War of National Liberation from Kosovo who live in Belgrade, held on 12 December 1985.

On the agenda of this meeting is the implementation in Kosovo of the political platform on Kosovo of the Central Committee of the LCY.

Comrades Kolj Siroka, president of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, and presidents of the Veterans' Federations of the War of National Liberation in Serbia, Kosovo and Belgrade, were present at this meeting.

Representatives of the media that dealt with the reports of Comrade Kolj Siroka were present at the meeting. It is not known to us who prevented the media, or for what reason, from noting even a single word from the discussion by veterans of the War of National Liberation at this meeting, even after the given summary of the report; therefore, we ask you to publish this summary in the next issue of your newspaper.

With comradely regards,

Meeting Presiding Officers

Pavle Brajovic
Savka Djakovic
Milic Vukovic
Dimitrije Kocovic

At the demand of veterans of the War of National Liberation from Kosovo who live in Belgrade, a meeting was organized and held on 12 December of this year in the assembly room of the Center of the Yugoslav People's Army; it lasted a full four hours, with about 400 veterans in attendance.

Numerous prewar and wartime members of the LCY, participants in and organizers of the War of National Liberation in Kosovo and Metohija, today primarily social-political activists, live in Belgrade.

The results and problems of implementing in Kosovo the political platform on Kosovo of the Central Committee of the LCY were the topic of discussion at this meeting.

The platform is a revolutionary act of the LCY, which obligates all social-political forces of Yugoslavia, among which are both communists and veterans of the War of National Liberation from Kosovo, to struggle actively against the counter-revolution in Kosovo, which has attacked the integrity of Yugoslavia. However, it is not being implemented consistently.

Comrade Kolj Siroka, president of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, expressed the wish to attend this meeting and requested that questions be posed to him in advance. He gave judgments and replies to the questions posed, but he did not reply to some questions.

The following participated in the discussion: Dimitrije Kocovic, section president of the Sixth Kosov-Metohija Brigade; Milija Kovacevic, member of the Council of the Gojko Medenica Federation, recipient of the 1941 Partisan Certificate of Service; Dragan Djordjevic, National Hero, member of the Council of the Republic of Serbia and retired brigadier general; Dusko Karic, delegate of the Second Session of the Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia, member of the Council of the Republic of Serbia and retired ambassador; Bozhidar Bukumiric, retired ambassador; Dr Professor Mirko Perovic, member of the Federation Council; Petar Brajovic, National Hero, retired lieutenant general and member of the Council of the Federation; Imer Dauti, retired colonel in the Yugoslav National Army; Ramada n Vranici, judge of the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia and recipient of the 1941 Partisan Certificate of Service.

In addition to the participants in the discussion cited above, a number of other participants were registered. However, because time ran out, it was necessary to finish the meeting; the next one was scheduled for the middle of March next year.

A number of questions and problems requiring answers and solutions were emphasized at this meeting of veterans. Answers were given to some of them at the meeting itself. However, many essential questions still remained open.

In achieving the political platform through the support of the League of Communists of Kosovo, certain results were realized. However, the counter-revolution in Kosovo is still going on. The continuity of the counter-revolution of 1944-45, 1968, and 1981 is being maintained with the same program, but many of its goals have almost been realized already.

The ideological leaders such as the inspirators and the creators of the counter-revolution have not been brought to political or criminal account to this day.

The perpetrators, mostly young indoctrinated people, are apprehended; this, because of mass arrests, provokes greater familial dissatisfaction and ties to irredentist forces.

The counter-revolution in Bujan at the end of 1943 and the beginning of 1944 gave a separatist stamp to the removal of Kosovo-Metohija from the makeup of Yugoslavia. The decisions of the conference in Bujan were in opposition to the decisions of the Second Session of the Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia. Tito and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia rejected and negated these decisions. However, the Bujan decisions have not yet been revoked in Kosovo, although this was demanded as early as December 1963 by Secretary of the Regional Committee for Kosovo-Metohija of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia Dushan Mugosha. He was thwarted by those forces on the Regional Committee that had also inspired the making of such decisions in Bujan. Right up to today, on every anniversary year, the conference in Bujan is celebrated and in this way its separatist character is popularized. Thus the conference in Bujan inspires irredentism for Kosovo in Albania and political emigration in the world. On the other hand, the meeting in Prizren in July 1945, at which the decision was made that Kosovo and Metohija would remain within the structure of the Federal Republic of Serbia, has never been recorded to this day.

The veterans are demanding that the Kosovo Parliament ratify a decision to destroy the documents resulting from the conference in Bujan; that a decision be made to end references to the conference in Bujan; that the law on equating the rights of delegates at the conference in Bujan with the rights of recipients of the 1941 Partisan Certificate of Service be abolished.

Irredentism has succeeded in that Kosovo has become almost ethnically pure. It is realizing its aim, while subjective forces at all levels are repeating statements and conclusions. Irredentism on this question wishes to direct the entire Albanian nationality: the Albanian peasant to interest himself in the land and houses of Serbs and Montenegrins who move; the unemployed to interest themselves in the jobs of those who leave Kosovo, etc.

The settlement of Kosovo with "emigrants" from Albania, who have been supplied free of cost with land, homes, equipment, and financial aid, has been carried out in an organized manner. Many of them have, in this way, been de facto bought as enemies of Yugoslavia.

The veterans are demanding that the further emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins be prevented throught energetic measures. The veterans also emphasize that, when one speaks about the return of Serbs and Montenegrins to Kosovo, priority should be given to the return of farmers. The return of Serbs and Montenegrins is not possible without joint planning and programming by the Province of Kosovo, the Federal Republic of Serbia, and the Union of Federal Republics of Yugoslavia, as well as the allocation of resources.

Cadre decisions in Judiciary organs in Kosovo (i.e. Interior Ministry, the court, the public prosecutor's office) are not adequate to the tasks imposed in the Platform of the Central Committee of the LCY.

Irredentism still has a significant influence on decision-making in the various social structures of Kosovo--it is a legal form of operating. It also achieves its program for an ethnically pure Kosovo through keys for hiring, for educating, for electing officials for political functions, delegate and social functions, through the use of the flag of the State of Albania, inequality in language and writing, etc.

Irredentism in Kosovo induces the Albanian population to listen to the radio and watch television from Tirana, which invites Albanians in Kosovo to break away from Yugoslavia, and technically that is possible. However, there does not exist in Kosovo the necessary, systematic Socialist Yugoslav propaganda that would describe the actual situation in Albania.

The phenomenon of outright falsification of historical events and personages in the historiography of the War of National Liberation in Kosovo (editions, monographs and others) is a special question. The role of Albanians of Kosovo in the War of National Liberation is exaggerated in a calculated manner. In this context the TV series "When Spring Is Late" has been mentioned. In discussion the edition "In the Fire of Revolution" has been especially pointed out as an example of extreme falsifications; in it are found a number of Albanian traitors who are described as veterans of the War of National Liberation. The Presidium of the Union of Veterans of Kosovo has also given its assessment of this edition. Numerous examples indicate that some informational means and publishing activities are not free of the influence of irredentism.

Albanian nationalism and separatism in Kosovo inevitably stir up the phenomenon of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism which must be energetically combatted.

The veterans believe that the process of differentiation with the most responsible officials of Albanian nationality before the Platform on Kosovo of the Central Committee of the LCY has not yet begun. Differentiation does not exist on basic questions such as the conference in Bujan, assessments of organized pressure for emigration by Serbs and Montenegrins, and others, but it is a fundamental prerequisite for the stiuation to change in Kosovo and conditions to stabilize, for the further process of emigration to be prevented and Albanian youth to be indoctrinated.

Among the leadership in the province there are still individuals who were on the team or who remained in positions of Albanian irredentism and separatism (Ismail Bajra, Hajredin Hodzha, Kurtesh Salihu, and others). There are individuals of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality who, because of their high positions [radi fotelje], have sponsored and are sponsoring separatist forces in Kosovo (Ilija Bakic and others). The case of Ismail Bajra has been mentioned, who went several times to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Albania, but who did not report a single time, not even by telephone, to the diplomatic representation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in Tirana.

The newest examples clearly show the failures of cadre policy in the League of Communists of Kosovo in that the separatists and advocates of failed policy

in Kosovo (Ismail Bajra, Hajredin Hodzha, Kurtesh Salihu, Ilija Bakic, and others) were elected to the council and body of the League of Communists for the preparation of the XIII Congress of the LCY.

In discussions it has been pointed out that the greatest responsibility for the irredentist and separatist escalation in Kosovo is borne by Fadilj Hodzha, who performed in the war and is performing to this day the most visible functions from the Province to the Federation; as a result of this he has wielded decisive influence and enjoyed great authority and trust, which he has abused, as can be seen in a number of examples, of which we cite some:

--During the course of 1943 Enver Hodzha sent a delegation to Ivan Milutinovic, which sought the formation of an antifascist council of national liberation for Kosovo and Dukadjin (Metohija). The delegation requested that after the liberation the Albanians living in Kosovo be given the possibility to unite with Albania. The conference in Bujan was held at the end of 1943 and the beginning of 1944 so that the demands of Enver Hodzha, posed to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, could be realized.

Fadilj Hodzha is the main instigator and organizer of the conference in Bujan. He appointed the delegates himself. Of the 49 delegates, 42 were Albanians. He also appointed foreign citizens of Albania as delegates. Under his leadership a resolution was passed at this meeting which demanded that Kosovo and Metohija join Albania.

--During the armed counter-revolution of 1944-45 in Kosovo and Metohija, he negotiated and came to an agreement, as commander of the Operative Staff for Kosovo and Metohija, with the renegade leader Shaban Poluzh, that he, Shaban, mobilize, in the name of the Operative Staff, Albanians from Kosovo and Metohija for the Army of National Liberation. When Shaban Poluzh succeeded in this, 5,000 mobilized men turned in battle against units of the Army of National Liberation of Yugoslavia; with this the counter-revolution in Kosovo and Metohija took on yet a stronger scope. Because of the situation that arose, Fadilj Hodzha was dismissed as commandant, as was the whole Operative Staff as well, by order of the Supreme Commander of the Army of National Liberation and the Movement of Liberation, Comrade Tito, and the Military Administration was imposed on Kosovo and Metohija.

After the liberation he [Fadilj Hodzha] went to Enver Hodzha and lamented the alleged terror which is being carried out against the Albanian population in Kosovo and Metohija.

--In 1968 Fadilj Hodzha was president of the Parliament of the Province of Kosovo and Veli Deva was president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo. Moreover, Fadilj Hodzha was also president of the Commission for the Change of Statutes of the Federal Autonomous Province of Kosovo in connection with the change in the Constitution of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. At that time the demand for a republic of Kosovo was being publicly proclaimed through political activists around the towns of Kosovo; this was a stimulus to irredentism for the counter-revolutionary demonstrations of the same year.

Fadilj Hodzha was in charge of the relations between our country and Albania. However, the leadership of Albania continuously besmirched Comrade Tito and Yugoslavia, and an ideological-political battle against the policy of Enver Hodzha was not waged in Kosovo. On the contrary, close and intimate relations between Kosovo and Albania were established, and Yugoslavia was bypassed.

Fadilj Hodzha told comrades who were assigned to our mission in Tirana "that he was responsible in the country for relations with Albania." It is known what those relations were like. Some of those comrades who, during their tours of duty, realistically reported on the aims and policy of Enver Hodzha were met with unpleasantness after returning to the country.

On the basis of all this, it was proposed at the veterans' meeting--and accepted with acclamation--that Fadilj Hodzha submit his resignation for all his elected functions.

It was emphasized that Ramadan Vranici, when it was proposed at the meeting of the Regional Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo that the decisions in Bujan be abolished, opposed the abolishment of these decisions, together with some other members of the Regional Committee. At the meeting of the Regional Organization of the League of Communists among officials in organs and organizations of the Federation from the Federal Autonomous Province of Kosovo on 9 February 1982 Ramadan Vranici discussed the unacceptability and the shortcomings of the political platform on Kosovo of the Central Committee of the LCY, and sought that the decisions of the Bujan conference be accepted and that discussion be permitted in which it be demanded that Kosovo become a republic. However, he did not have any results.

Veterans of the War of National Liberation from Kosovo did not fight for a Kosovo of discord, inequality, and genocide against the Serbian and Montenegrin people in Kosovo. They fought for Yugoslavia, including Kosovo and Metohija, brotherhood and unity, equality, love, harmony and preogress for all their inhabitants.

The veterans of the War of National Liberation from Kosovo would like to be heard at this meeting by wartime comrades, veterans in Kosovo, as well as by veterans of Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Hercegovina, Montenegro, Macedonia and Vojvodina. The authority and moral value of veterans of the War of National Liberation are a massive force against nationalistic burdens and one's own bureaucracies, which are the ally of irredentism, since Kosovo is not just Serbia's problem, but all of Yugoslavia's.

Veterans from Kosovo are energetically demanding that the labelling in Kosovo of veterans who live outside Kosovo be stopped; such labels include "Belgrade's underground," "Rankovicists," "factionalists," nationalists, chauvinists, "rabble," and similar names. Veterans from Kosovo have been refuting this, after the war and today, through their activism and performance in the war. These labels can be attached only to those who are imbued with irredentism, separatism and nationalism.

All the above-mentioned statements and demands at the meeting were greeted with applause.

A letter from authors of Serbian, Montenegrin and Muslim nationality has come, as the result of irredentist pressure, to the ranks of authors of Albanian nationality. Not resolving the most important demands from the letter has led to greater division, as escalation of separatism, and statements by individuals that Yugoslavia is not ashamed of the counter-revolution of 1981 in Kosovo.

A petition from more than 2,000 citizens in Kosovo cannot be called hostile. The majority of the demands in the petition are taken from the program of political leadership and the parliament of Kosovo, Serbia and Yugoslavia. The petition as a method is a consequence of the pressure of irredentism and separatists, as well as slowness in resolving the main questions from the political platform on Kosovo of the Central Committee of the LCY. When these questions are more effectively resolved, individuals will then not have a chance to interject with apolitical and nationalistic demands, as has also been the case with this petition.

Veterans from Kosovo who live in Belgrade are demanding that appointees at the meeting, as well as all those chosen by compromise from the ranks of Albanians, Serbs and Montenegrins on the question of nationalism, irredentism, separatism and opportunism, not be proposed or elected to the organs or body of the League of Communists, or to representative or other bodies from the township to the Federation. In connection with this it has been concluded that a list be drawn up and delivered to appropriate organs and organizations.

13156/9274
CSO: 2800/158

CONCERN ABOUT VASCULAR DISEASE

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Feb 86 p 4

(Article by Zdena Stepankova: "Appeals Are Not Enough")

[Text] In our country, cerebral accidents occupy third place on the mortality rate scale; this puts us in the front ranks among developed countries. These accidents are commonly called strokes and were formerly connected with advanced age. This is no longer true, however. The occurence of cerebral vascular accidents (CVA) continues to slide toward younger age groups.

Although the definition of cerebral vascular accidents is usually preceded by "sudden", this serious illness usually does not appear exactly suddenly. It might be said that people somehow save up for it. Some do it knowingly by maintaining bad living habits, others maybe by ignoring that they have high blood pressure, one of the most serious risk factors of CVA.

The task of specialized health care centers is to inform the public about the recent findings relevant to the treatment of these diseases, to be equipped with latest technology and medicines and to treat the patients. But the most important factor is preventive care, which is not only the least expensive, but the most beneficial way as well.

It has been proven that a lower number of hypertensives reduced the occurrence of CVA as well. In some regions, as, for instance, in the Jindrichuv Hradec district, maximum attention is paid to people with hypertension; the local health care centers follow them up, treat them and their organization does not allow anybody to escape blood pressure control which helps to diagnose hypertension. In many medical centers, blood pressure control is an integral part of a medical check-up, but this is neither done everywhere nor regularly as yet. However, to diagnose high blood pressure is one thing and to treat it and especially to prevent it is another one. The physician prescribes the proper treatment, but it is up to the patient to adhere to it.

Some of the principal CVA risk factors are high blood pressure, obesity, smoking, stress tension and excessive use of salt.

Allegedly, we belong among the most obese people in the world. This is most certainly not an honor, because obesity is a known cause of many diseases. It

is well known and therefore various diets, promising loss of weight without limiting food intake are thriving. Unfortunately, very few people can eat to their heart's content and not gain weight. For the majority, overeating means a steady increase of kilos. Even some children are obese. What kind of future are we, the parents, preparing for them?

We are reading practically every day about the harmful effects of smoking; all the facts are known and they are convincing. Nevertheless, in our country, the non-smoker compared to a smoker is always at an disadvantage.

It is said that our salt consumption is ten times higher than normal. And a patient suffering of hypertension should most certainly not add salt to his food. Excessive salting is harmful, but it seems that our food industry is unaware of it. Smoked meat is always too salty and even ham, although considered as strictly diet food, is often so salty that it is practically inedible.

Stress tension is also of our own making. One to another. The boss to the subordinate and the other way around. A better work organization, a clear idea of what is actually required from people would prevent many a last minute rush job.

It is well known for quite some time, that one of the reasons of vascular accidents of women is the use of hormonal contraceptives by women smokers. Nevertheless, in our country as well as in many other developed countries, women, especially the young ones, unfortunately smoke more than do men.

The latest equipment helps the doctors to diagnose individual diseases, effective drugs contribute to their cure or at least to their treatment. But equally important is the approach of the patient, his readiness to give up certain things, to improve his living habits, to follow the doctor's advice. On the other hand, it also requires certain courage from the physicians. According to the estimate of the World Health Organizations, allegedly only one-fifth of physicians have the courage to refuse prescribing drugs to the patient and instead to recommend to him more walking, fresh air, exercise, or to lose weight and quit smoking. And to tell the truth, it probably does require courage, because we, the patients, are not fully satisfied unless we leave the doctor's office with a drug prescription. And woe if we are forbidden something!

In some developed countries, the number of cerebral vascular accidents has already been successfully reduced. But mere appeals or shocking examples of afflicted people did not suffice. Conditions conducive to living healthily were created. Enabling people to buy less salted salami, not to spend hours in smoke-filled rooms although non-smokers, etc. Recently, one of our readers told me on the phone that there should be less talk and more concrete action about such risks. He was right.

12707
CSO: 2400/194

- END -

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19 MAY 1986

# East Europe Report

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19 MAY 1986

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# PROBLEMS OF MANAGEMENT, SOIL, WEATHER CONDITIONS EXAMINED

## Soil Conservation Needed

Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 5 Mar 86 p 1

[Article by Senior Scientific Associate First Class Mikho Yolevski, N. Pushkarov Soil Study and Crop Programming Institute]

[Text] The main problems, trends and approaches in the development and application of scientific and technical progress under intensification conditions in contemporary agroindustrial production were substantiated in the resolutions of the March 1985 BCP Central Committee Plenum.

The problems and need for a radical change in the attitude toward the entire set of factors aimed at the steady improvement of soil fertility and soil protection measures were formulated in a new light and with a new scope and perspective.

Our agricultural public, the Bulgarian soil scientists in particular, welcomed with a feeling of satisfaction and professional and social responsibility the plenum's resolutions which formulate the main task: the creation of the necessary prerequisites for qualitative improvements of the entire land and drastically limiting the destructive processes affecting the soil. Work on restoring and improving the fertility of 15 million decares of eroded, surface overmoist, salinized and of other underproductive and neglected land.

These problems are again at the center of the draft theses for the 13th BCP Congress, which have been published for discussion. They stipulate the following: "to ensure the effective protection of the soil from water and wind erosion and chemical pollution, to preserve its humus content and to upgrade soil fertility; to restore the fertility of 5 million decares."

I would like to express the view that this task as formulated in the theses must be somewhat broadened. It seems to me that the resolutions of the March Plenum must be taken into consideration. For example, I do not understand the considerations for which it is stipulated that fertility is to be restored on 5 million rather than 15 million decares of underproductive land.

If precise figures are needed, the party-government council on agriculture and forests stipulates that the program is to be implemented between 1985 and 1995 in two stages.

During the first stage (1985-1990) we must engage in anti-erosion protective measures, improve excessively moist soils and lime acid and salinesoils covering a total area of some 7,630,000 decares.

The balance to 15 million decares, to be reclaimed during the second stage (1991-1995).

The exceptionally great national economic significance of this program has been repeatedly noted. We know the losses which agriculture is continuing to experience and we are also familiar with computations on the efficiency of this program.

The formulation of this strategic task in the theses for the 13th BCPCongress should confirm once again the implementation of this program, and be followed by actual practical orders for its implementation.

## Land Improvement Theses

Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 14 Mar 86 p 4

[Article by Professor Doctor Ivan Gurbuchev]

[Text] The draft theses for the 13th BCP Congress on the economic development of the country during the 9th 5-Year Plan and until the year 2000 define as the main task in agriculture to ensure the stable development of production through the renovation of the material and technical base and the application of scientific and technical progress.

A brief look at the time since 9 September 1944 would show that during all 5-year plan periods we have faced the general task of ensuring the further stable development of production. At the same time, however, each 5-year plan has had specific problems to resolve as is the case, in our view, now, for the 9th 5-Year Plan.

In the past 10 years our agriculture has achieved remarkable successes as a result of improved technologies and specialists ability and the enhanced material and technical base. The greatest successes, however, were achieved during years considered good or normal, as the meteorologists say. We know that our country is located in the zone of transitional climatic conditions, the most important of which are the unstable moisture and eventual extremely low temperatures during the winter months. A study of the years with high achievements would show that, above all, the water reserves in the soil over the autumn and winter periods were sufficient for the completion of the vegetation period for the winter wheat, without any particularly heavy precipitation. This ensured the development of spring crops with normal precipitation and yielded very high results with additional irrigation. The attention of managers and performing cadres may have weakened as a result of the last 2 or 3 successful years, caused by the belief that we have attained

the type of technology in which adverse weather conditions no longer affect the crops. The last 2 or 3 years, however, proved that such an assessment is wrong and leads to the intensification of adverse surprises caused by a combination of weather factors.

Long-term climatic observations unquestionably prove that 3-4 out of each 10 years could be extremely or quite unfavorable, above all because of unstable moisture.

That is why, before setting the task of ensuring the stable development of production, in our view, scientists must develop a quantitative, agroclimatic and mathematical-statistical model for the individual parts of the country, which would clearly indicate the probability of a recurrence of adverse circumstances. Such an essentially mathematical-statistical forecast should become the base for a readiness to compensate for adverse influences over a longer period of time. We have adequate prerequisites for setting such a task. So far, however, it has not been assigned to scientists in practical terms, aimed at the day-to-day management of agricultural production.

The theses further recommend the application of scientific farming systems and contemporary crop control methods. In the light of the considerations we expressed, there should be no question of contemporary methods in general. Methods applied in agriculture, as a production process based on nature, must be specific and related to natural conditions and to the level and interaction of the remaining factors, such as the use of scientific achievements, material and technical procurements and a number of factors of a sociological nature. In our view, therefore, the bottlenecks in production for the next 5 years should be identified and the type of methods which would successfully counter eventual obstacles, applied.

In other words, instead of saying "contemporary methods" we should say "specific systems of methods in the individual sectors, with a view to maximally compensating for losses caused by adverse influences."

Having stressed the importance of unstable moisture during some years, obviously we must immediately address ourselves to crop irrigation. The theses stipulate that by 1990 we must develop no less than 1 million decares of new areas and ensure water and modern highly productive equipment for the irrigation of more than 2 million decares of currently farmed soil. A sober assessment of the conditions which have prevailed over the past 2 to 3 years, during which we witnessed a severe exhaustion of water in the water-bearing soil strata and in the water reservoirs, this task must be formulated quite specifically. The symptoms of the drought have still not disappeared. Actually, they will be always present under our circumstances unless we develop a scientific and strictly purposeful system for the thrifty utilization of the water and make use of a number of other factors--agrotechnical, biological, organizational, etc. We know that the new modern irrigation methods using microprocessors and programmed control can save as much as 30 percent of the water, can increase yields and reduce possible harm caused by irrigation, such as irrigation erosion, salinization, soil packing, etc.

That is why we believe that instead of writing "the development of no less than 1 million decares of new land," the task should be formulated, although on a smaller scale, as follows: "to build and equip model areas for drip irrigation, with microprocessor control."

I believe that conditions currently exist in our country for setting such a task. Naturally, the difficulties and capital investments would differ among the individual rayons applying such methods. That is why, in expanding irrigated areas, we must formulate a general plan for grading the technical retooling by area, starting above all from easier to more difficult tasks. Such grading should be based on a large set of conditions and factors. I consider it expedient for the theses to stipulate the following: "the formulation of a general plan for technical retooling of irrigated areas over a 15-20-year period."

The draft theses for the 13th BCP Congress, dealing with the economic development of the country during the 9th 5-Year Plan and until the year 2000, stipulate that the further chemization of agriculture must take place in accordance with the stipulations governing the efficiency per unit of active substance and the protection of the environment. In our view, this task is expressed in excessively general terms.

Above all, let us consider the problem of chemical fertilizers. It is true that in recent years major distortions were allowed to occur in the use of chemical fertilizers. The amount of chemical fertilizers applied in our country per unit of cultivated land is not high. However, the truth is that such fertilizers are applied on limited areas because of lack of scientific approach and scientific management in growing wheat, corn and other crops. That is why in recent years there have been frequent cases of applying 30 kg of nitrogen in terms of active agent in the cultivation of wheat and corn, and more than 15-20 kg phosphorus (diphosphorus pentoxide). Unquestionably, these norms are not justified. Unfortunately, they were recommended by some specialists or were based on innovative trends aimed at crop programming. We know, however, that we cannot program a process which involves uncontrolled values. Naturally, under such circumstances as well an approach exists which, however, was not used. Taking into consideration unknown factors, excessively high doses were recommended, above all of nitrogen and phosphorus, in the hope of surmounting the uncontrolled factors and obtaining "programmed" yields. Let us say in this connection that science found itself at the tail-end of events and various types of arbitrary solutions became widespread. The situation regarding the mass oxidation of even heavy chernozems and resinous soils created an exceptionally alarming situation. This was the result of heavy concentrations of nitrogen fertilizers and triple superphosphate. We believe that not everything is lost but unless a scientific streamlined system is developed during the 9th 5-Year Plan to control fertilizing, subsequent results may be disastrous.

Without going into details, let us briefly say that the current centralized system, which is unrelated to specific production tasks, should have been replaced at the very beginning of the preceding 5-year plan. Under the current circumstances, the organization, discipline and overall production standards we reached, the agrochemical service system should have two aspects.

We need a scientific organization for the application of a uniform and steadily improving methodology under the form of program support and small automated (modular) soil-analysis laboratories within each okrug and, in some cases, large comprehensive agroindustrial complexes, such as the G. Dimitrov NPANK in Plovdiv Okrug. In other words, we need a central methodology, developed on the basis of scientific experimentation and the improvement and standardizing of analytical methods, combined with specific conditions. Soil samples must be taken immediately after cultivation, quickly analyzed on the spot, under the guidance of the okrug service or the farm, so that the interval between an analysis and a recommendation would not exceed 10-15 days. This will increase the specific interest of farm managers and specialists and will be adopted as a production management method, the more so since it will be free of charge. On the other hand, it will force the leadership of the scientific organization steadily to improve its methodology, closely watched by local practical workers. Such a system could be developed and applied in the use of pesticides as well.

Consequently, the present text should be amended to read as follows: "the creation of a unified system for agricultural services, eliminating the familiar shortcomings."

In conclusion, let us say that the planned high crops can not be obtained and protected without chemical fertilizers and sensible use of pesticides and other plant-protection methods. This means, however, that science must be on guard and provide all the necessary prerequisites for modern technical progress.

5003
CSO: 2200/101

EDITORIAL EXPRESSES OPTIMISM FOR HIGH GRAIN YIELDS IN 1986

Sofia KOOPERATIVNO SELO in Bulgarian 26 Mar 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Real Possibility of Producing More Grain"]

[Text] The draft theses for the 13th BCP Congress consider upgrading and stabilizing grain production the strategic trend in the development of agriculture. On the basis of the use of scientific farming systems and contemporary crop control methods, the plans call for the average annual grain production to stabilize at 10 million tons during the 9th 5-Year Plan.

The high level of concentration and specialization of agricultural production, equipment and technological availability and cadres skills are real prerequisites for the implementation of this task.

Bearing in mind the extremely unstable meteorological conditions in the country, the solution of the grain problem requires the flexible and creative application of intensive factors. The experience acquired during the 3 adverse years of the 8th 5-Year Plan is quite instructive in this respect. Wheat and barley yields remained stable in Sliven, Stara Zagora, Burgas and other okrugs as a result a more creative strain structure and soil cultivation and fertilizing methods. Conversely, the significance of individual stress factors was not taken into consideration in some okrugs in Northern Bulgaria, which had an extremely adverse affect on the crops.

In order to achieve an average annual grain output of 10 million tons, during some better years substantially higher crops should be harvested. The year 1986 appears to be one of those. What are the grounds for this? They include the exceptionally high quality of sowing of the winter crops. Although precipitation was late, thanks to the abundant moisture and the relatively warm winter, currently 90 percent of the crops are in very good condition and meet the conditions for intensive cultivation and maximally high harvests. Currently, reserves of productive moisture in the soil are also very good. By 25 March 85 percent of the wheat and the barley had been fertilized.

All the areas on which spring grain crops will be planted are ready. A better strain structure has been developed for corn in which late hybrids will account for 60 percent of the area; medium-late strains will account for 30 percent and medium-early strains for 10 percent. Adequate volumes of high quality soybean and pea seeds have been procured.

All of this indicates that with properly organized further cultivation of the winter crops, during the very first year of the 5-year plan more than 10 million tons of grain could be harvested.

What must we do now? In the next few days we must complete the application of nitrogen fertilizers on all winter crops. The abundant moisture in the soil is hindering the use of surface equipment, for which reason aviation should be used most extensively. All airplanes and helicopters should be taken to the sites; good conditions for the crews must be provided so that they may spend the nights in the settlements and make use of every single good hour.

All crops must be reviewed at the beginning of April and, on the basis of the study of the vegetation, should a shortage of nitrogen be noted, additional fertilizing be organized. Under suitable conditions, in areas where positive results of previous experiments have been achieved, top-dressing using mixed fertilizer, must be applied. In order to upgrade the quality of the grain in intensive crops, based on specialist assessments and after consultation with scientific workers, late top-dressing be applied 10 days before blossoming.

The timely and high standard struggle against weeds and against some pests and enemies of the plants is of exceptional importance.

The struggle for high yields of spring grain crops is only beginning. Soil moisture is very good and the increased amount of water in the dams makes it possible to recommend to the OAPS and the APK to review possibilities of expanding the areas to be planted in intensive corn crops. Following the example of Veliko Turnovo Okrug, engineering plans must be drafted for all corn crops, to be adopted by the expert councils of the OAPS. The purpose is, unlike the situation in other years of drafting engineering plans formally, on paper, but to make a real assessment of the possibilities of obtaining maximal yields by providing the necessary resources for all areas.

Although currently soil moisture is much better than it was last year, considering the conditions of our country with its long summer drought, irrigation remains a decisive intensification factor. The highest possible yields cannot be achieved without irrigating at least 2 million decares in corn. Furthermore, previous experience indicates that maximally high yields can be obtained also from the winter crops providing that we are ready, if necessary, to irrigate them as well.

The memory of adverse grain production in 3 years of the 8th 5-Year Plan remains bitter. Today we have the necessary conditions for making 1986 a turning point in grain production. This means the creation of better prerequisites for a further upsurge in animal husbandry as well.

It is in the interest of brigades and agroindustrial complexes in the country to turn such possibilities into reality.

5003
CSO: 2200/101

MEASURES TO ACHIEVE HIGH CORN YIELDS RECOMMENDED

Sofia KOOPERATIVNO SELO in Bulgarian 26 Mar 86 p 2

[Article: "Skill, Precision, Speed"]

[Text] The night and day pre-sowing preparation of the soil must begin. The fields must be harrowed in a few days. The method, number and depth of the remaining cultivation must be defined specifically, depending upon the type of soil, degree of packing and existence of residual vegetation.

The application of chemical fertilizers must be made consistent with the amount of planned yields, availability in the soil, and type of cultivation. If the amounts of phosphorus and potassium in the soil are low, in places where no fertilizer was applied during the autumn, two-thirds of the stipulated amounts, based on engineering plans, must be applied on the irrigated areas before the first pre-sowing cultivation. In soils with heavy and average mechanical structure, nitrogen must be applied on a one-time basis in the course of one of the pre-sowing cultivations; in light soils with greater water permeability, one-half of the nitrogen must be applied before the sowing and the balance used no later than after the eighth leaf has appeared. It would be expedient for all corn seeds to be treated with molybdenum.

Specialists must determine the density of the wireworms and to organize proper technological measures. In areas with corn beetles, where seeds have not been treated in advance with Furadan paste, daily observation must be organized during the sprouting period.

The struggle against weeds must be based on the integrated method. Mixtures of Ceasine--200-250 grams per decare, plus Laso Dual or Otomp, in doses of 400-500 cubic centimeters per decare, prior to sprouting, to be applied on areas with heavy seasonal wheat and two-year weeds. In areas with a heavy mechanical composition and in the presence of Johnson grass, the preferred combination is Ceasine, 200-250 grams per decare, plus Eradican-extra, in a dose of 600-700 cubic centimeters prior to the sowing with immediate incorporation.

The sowing must begin the moment the soil is very well prepared and a steady 10-12 degrees centigrade temperature is maintained at a depth of 8-10 centimeters.

The thickness of the crops on nonirrigated areas must be based on the average annual precipitation for the area; in irrigated areas it must be based on the possibility of meeting the irrigation norms. With average annual precipitation of 500-550 millimeters per square meter, late hybrids must average 4,000 plants per decare; medium-late, 4,500; medium-early, 5,000; and early 5,500. In areas with precipitation of 600-650 millimeters per square meter, plant thickness should be as follows: late hybrids, 5,000 per decare; medium-late, 5,500; medium-early, 6,000; and early, 6,500. If the autumn and winter precipitation is lower by 50 to 100 millimeters, said density to be lowered by 500 to 1,000 plants per decare. This applies to grain corn on nonirrigated areas. In the case of irrigated areas, if sufficient water is available, the following sowing norms to be used: late hybrids, 6,500 plants per decare; medium-late, 7,000; medium-early, 7,500; and early, 8,000. If water is scarce, the density to be reduced by 500 to 1,000 plants for the respective group.

In the case of corn for silage, grown on nonirrigated areas with average annual precipitation of 500-550 millimeters per square meter, plant density to be as follows: late hybrids, 6,000; medium-late, 6,500; medium-early, 7,000 and early hybrids, 8,000 plants per decare. With average annual precipitation of 600-650 millimeters per square meter: late hybrids, 7,000; medium-late, 7,500; medium-early, 8,500; and early 9,000 plants per decare. In corn for silage on irrigated areas and full water supply, as follows: late hybrids, 8,000 plants per decare; medium-late, 9,000; medium-early, 10,000; and early, 12,000. In the case of insufficient water, the density to be reduced by 1,000 to 1,500 plants per decare.

Particular attention must be paid to the production of hybrid seeds. The hybrid sectors must have high natural fertility and neutral reaction; they must be clear from roots and rootweeds. They must have proper water supplies and adequate space.

The quality of such technological measures to be rated every single day on the basis of stipulated criteria.

5003
CSO: 2200/101

## ADVANTAGES OF MINIMAL TILLAGE DESCRIBED

Sofia IKONOMICHESKI ZHIVOT in Bulgarian 5 Mar 86 p 5

[Article by Candidate of Economic Sciences Zhel'o Dobrev, secretary of the BCP Okrug Committee in the city of Tolbukhin: "Efficiency of Minimal Tillage"]

[Text] One of the main goals assigned to agriculture in the draft Theses of the 13th BCP Congress is the introduction of minimum soil-conservation tillage which has the effect of reducing the consumption of power and materials and raising soil fertility.

In this connection, we would like to impart also some of our viewpoints, experience and results achieved in Tolbukhin Okrug from the use of minimum tillage.

The reasons and preconditions for the origination of minimum soil tillage can be formulated in five groups, viz., soil-conservation: preservation and increase of soil fertility, improvement of ths humus balance, reduction of losses of nutrients and moisture, erosion control; economic: a rise, in most instances, of yield and production efficiency; resources: increased degree of chemization, mechanization and land reclamation; organizational: speedy and timely performance of field work; and social: intensified migratory processes in agroindustrial countries.

New soil-tillage technologies were greeted by our practitioners with a good deal of suspicion and distrust. At the same time, skepticism was very speedily overcome and in the past few years minimum tillage has won recognition as a mass technology for fall- and spring-planted crops. Improvement of these technologies has led to so-called zero tillage or, to be more precise, direct seeding. For the moment it is most popular in our country for fall-planted crops. Nonetheless, it is still in the stage of production and model experimentation, carried on in Tolbukhin, Razgrad, Silistra, Varna and other okrugs.

### Some Results

Direct production tests were made in Tolbukhin Okrug in the past few years. Zero-cultivation technology was experimented with in several versions as early as 1976. Albeit on limited tracts, the results were quite telling. The difference between traditional minimum tillage and direct seeding in kilograms

per decare varied between 30 and 90 kg to the advantage of zero tillage. More conclusive are the results of the experiments of the Gen. Toshevo Wheat and Sunflower Institute, where wheat suffered less from the severe winter of 1985. Direct seeding gave the following yield increases over conventional technology with predecessor crops: sunflower seed 89 kg, beans 156 kg, grain corn 82 kg.

Unfortunately the wide-scale application of zero tillage envisaged in the wheat program was not carried out due to the failure to obtain the importation of special seeders. Not until the beginning of October 1985 were 15 "(Khuard)" SD [not further identified; possibly seyalka direktna, direct seeder]-300's delivered. They proved to have very great technical reliability and high seeding quality in respect of depth, as well as uniformity of seeds and dropping. The results show that during the period from 25 September to 15 October no less than 400 acres could be seeded per machine.

The production experiments of previous years, and especially the large-scale direct wheet seeding last autumn have made it possible to draw specific production conclusions about some of its economic, organizational and technological features.

What are they?

Some 42,143 decares in the okrug were seeded. This means that a saving of diesel fuel amounting to 92 tons was made. The volume of machine and tractor work was reduced and production costs were lowered. Provided that the 600,000 decares that the program targets for seeding are implemented, every year about 1200-1500 tons of fuel will be saved and wheat-seeding production costs will be reduced by 870,000 leva. The 2.7-fold higher productivity of the technology makes possible implementation within optimum time limits, while the limited participation of machines is a prerequisite for the lessening of organizational strain during the fall campaign. The "Khuard" seeders, however, are not suited for the application of chemical fertilizers. This necessitates still applying the phosphorus and potassium fertilizers that wheat needs with their predecessor. Otherwise the directly seeded wheat is left with less phosphorus and potassium than under the conventional technology. Consequently, a preliminary seeding plan is necessary.

The direct seeder performs high-quality seeding of cropland with a level surface. This presupposes that weed control in the predecessor crop will be carried out only by chemical means. Earthed-up crops are extremely unsuitable for the carrying out of direct seeding. Harvesting of the predecessor crop must not be done in damp weather so as to avoid the formation of ruts by combines and vehicles. For direct seeding fields must be allotted in which there are no perennial deep-rooted and root-suckering weeds, against which successful chemical control cannot be conducted after wheat is planted.

Although all predecessor crops are suitable for direct seeding, soundest is to choose crops which are harvested immediately before or close to the target date for seeding, from the end of August to the middle of October. Such crops are beans, sunflowers, soybeans, silage corn, sugar beets, tobacco and grain corn, of early and medium-early hybrids.

Data of the IPS [Instituta po pshenitsata i slunchogleda; Wheat and Sunflower Institute] and the OAPS [Okrug Agroindustrial Union] show that the basic operational expenses for soil-tillage measures, application of phosphorus fertilizer and seeding per 1000 decares to wheat following after grain corn decline two- to threefold in comparison with traditional methods.

What Is Necessary?

Scientific and practical research on the technology of minimum tillage for spring-planted crops show pronounced favorable results. This technology is carried out in the main on the basis of traditional plowing and rigorously eliminated postplant cultivation during the growing season through intensification of chemical weed control.

For the time being, the raising of spring-planted crops in our country under zero-tillage conditions is still in the stage of research, production experimentation and model introduction into practice. Its wider application on a mass scale depends on the direct-seeder drill. With the manufacture in recent year of seeders for spring-planted crops in Tolbukhin and Silistra Okrugs, the opportunities for the wider adoption of this technology have grown. For the moment its most significant implementation is for the direct seeding of second crops raised post-harvest or after predecessor crops.

In considering and assessing minimum and zero tillage as a new efficient and promising step in the system of agriculture, we must consider them in their multiplicity of factors, in detail, and comprehensively.

However, their adoption in mass practice for the time being entails a series of problems, the most basic being the lack of suitable machinery. Efforts must be directed towards testing and designing new equipment that will ensure achievement of optimum soil preparation in one or two operations. Apt in this regard is solution of the question by the combined use of disk implements with wide-swath cultivators and subsurface cultivators, given the okrug's soil conditions. Of vital importance is solution of the question of the production of direct-seeding and soil-tillage implements for minimization of cultivation in the case of heavy textured and secondarily compacted soils, as well as following after predecessor crops harvested comparatively late.

The efforts of science and practice must be aimed at the solution of the problem of weed control by means of experimentation with and the introduction of wide-spectrum and highly effective herbicides.

With zero tillage an increase in the number of overwintering, soil-dwelling pests is expected. These include the wheat fly, leeches, wheat-stem sawflies, fleas, cicadas. Conditions become especially favorable for an increase in the number of mice. This will, in part, cause an expansion of plant protectant measures. An important problem here, for which a technological and technical solution will have to be found, is the mode of application and precise dosage of plant protectants.

In the complex of factors there arises also the problem of establishing stable crop rotation, in which minimum tillage finds its place in the overall soil-tillage system. On the basis of stable crop rotation alone, rational and efficient alternation of minimum and zero tillage with deep plowing is possible.

The mass-scale adoption of these technologies will be a new great stride in the implementation of the decisions of the February and March Plenums of the BCP Central Committee regarding further intensification of production and of the search for and application of new efficient technological solutions.

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## SPECIALIST ADVOCATES USE OF DANUBE WATER FOR IRRIGATION

Sofia IKONOMICHESKI ZHIVOT in Bulgarian 26 Mar 86 p 7

[Article by Prof Dr Minko Rusenov: "Danube and Our Agriculture"]

[Text] The draft Theses of the 13th BCP Congress envisage agriculture . . . "ensuring a steady advance in production so as to meet year round the increasing needs of our population for food and of our manufacturing industry for raw materials. . ." The strategic goal of the Ninth 5-Year Plan is to produce 10 million tons of grain, 15 to 16 percent more meat and milk, etc.

The accomplishment of this goal requires the creation of conditions whereby our agriculture will become still less dependent on the caprices of nature and, first and foremost, droughts. Therefore, special importance attaches to the development of a comprehensive Danube water-utilization program or, as the draft Theses concretely note, "Fuller use is to be made of the Danube River and Valley water."

This can be done in two ways: irrigation of the Danube plain and diversion of Danube water into the Thracian lowland. If this is done, the economic effect will be unquestionable and significant.

Is the idea of using the Danube to irrigate the Danube plain and feeding its water into the Thracian lowland feasible? In my opinion, it is fully realistic, which we can back up with economic arguments. But the technical aspect of this undertaking we leave to the specialists in this field, who must not only take advantage of Soviet experience, but also exhibit their own creative capabilities.

If we take as our target the irrigation of 20 million decares, about 8 billion cubic meters of water will be needed for it. Now this is 4 percent of the annual Danube outflow into the Black Sea and hence will not disturb the hydrologic regimen of the river from the standpoint of navigation. Moreover, on the creation of the Belene-Cioara hydroengineering complex the complete irrigation of Northern Bulgaria and the delivery of water for Thrace will to some extent regulate the underground waters above Belene.

In the opinion of B. S. Ikonomov, our country falls into the climatic zones with "risk agriculture," where losses from the nonirrigation of corn, wheat and barley are significant.

Consequently, if the irrigation of 20 million decares of tillable land is provided and measures are taken against crop spillage, agriculture can increase the country's national income by about 3 billion leva per year!

If we take it that of the assumed 20 million decares of additional irrigated cropland 15 million are in Northern Bulgaria, then the remaining 5 billion will be in Southern Bulgaria.

Given such a scenario, Northern Bulgaria will need about 6 billion cubic meters of Danube water, while Southern Bulgaria will need approximately 2 billion. To divert these 2 billion cubic meters the courses of the Osum and Vit rivers could be used. The optimum technical solutions for building the necessary water supply lines and pumping stations must be found.

Our scientific and technical thinking, profiting from the experience of the Soviet Union and other countries in the building of high-capacity water supply lines, could surely cope with such a vital task. The possibilities of producing electric power here from the diverted water must also be investigated, with hydroelectric power plants built at the southern exits of both of the future water supply lines.

Use of the Danube River for the irrigation of 20 million decares of tillable land unquestionably involves great monetary resources to finance the project, but according to B. Ikonomov's calculations the term for recoupment of the hydroengineering and land-reclamation projects will be about 7.3 years, while together with the water supply lines and power plants, with account taken of the elimination of losses due to droughts, recoupment can take place in not more than 10-12 years.

In support of the optimistic picture we have sketched, we venture to add the following arguments. If we assume that every fifth year in our country we have one with a marked drought, then just by eliminating the losses resulting therefrom in the space of 10 years we will gain about 5 billion leva. To this sum must also be added the value of the annual increase in yields.

These results can be obtained on the complete accomplishment of the proposed measures. But this can be done in the course of about 10 years.

To be sure, in order to initiate the implementation of such a vast project, preliminary specific investigations that will corroborate or disprove the proposals here made are necessary. But there is no time to wait. Work must begin as soon as possible on fulfillment of this project so that we shall be independent of the caprices of nature, so that we shall be sure of the further progressive development of our agriculture..

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## ECONOMIC SHORTCOMINGS REVEALED AT FIER PLENUM

Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 10 Jan 86 p 2

[Article by Vangjel Stefa: "For More Skillful Party Work in the Key Sectors of the Economy"- From the meeting of the plenum of the Party Committee of Fier district]

[Text] The plenum of the Party Committee of Fier district, which was held yesterday in the spirit of the 13th plenum of the Party Central Committee, analyzed with a sense of profound responsibility the duties of the district Party organization, of communists, cadres and workers for the fulfillment of the tasks of the plan in all the sectors.

Comrade Manush Myftiu, delegate of the Party's Central Committee, member of the Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers also took part in the plenum.

The activity, struggle and all-round work of the organs and basic organizations of the Party and its levers during the past year constitute a great experience and reserve also for the activity of this year, the fulfillment of its tasks requiring that this experience be further perfected, that the vigor of the masses be raised much higher. Accordingly, both from the report given by the first secretary of the district Party Committee, Comrade Pali Miska, and from the discussions, there were clearly evident in addition to achievements and positive experience also the nonfulfillments, defects and weaknesses, as well as the measures of the Party organizations to overcome them. Opposing the various difficulties of the past year, it was said in the plenum, was the aggressive spirit, the readiness and creative work of the people, with the communists in the lead. These qualities took new strength from the inspiration which the valuable teachings and commands of Comrade Ramiz Alia continually encouraged and created during meetings and discussions in this district and in some other districts of the country. The better achievements are concrete expressions of patriotism, of the correct understanding of the situations: 34 economic enterprise collectives fulfilled the tasks of the plan, light industry and food enterprises overfulfilled them by 10 million leks. The wheat production is the highest achieved up to the present, the production and delivery of cotton was overfulfilled by 11,000

quintals, an upturn took place in the production of tobacco, and the livestock fodder base was further strengthened. There were good achievements in supplying the people, in construction, transport, services, etc.

But in which sectors, in which enterprises, agricultural production unit or institution were the best results achieved and where were nonfulfillments caused? Examining, especially the situation of the oil and agriculture sectors, attention was drawn to the fact that for the Party and government organs in the district and the basic organizations of the Party, those areas were in the center of the all-round educational, mobilizing, organizational and monitoring work of the Party and all its levers. In an extraction of oil for the past year perceptible nonfulfillments were created in the respective enterprises, likewise in the extraction of gas. What about this year? While two enterprises, Patos and Sheqishte, are regularly fulfilling their task, in the Marineze enterprise there are still nonfulfillments. In the plenum also, while discussing the work experience of the basic organizations and the directorates of these enterprises, and of different sectors, it appeared that the reasons are primarily subjective and that they express differences in working with people. The Party bureau secretaries of the first two enterprises which are fulfilling the tasks, Nazif Hoxha and Vanfjel Papa, said that now they receive higher production quotas than those of December. But what makes this possible? From an analysis of the experience it appears that the basic organizations there have struggled better to carry out, in a unit first of all persuassive work by technical-organizational measures. Persuasion, the enlightening of oil workers, is closely related among other things to the principal directions where the mobilization work, and the campaign for increasing oil extraction must be aimed. Therefore, after determining the technical-organizational measures, thought and massive action were set in motion to realize those measures. Just what happened? The number of active wells increased, the exploitation of new wells accelerated, the number and effectiveness of improvement operations increased, etc. The plenum ordered these measures and set as a task that they be implemented also in Marinez, just like it works better in its 6th sector; and besides other matters, let it not happen that dozens of wells stand idle every day. To improve the coordination of work in this sector the plenum made the General Directorate of Oil and Gas responsible, especially for strengthening the requirement of accountability levied onto the Institutes of Geology and of Technology. Why, it was said in the plenum, is there a marked discrepancy between the studies and designs of wells and their concrete results? Why during the past year did 69 percent of the wells give no results? Because in these institutions and in the seismic operation they do not depend as they should on work experience, because the basic organizations and respective directorates do not carefully measure the work by the effectiveness which is achieved. Therefore the plenum called for deep reflection on the causes of nonfulfillments in the oil sector and the determination of the responsibility of each person, and it also set concrete tasks, the fulfillment of which, as was stated, requires the fullest commitment for an ever more effective leadership of the work by the Raion Party Committee and the basic organizations in the enterprises and institutions, for the regular fulfillment of the plans in this vital sector of the country's economy.

In the sector of agriculture also, it was stated in the plenum, the experience of the past year showed that there are possibilities and great reserves for the increase of production. It was not the results in one or two production units which showed this, but the achievements as a whole speak of this, achievements in many production areas, in dozens of sectors and brigades in the "Enver Hoxha" cooperative of Zharreze, in Bishan, in the "Clirimi" Agricultural Enterprise, in the Grecalli enterprise etc., about which Behije Rama, Etem Krasniqi and others discussed. Dependence on this experience is the primary request for the tasks of this year. This must be done well for each crop and especially for corn, to which particular attention was drawn, because this past year nonfulfillments were created. It is altogether necessary, the plenum emphasized, that the exchange of advanced experience take place at the necessary time.

As for bread grains and the fulfillment of tasks in animal husbandry, the work of the basic organizations of the Party, the plenum ordered, must increase yet more the responsibility of communists, cadres and all workers. But responsibility does not increase by words and general measures, it is realized with specific tasks, with analysis and a demand for specific accounting. That is how, for example, a perceptible change in the yields of livestock products took place during the past year in Grecalli, Strum, Frakull and Libofshe. But there are still 12 production units which do not fulfill the daily tasks in milk, something which shows that here they have not reflected on the observations and criticisms made. The pressing tasks of this year, the plenum emphasized, require that the profound analysis of a backward situation be followed by practical acts, by action, for its change.

Comrade Maush Myftiu also spoke in the plenum. After evaluating the self-critical and critical spirit of the treatment of problems and also the achievements to date, he expressed the conviction that the workers of Fier district, with the communists in the forefront, will go to the 9th Party Congress with tasks fulfilled, with ever greater successes. Comrade Manush emphasized certain tasks and directives where greater attention of the organs and basic organizations of the Party and of the levers must be concentrated, especially for the implementation of the decisions of the 13th plenum of the Party's Central Committee.

The problem of primary importance, said he, remains the fulfillment of the plan in the sector of oil and gas. The increase of tasks in the extraction of oil requires that more skillful work be performed by all the basic organizations and state organs; a communist attitude toward the tasks is required for the decisive solution of all problems, eliminating the repeated defects and weaknesses. The needed studies should be completed on time and be of high quality, especially for the design of wells, supported by complete data, the road should be wide open for the application of new technologies, and in the background there should be no hindrance of the continuity of operations. For the fulfillment of tasks in the extraction of oil, attention must be concentrated first of all on increasing the supply of active wells, also on increasing the rate of their exploitation. Much attention, Comrade Manuish, instructed should also be given to the fulfillment of tasks in the extraction of gas, because it has great value for the economy.

Calling attention to the tasks of the development of agriculture and of animal husbandry in the district, Comrade Manush emphasized the absolute necessity of greater effort for the increasing production of corn. Let this year's good work for cotton and tobacco, he said, serve you as an example also for the fulfillment of the tasks for corn and sunflower. Fier, Comrade Manush pointed out, is a district having the greatest number of olive trees, but variations in production are apparent from one year to another, therefore, this situation must be combatted by studied measures, especially by improvement of fertiliztion and irrigation. Meanwhile, in order to increase livestock products increasing the production of fodders and the improvement of pastures remain crucial.

The key to the solution of all problems, therefore also to the fulfillment of the plans, emphasized Comrade Manush, is ensuring the leading role of the basic organizations of the Party, the personal example of each communist, to lift higher the mobilization of the masses through strengthening persuasive work and the active application of technical-organizational masses, for the solution of problems which emerge. In this difficult and complex struggle, each person must be confronted continually and well with the 10 qualities of the communist which the Party and Comrade Enver have defined. That is why the district Party committee asks the basic organizations and communists, as each one fulfills the plan, to renounce routine work, ineffectual meetings, global examination of issues and the maintaining of contacts with the administrators of enterprises, production units or institutions.

In closing, Comrade Manush emphasized that the worker class, cooperative peasantry and all the workers of this district, in steel-like unity around the Party's Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head, will mobilize with all their forces to implement the very important decisions of the 13th plenum of the Party's Central Committee, in order to participate proudly in all the great joys of the people throughout this year.

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## CPCZ CC MEMBER REVIEWS CHEMICAL INDUSTRY PROGRESS

Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Slovak No 12, 1986 p 2

[Article by Ladislav Neubauer, Central Committee of the CPCZ: "The Chemical Industry"]

[Text] Workers of the chemical industry of Czechoslovakia salute the proceedings of the 17th Congress of the CPCZ with fulfilled tasks for the Seventh Five-Year Plan. With the development of the industry planned to record a slower pace, economic efficiency of chemical production rose and the foreign trade balance improved. In evaluating the development of the chemical industry from the standpoint of the fulfillment of its basic function--the chemicalization of the other branches of the national economy--visible successes were achieved.

The year 1985 was the most complicated for chemistry of the past 5-year plan. The high demands of the plan, particularly with respect to quality indicators, are also characteristic for the 1st year of the Eighth Five-Year Plan. The capability of the chemical industry to assure a definite national economic contribution is attested to by the results achieved during the Seventh Five-Year Plan by two of the decisive enterprise collectives. At the CSSP Chemical Enterprise at Litvinov, on the basis of the development of chemical processing of crude petroleum, production was increased by 24 percent. The share of petrochemistry grew approximately 43 percent with a specific increase in profitability. Productivity in terms of adjusted outputs, rose by more than 60 percent to virtually Kcs 280,000. Specific tasks with respect to contract prices were fulfilled at an index of 137. At the Slovnaft National Enterprise in Bratislava, while reducing the quantity of petroleum processed by 17 percent, productivity rose by 77 percent to Kcs 360,000 and profits increased more than fivefold. These results are not accidental and, in the chemical industry, not even isolated. They are based on the work of workers, foremen, technicians, and managers on a foundation of cooperation with research institutes, advanced schools, the Academy of Sciences, and additional institutions.

During 1985, overall production in the chemical industry rose by 3.9 percent, where the state plan had called for a growth of 3.1 percent. Faster growth was experienced by production in the chemical industry and processing of petroleum, as well as production of small-tonnage chemistry. Increases were recorded in the production of esters of acrylic acid, plant protection products,

rubber industry chemicals, aniline, and pure chemicals. Production of automotive gasoline containing 0.25 gram of lead per liter was begun. The chemical industry of the CSR attained an interyear growth of production of 4.1 percent. In the chemical industry of the SSR, the volume of deliveries to domestic trade was increased by 4.4 percent, deliveries for export to socialist countries by 14.2 percent, and deliveries to nonsocialist countries by 12.8 percent.

During the Eighth Five-Year Plan, the chemical industry will face highly demanding tasks. It must contribute to a high degree of chemicalization in decisive branches of the national economy. It will have to more effectively mobilize internal resources, realize progressive structural changes, modernize, intensify, and innovate selected chemical production processes.

The document entitled "Main Directions of Economic and Social Development in Czechoslovakia for the Years 1986-1990 and the Outlook Through the Year 2000," which will be discussed at the 17th Congress of the CPCZ, provides orientation for the development of the chemical industry to higher levels and full utilization of input raw materials and energy. It underscores the task of developing at least those production processes which apply the results of scientific research and high-quality work. In the Eighth Five-Year Plan, chemical industry production is to increase by at least 13 percent. Dependence on imported raw materials from capitalist countries will be reduced and the division of labor with socialist countries will be increased. The directions of the development of cooperation are pointed out in the "Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technical Progress Among Member Countries of CEMA Through the Year 2000" and the "Program of Scientific-Technical and Economic Cooperation With the USSR."

The Eighth Five-Year Plan will see significant structural changes in the chemical industry. These are mainly processes requiring the more intensive processing of petroleum and development of qualified chemistry. The share of petrochemical processing of petroleum will rise; attention will be concentrated on the timely startup of new cracking units at Litvinov and Bratislava, the assortment of automobile tires, fibers, plastics, and fertilizer will be innovated.

The development of qualified chemistry will be aimed primarily at additives to polymers and lubricants, organic dyes, pure chemicals, and other materials for the electronics and pharmacy industries. Expansion will be experienced with respect to the assortment and delivery of pesticides for agriculture. The goal of qualified chemistry is to specifically strengthen the export capability of these branches.

Emphasis on the introduction of wasteless and low-waste technologies will contribute to a higher evaluation of secondary raw materials and toward reducing the stress on the environment.

Preparations for the 17th Congress of the CPCZ have become an impetus for workers in the chemical industry to increase their efforts in assuring the planned tasks. In honor of the 17th Congress of the CPCZ and the 65th

anniversary of the establishment of the party, various collectives took on socialist commitments and developed socialist competition.

The central plan for 1986 was adopted by the VHJ Slovchemia. Thus far, collectives from the Technoplast National Enterprise at Chropyne, from the CHZWP Enterprise at Novaky, from the CHZJD at Bratislava, from the Lachema Enterprise in Brno, from the paints and lacquers enterprise at Uhrineves, and from the therapeutic materials enterprise at Kolin have signed up for the Central Trade Union Council initiative under the slogan of "For reducing material costs by 0.5 percent, raising productivity by 1 percent, and substantially increasing the quality of products."

Some 35 enterprise collectives and organizations of the chemical industry have responded to the challenge of the Prague Municipal Party Organization made to the enterprises and establishments of Prague under the slogan of "Connecting science with production, modernization, through creative efforts among collectives to fulfill the Eighth Five-Year Plan." The sample program document has been adopted by workers of the Chemopetrol concern in Prague. A challenge has been further accepted by the Slovnaft National Enterprise in Bratislava, by Chemko at Strazske, by the Association for Chemical and Metallurgical Production at Usti nad Labem, by the Red October Plant at Otrokovice, by Chemlon at Humenne, by the VCHZ Synthesia Plant at Pardubice, by the Optimit Plant at Odry, by the CHZ Plant at Sokolov, by Mitas of Prague, by Fatra of Napajedla, by Fotochema at Hradec Kralove, by the chemical research institutes at Brno, Gottwaldov, Pardubice, and other groups. The Duslo National Enterprise at Sala, the Plastika Plant at Nitra, and the SH Plant at Senica have joined in the West Slovak Kraj initiative under the slogan of "Intensification 1990."

In the chemical industry, the specific character of the pledge movement in honor of the 17th Congress of the CPCZ is the high share of long-term 5-year socialist pledges. The chemical industry has its specific problems which must be solved. To multiply results such as those achieved at Litvinov, Bratislava, and a number of other enterprises, it is necessary to mobilize the collectives and to create specific conditions also at the general directorates of the VHJ's and at the ministries.

This requirement, voiced by the 16th Session of the Central Committee of the CPCZ, was also pointed out by the coordinating consultations of chairmen of party organizations in February of this year. To create conditions for uniform fulfillment of the plan in the chemical industry is one of the decisive tasks during the current period when the Eighth Five-Year Plan is beginning.

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## FEBRUARY 1986 ECONOMIC RESULTS SUMMARIZED

Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech No 13, 1986 p 2

[Commentary by Engineers Marie Hormannova and Alena Polakova, Federal Statistical Office: "February 1986"]

[Text] In terms of their principal indicators, the enterprises jointly overfulfilled their economic plans in February, and in the January-February period as well. At the same number of workdays as last year, the growth rate of the basic indicators was higher both months than the growth rate planned for this year. But so far as the individual enterprises are concerned, the considerable unevenness in the fulfillment of their planned tasks continued, and in February a number of enterprises fell short of fulfilling their planned tasks.

Fulfillment of the annual state plan by the end of February was as follows: in industry, 16.1 percent for gross output and 15.9 percent for commodity production; in construction, 12.4 percent for the volume of construction work the enterprises perform with their own personnel; in procurement, 15.2 percent for slaughter animals, including poultry; in foreign trade, 12.0 percent for total import and 10.5 percent for total export; in public freight transport, 14.6 percent; and in retail trade, 13.8 percent for the retail turnover of the main trade systems.

In industry, the enterprises jointly overfulfilled their February production plans. While overall fulfillment of the gross output plan was 100.5 percent, more than a quarter of the industrial enterprises fell short of their planned production tasks in February. The value of gross output in February was 4.4 percent higher than in February of last year.

In January-February, the volume of gross output increased 4.6 percent over the same period last year (the annual state plan calls for an increase of 2.6 percent) and reached 133.9 billion korunas, at prices of 1 January 1984. The breakdown of the enterprises' plans was thus fulfilled 100.1 percent in the January-February period. During this period, 283 industrial enterprises--i.e., nearly a third of the total number of such enterprises--fell short of their gross output tasks.

Parallel with the plan's fulfillment, above-average increases in gross output were achieved in January-February primarily in the electrotechnical industry, the construction materials industry, the pulp and paper industry, and ferrous metallurgy.

Basic Indicators of National Economy's Development in February 1986.
Increases Over Comparable 1985 Period (in percent)

| | Feb | Jan-Feb | State plan[1] |
|---|---|---|---|
| Centrally Administered Industries deliveries for: | | | |
| - investments, at wholesale prices | . | -0.6 | . |
| - domestic trade | | | |
| at wholesale prices | . | 5.3 | . |
| at retail prices | . | 6.1 | . |
| - export to socialist countries | | | |
| at wholesale prices | . | 9.7 | . |
| at f.o.b. prices | . | 10.0 | . |
| - export to nonsocialist countries | | | |
| at wholesale prices | . | -8.0 | . |
| at f.o.b. prices | . | -7.8 | . |
| - other sales for productive consumption and operations, at wholesale prices | . | 2.3 | . |
| volume of gross industrial output[2] | 4.4 | 4.6 | 2.6 |
| average number of employees | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| labor productivity based on gross output | 3.8 | 4.0 | 2.1 |
| Construction | | | |
| construction work performed with own personnel | 13.5 | 19.5 | 2.2 |
| average number of employees | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.9 |
| labor productivity on construction's basic output | 11.9 | 19.0 | 1.3 |
| housing units delivered by contracting enterprises | 119.4 | 51.5 | -28.1 |
| Procurement | | | |
| slaughter animals (including poultry) | -1.3 | -5.7 | -0.5 |
| milk | 1.8 | 3.2 | -2.0 |
| eggs | -5.7 | -3.8 | 0.1 |
| Retail Turnover | | | |
| main trade systems | 2.2 | 3.3 | 2.1 |
| Foreign Trade | | | |
| export to socialist countries | . | 7.2 | 2.2 |
| export to nonsocialist countries | . | -20.5 | 0.5 |
| import from socialist countries | . | 5.5 | 1.4 |
| import from nonsocialist countries | . | 4.1 | 12.9 |

1. Relative to actual 1985 results; in industry and foreign trade, relative to expected actual results in 1985
2. At prices of 1 January 1984.

The commodity production plan (at current prices) was fulfilled 100.5 percent in January-February, although there were shortfalls in general engineering, the chemical and petroleum refining industry, the pulp and paper industry, the glass, ceramics and porcelain industry, and the textile industry.

Of the principal industrial products, the planned tasks in physical units were fulfilled in January-February as follows: electric power generation, 101.1 percent; pig iron, 100.2 percent; crude steel, 101.2 percent; rolled stock, 102.3 percent; bituminous coal, 100.2 percent; brown coal and lignite, 100.6 percent.

Adjusted value added increased 8.9 percent in January-February over the same period last year. For this indicator, fulfillment of the enterprises' economic plans in January-February was 100.4 percent. At the same time, over 30 percent of the enterprises fell short of their January-February adjusted value added plan.

In industry, labor productivity based on gross output increased 4.0 percent during the first two months over the same period last year (the annual plan calls for a 2.1-percent rise); labor productivity based on adjusted value added rose 8.2 percent.

In marketing the industrial output, the January-February plan (at wholesale prices) was exceeded for all destinations, but particularly in deliveries for investments and in deliveries for export to socialist countries, although some of the enterprises fell short even here.

In terms of growth rates, the sharpest rise in January-February was in deliveries for export to socialist countries (by 9.7 percent over January-February of last year). This year the volume of deliveries for export to nonsocialist countries remained below last year's January-February volume, although the breakdowns of the enterprises' economic plans were moderately exceeded.

In construction, the volume of construction work that the construction enterprises performed with their own personnel reached 6.0 billion korunas in February, an increase of 13.5 percent over February of last year. In the first two months, the construction enterprises performed 12.2 billion korunas' worth of construction work with their own personnel, an increase of 19.5 percent over the same period last year. The annual state plan calls for an increase of 2.2 percent in the volume of construction work. The high increases in the volume of construction work through the end of Fabruary were influenced also by the low base period at the beginning of last year. The breakdowns of the enterprises' economic plans for construction work were fulfilled 99.7 percent during the first two months, but nearly 40 percent of the construction enterprises fell short of fulfilling their January-February production plans.

The January-February plan for adjusted value added was fulfilled 100.5 percent in construction jointly, although more than a fourth of the construction enterprises fell short of fulfilling this indicator during the given period.

The January-February increases in the volume of construction work and in adjusted value added were achieved with a smaller-than-planned increase of the work force; in other words, primarily through a rise in labor productivity. In comparison with January-February 1985, labor productivity based on the volume of construction work increased 19.0 percent since the beginning of this year (the annual state plan anticipates an increase of 1.3 percent); and labor productivity based on adjusted value added increased by more than 24 percent.

The contracting construction enterprises conspicuously exceeded their plan for the delivery of housing units. In all, 2879 housing units were delivered in January-February, an increase of 51.5 percent over the first two months of last year, while plan fulfillment was 113.4 percent.

In agriculture, the February procurement schedule was not fulfilled for eggs and slaughter hogs, but was exceeded for slaughter cattle, slaughter poultry, and milk. Total February procurement included 122,000 metric tons of slaughter animals (down 3,400 metric tons from February of last year), 16,000 metric tons of slaughter poultry (up 1,600 metric tons), 413 million liters of milk (up 7,200 metric tons), and 225 million eggs (down 13.7 million from February of last year).

In January-February, in comparison with the same period last year, milk procurement was up (by 27.1 million liters); but procurement was down for slaughter animals (by 13,700 metric tons), slaughter poultry (roughly by 3,000 metric tons) and eggs (by 19.5 million).

Public freight transport hauled 927,000 metric tons less freight in February than what the economic plan's breakdown called for. The railroad and inland navigation caused the shortfall; the CSAD [Czechoslovak Motor Transportation] exceeded the plan. On the railroad, fulfillment of the average number of freight car units loaded per day fell short of the plan (by 1.3 percent), although the number of freight car units loaded increased by 7.0 percent over the same period last year. In January-February, in comparison with the same period last year, the average turnaround time of a freight car unit was reduced 6.3 percent, to 4.04 days.

In domestic trade, the February retail turnover of the main trade systems increased 2.2 percent (over February of last year) and reached approximately 17.4 billion korunas. Increases of the retail turnover were the highest at the Department Stores (6 percent), Shoe Stores (5.5 percent), and Industrial Goods Stores (3.7 percent).

In foreign trade, import rose faster than export in January-February, in agreement with the annual state plan. In comparison with this plan, trade with the socialist countries developed more favorably (10.8 percent of the annual state plan's export and 13.4 percent of its import were fulfilled by the end of February) than with the nonsocialist countries (9.7 and 9.0 percent fulfilled, respectively).

The currency in circulation reached 57.2 billion korunas on 28 February 1986, an increase of 2.3 billion korunas over a year earlier.

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CSO: 2400/238

## STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN HEAVY INDUSTRY VIEWED

Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech No 13, 1986 p 3

[Article by Engineer Zdenek Suchy, CSc, federal deputy minister of metallurgy and heavy industry: "Reduction of Quantities Through Structural Changes"]

[Text] An interview entitled "How Much Steel Should We Produce?" appeared in the No 2/1986 issue of HOSPODARSKE NOVINY. As evident already from its title, the interview discussed the interrelations of the volume of metallurgical production. We recently prepared a concept of the metallurgical industry, and it has been discussed also by the federal government. Therefore I believe that it will be appropriate to adopt a standpoint regarding the interview, and to outline our aims and thinking.

For a better understanding of the overall picture, I must first present some of the facts on which we have based our concept of the metallurgical industry under the 8th Five-Year Plan and its long-range outlook through the year 2000. Ferrous metallurgy is a material-, energy- and capital-intensive industry. But Czechoslovakia is one of the few countries that has coking coal, a prerequisite for efficient production of pig iron. For our supply of iron ore we rely on long-term agreements for deliveries of ore and concentrates from the Soviet Union. This enables us to produce pig iron without expending energy on mining and concentrating the ore. Our ferrous metallurgy fully supplies Czechoslovak engineering and other industries with metallurgical materials.

### Path of Intensive Development

In conjunction with the changes in the domestic and especially the external economic conditions, Czechoslovak metallurgy embarked on a path of intensive development already in the last years of the 6th Five-Year Plan, with the main objectives of gradually reducing the energy- and material-intensity of metallurgical production and improving the quality of all its products. Under the 7th Five-Year Plan, we have pursued consistently the factors of intensification in ferrous metallurgy, and these efforts have significantly influenced the economic results.

Intensification involved the fulfillment of tasks that had been elaborated in detail in 1982 and were aimed at speeding up the completion of investments in progress, placing them in operation, reducing the consumption of metals, and improving the assortment of rolled stock. As a result of these measures, the

7th Five-Year Plan has been fulfilled successfully. As the preliminary results indicate, fulfillment of the planned commodity production has been 101.5 percent, while steel production in 1985 has dropped by roughly 200,000 metric tons in comparison with 1980, whereby Decree of the CSSR Government No 151/1982 has been fulfilled. It called for changing the originally planned development of Czechoslovak ferrous metallurgy and increasing the steel output to 16 million metric tons a year.

We have been able to significantly improve the use of metals. By 1984, for example, the steel consumption per ton of rolled steel was 37.3 kilograms lower than in 1980. During the same period, we closed down 13 obsolete and inefficient Siemens open-hearth furnaces and 10 rolling mills. In response to the profound changes in the external economic conditions, we converted to more readily available fuels, and petroleum consumption has been reduced under the 7th Five-Year Plan by about 300,000 metric tons a year. Strict limits have been set for the consumption of fuel and electricity. As a result, the energy intensity of steelmaking has been reduced by 3 percent during the five-year period, and at the same time the environment has improved.

Our experience, especially during the past two years, has revealed first of all the paths we must follow to achieve the adopted conceptual aims included in the 8th Five-Year Plan and the long-range outlook through the year 2000. Our ministry has devised for metallurgy an intensification program which the CSSR government discussed in January 1986 and whose developmental objectives it approved in its decree No 3/1986. The specific objectives of the ministry's collegium, to implement a concept aimed at maximum efficiency, are based on this program.

We are succeeding in our efforts to find alternatives of a gradual reduction in the number of metallurgical units within the framework of the optimal solution, i.e., of improving the utilization of fixed assets and thereby achieving savings in terms of the related fixed costs (1.2 billion korunas/year). We expect that the introduction of advanced production technologies will enable us to reduce by 1995 our steel production by between 800,000 and 1,000,000 metric tons, especially by increasing the proportion of continuous casting to about 50 percent. The slower we introduce the new technologies, the longer it will take to reduce the consumption and production of steel.

Reduction of the steel output while maintaining the production of rolled stock poses for every branch of the economy the important task of saving metal. To maintain the production of rolled stock at the planned growth rates in manufacturing, we have to halve the present specific consumption of metal per 1.0 million korunas of commodity production. Export, too, was mentioned in the interview: failure to achieve these savings in manufacturing would force us to reduce our export of metallurgical material below the plan's already low level.

Technology Limits Consumption

In metallurgy we wish to improve the utilization of metals mainly by installing machines for the continuous casting of the liquid steel, the technology that all leading industrialized countries are using. This is the most efficient way of saving electricity, fuel and metal while reducing the steel output, by about

1.8 million metric tons in the year 2000, the target year. All the advantages of oxygen-converter or electric-arc-furnace steelmaking and continuous casting can be realized only in combination with ladle metallurgy.

Stricter requirements regarding the utility characteristics of metallurgical products have led to a series of technological alternatives for steel refining that include also vacuum degassing. The objective is to make about 2.0 million metric tons of ladle-refined steel in 1995, using vacuum degassing. Ladle refining in steelmaking reduces the consumption of electric power by 40 kWh per ton of steel and the consumption of ferroalloys by 20 percent, and it also increases the output of the electric-arc furnaces.

Only by using the mentioned technologies will it be possible to sharply reduce steel consumption. By way of explanation, a metric ton of steel produced with these technologies is able to replace, in terms of its chemical and especially its physical properties, 1.5 metric tons produced by our present technologies. Another advantage of these modern technologies is that they utilize expensive alloying additions very efficiently, bringing the production costs of high-grade steels close to the production costs of plain carbon steels.

Scrap iron is becoming an increasingly important domestic raw material for steelmaking. At present, 45 percent of the steel output is made of scrap. The available volume of scrap is about 8.0 million metric tons a year, in the following breakdown: return scrap, 53 percent; industrial scrap, 18 percent; and consumer (old) scrap, 29 percent.

National economic studies assume that the life span of machinery in the country will be reduced under the 8th and 9th Five-Year Plans, from the 27 years at present to 24 years. Thereby the absolute volume of consumer scrap will increase, and its share will rise to 40 percent. Simultaneously, the share of return scrap will drop to 42 percent by 1995--primarily through the better utilization of metal at the metallurgical plants, as a result of introducing continuous casting--while overall the share of industrial scrap will remain unchanged. Thus also the metallurgical plants will be getting more consumer scrap. The faster recycling of scrap, and the freeing of capacities by processing a larger proportion of industrial and old scrap, will make it possible to reduce the production of pig iron by about 600,000 metric tons.

For the complete domestic utilization of the available scrap volume in this breakdown, however, we will have to ensure its upgrading at the Scrap Metal Industry VHJ [Economic Production Unit] to the same quality--i.e., purity and relative density--as that of the return scrap. This will require the realization of a number of technological and investment measures. We must design the technologies and preparation equipment to increase the proportion of scrap in the charge of the oxygen-steelmaking converters and tandem furnaces. At the Scrap Metal Industry VHJ we will install shredders for old scrap, also equipment to separate the nonmagnetic fractions, shears to cut the heavy scrap, modern baling presses, lines to sort alloy scrap, etc.

We will be devoting closer attention especially to the collection and segregation of alloy scrap, mainly at engineering enterprises. The scrap must arrive at the metallurgical plants segregated by classes of steel of guaranteed

chemical composition, which can lead to substantial savings in the consumption of ferroalloys. At places where there are large quantities of metal chips (at engineering enterprises) we intend to install chip shredders with centrifuges and briquetting presses.

The program of modernization and improvement projects for the rolling mills has been elaborated comprehensively to achieve the basic objectives. These are: to upgrade the utility characteristics of the rolled stock and pipe; to reduce the energy- and material-intensity by making energy consumption more efficient and saving metal within metallurgy itself; and to improve the economics of production by concentrating production at modernized, efficient rolling mills. For these reasons we must introduce first of all the production of economical sections, which are an important factor in saving metal in the national economy.

For the time being, such sections are being produced only in a limited assortment of standard sizes (about 4 percent of the total output of I and U sections), by an obsolete technology, in only one strength grade. The leading industrialized countries have four strength grades of economical I and U sections and have phased out the production of traditional sections. The production of economical I and U sections will enable Czechoslovak engineering to save at least 30,000 metric tons of rolled stock a year. Therefore we are planning to modernize the mill for heavy to medium sections at the Klement Gottwald New Metallurgical Works in Kuncice. With the commissioning of a new mill for medium to light sections at the same enterprise, we expect to produce also economical sections, but certain sizes will be obtained through swaps with other CEMA countries.

Another way of saving metal is to roll sections and sheet with minus tolerances (the reinforcing rods used in construction, for example). Essentially this involves a considerable narrowing of the dimensional tolerances, while maintaining the prescribed breaking strengths and yield points. The development of this technology for rolling sheet hinges on modernizing the production equipment, especially at the East Slovakia Iron and Steel Works in Kosice, and the Klement Gottwald Vitkovice Iron, Steel and Engineering Works in Ostrava. After 1990, we expect to produce over 4.0 million metric tons of rolled stock a year by this technology. This will save between 0.5 and 2 percent of the metal, depending on the standard size and grade. There will be an important structural change in steel for mass consumption: the output of Fe 430 steel, in a higher strength grade, will be increased by at least 500,000 metric tons a year; this will result in relative savings of about 80,000 metric tons of steel a year. Controlled cooling, which will be less expensive, is being installed to introduce the production of this grade of steel. In some cases this material will be able to replace certain types of high-grade steels.

Modernization of cold-rolled sheet is another source of savings and better utility characteristics. The cold mills will be modernized gradually under the 8th Five-Year Plan. This will not only improve the quality and dimensional tolerances of the rolled sheet, but will also permit supplying the packaging industry's demand for sheet of 0.18 to 0.20 mm gage. Simultaneously, the reconstruction is being planned of an electrolytic tin-coating line with a capacity of 100,000 metric tons of tin-coated sheet a year. This will include

also improvement of the technology to achieve significant savings of tin, by changing the structure of the coating layers.

Modernization for Efficiency

In addition, attention will be focused on changing the structure of the steel output, by streamlining its breakdown into brands and increasing the share of high-grade steels by at least 20 percentage points over their present share, as this is another area in which we are lagging behind the developed countries. We will continue in our efforts to improve the stability of the characteristics of our top grades of steel in every size series, and to fill the gaps that exist in the assortment even though Czechoslovakia is producing more than 4,000 basic standard sizes. The planned intensification of the rolling mills and pipe mills will ensure an adequate supply of rolled stock in terms of quantity, assortment and desired quality, while closing down about 20 rolling mills by 1995. This will also have a considerable effect on saving manpower.

From the preceding it follows that changing the structure of the steel output will require investments, but these investments--just as everywhere else in the world--will have to be directed toward changing the structure of the metallurgical industry itself. They must also ensure the scrapping of obsolete metallurgical units, and the transfer of production to units whose outputs are high. Under the 8th Five-Year Plan, therefore, steel production will be cut back 600,000 metric tons at the Klement Gottwald Vitkovice Iron, Steel and Engineering Works, and phased out completely at the Bohumin Iron, Steel and Wire Works. This will mean the conversion of steelmaking to new, advanced processes. Under no circumstances will there be an across-the-board modernization of all metallurgical plants, as Valtr Komarek claimed in his interview. Rather, there will be an expedient division of the assortment among the individual producers, together with their increased specialization.

Engineering policy on the consumption of metals has been elaborated in State Goal-Oriented Program No 03. In addition to a series of enumerated specific projects, which have been clarified technically and supported with provisions for investments, the program also offers a number of suggestions for R&D tasks to ensure the expected benefits from saving metal. One such suggestion, for example, is an increase of the proportion of scrap in the charge of the tandem furnaces and oxygen-steelmaking converters. Therefore this program remains an open-ended one, and new projects will be added to it continually as they become feasible. According to educated estimates, changes in the shape of the rolled stock (economical sections), precision rolling (minus tolerances), and higher strength grades of steel will save a total of 170,000 metric tons. If we take 4,000 korunas as the average value of a metric ton of metal saved in this manner, the savings will amount to nearly 700 million korunas a year.

Implementation of the intensification program, with the continuous casting of 7.0 million metric tons of steel by 1995, will save about 3.0 billion korunas a year. We wish to emphasize particularly the savings of fuel and energy on producing the corresponding volume of pig iron, heating the ingots, driving the rolling mills and reheating the return scrap. These savings will amount annually to 362,500 MWh of electricity, 95,000 metric tons of metallurgical coke, 22,400 metric tons of coke breeze, and 205 million cubic meters of natural gas.

For greater economies in the consumption of fuel and electricity, the technologies in metallurgy will be improved gradually within the framework of energy management proper. For example, energy management will be supervised centrally, boilers and back-pressure turbine sets will be modernized and new ones built, and the heating systems of the metallurgical enterprises will be modernized, which will include the wider use of hot-water heating. The utilization of secondary sources of energy is likewise important and can significantly reduce the fuel- and energy-intensity of steelmaking. Specifically we are considering using the gas from the converters, more blast-furnace gas, a higher proportion of recovered heat in the heating furnaces and hot-blast stoves, and waste-heat boilers. Economic analyses show that it is far more advantageous to invest in technological equipment and installations that use secondary sources of energy, than in equipment for the mining and processing of primary sources of energy. The fuel and energy saved at metallurgical plants are essentially savings of investment costs. Energy conservation is a concomitant effect of the technological projects.

In conclusion I would like to note that steel production will be reduced with due consideration for the situation in which entire Czechoslovak industry finds itself, and for our participation in the international division of labor, primarily within CEMA.

From the viewpoint of the needs of engineering and other customers, Czechoslovak metallurgy will undergo its long-range development in accordance with the approved investment program. From this follows also the reduction of the production of steel and pig iron, by as much as the advanced technologies will save within metallurgy's own production cycle, while maintaining the output of rolled stock constant. However, we will also adapt our development consistently to all the structural changes within the entire national economy.

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## BRIEFS

INDUSTRIAL ADMINISTRATION REDUCED--The number of managerial and administrative workers in the GDR industrial sector has been reduced through measures aimed at rationalization and automation. In many instances the resulting vacant positions have been allowed to go unfilled, and the administrative personnel are "transferred" to other work places which are unrelated to their professions. In the Schwedt Petrochemical Combine, which is a sort of vanguard in the area of rationalization, the proportion of the overall personnel represented by the administrative employees was reduced between 1978 and 1985 from 15.6 to 14.1 percent. As the East Berlin journal ARBEIT UND ARBEITSRECHT conceded, when office workers are switched to other work places, not infrequently "problems" arise. In general, those tasks which are associated with rationalization would tend to be increasingly more complex, since they would involve primarily organizational measures of an increasingly technical nature. [Text] [Bonn IWE WIRTSCHAFTSDIENST in German Vol 27 No 13, 4 Apr 86 pp 2-3]

/12929
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## SHIPBUILDING AGREEMENT WITH USSR DETAILED

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Apr 86 p 3

[Article by zw: "286 Ships for the USSR"]

> [Text] (Own information) A written agreement between the USSR and Poland on cooperative shipbuilding and mutual provision of ships, technical devices and ship's equipment as well as ship repair work for the years 1986-1990 calls for the provision to the USSR of 286 ships of 37 different types of a value of about three billion rubles.

At the present time, an agreement has been signed to build 151 ships of a value of 1,350,000,000 rubles. Among the ships of interest to the Soviets are highly-specialized freight ships such as ro-ro's, refrigerated ships, all-purpose timber barges that will be operated in arctic waters, fishing boats such as 28-meter seiners, fish-packing trawlers as well as new mothballing bases. The agreements also call for the construction both of small passenger ships with a range of from 20-50 nautical miles as well as larger vacation ships for 1500 passengers.

The largest group under the contract is made up of oceanographical ships for the Shelf Program. These include geophysical ships for research at depths of from 10 to 200 meters, supply ships, fire-fighting ships, crane ships as well as passenger and freight ships to supply the drilling platforms. The order also requires ships for port service and coastal navigation including 300-3000 KM tugboats, scows and floating workshops. The ships offered by the Polish ship-building industry constitute nearly 20 percent of our machinery exports for the current 5-year period and compensate the Soviet Union for fuel and materials that it has supplied to our country.

A large percent of the present orders will be realized by small and inland shipyards which are for the first time building ships for foreign trade. This means that they will be revitalized. For example, the ship repair yard in Tczew will be exporting scows to the USSR while the Wisla Shipyards will be building floating workshops and passenger ships. The shipyards in Ustka, Plock and Wroclaw all received orders. Even the small Odra Shipyard in Szczecin has recently been ordered to construct 14 tugboats.

12261
CSO: 2600/346

## PAPER REPORTS ON AIRPLANE CONTRACT SIGNED WITH GDR

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 27 Mar 86 pp 1,4

[Article by E.W.: "Contract for the Provision of Polish Airplanes to the GDR"]

[Text] (P) Berlin, 26 March. East German agricultural aviation already uses more than 230 airplanes produced in Poland. These are the Dromedary, Orioles and Crows. This year, they will receive another 14 Dromedaries from the Mielec factory. The GDR also flies more than 300 Polish-made gliders.

Polish aviational equipment performs very well and the best proof of this is its continuing sales to the GDR. In Berlin yesterday, a contract was signed between the director of PZL [Polish Aviation Plants] and the trade director for Interflug, Peter Fischer, for the provision in 1987-1990 of 80 modernized Crow PZL 3SR's to be built at Warsaw's Okecie plants.

The Crow is an entirely Polish airplane and is manufactured by a group led by Andrzej Frydrychewicz. In cooperation with the East Germans, our specialists have improved the apparatus used in this airplane for spraying, dusting and and fire-fighting.

The contract also calls for the provision of spare parts and the organization of airplane maintenance services as well as scientific and technical cooperation between both PZL and Interflug to further improve agricultural flying equipment. This cooperative work will also include the Agricultural and Technical Academy in Olsztyn and the Rzeszow Polytechnical Institute.

There is still another form of cooperation. Two years ago, Polish airplanes with Polish crews successfully neutralized a moth infestation in forests of the GDR and at the present time, 10 of our airplanes [illegible word] agriculture.

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## REASONS FOR SHORTFALLS IN COAL PRODUCTION ANALYZED

Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 28 Feb 86 pp 1, 5

[Excerpts] Representatives of the working men of the Jiu Valley Mining Combine units met on 25 February at a first new 5-year plan general meeting. Having as valuable guidance the instructions given by Comrade Ceausescu for developing energy and raw material sources, they analyzed with responsibility ways in which to ensure a considerable increase in the production of coking and energy-producing coal. Almost all of the participants referred in one way or another to a requirement of the first order: increasing labor productivity. Comrade Dan Surulescu, general director of the combine, emphasized that it is good to stress labor productivity because it represents one of the most important plan indicators and because recent achievements have been far from those anticipated. In 1985, the labor productivity plan for total crude coal was realized only by about 90 percent, but some collectives owe large quantities of coal needed for siderurgy and energy. Due solely to the fact that all the planned positions were not filled--particularly because of absenteeism, lack of discipline and some gaps in the organization of work--at least 550,000 tons of coal were lost. This problem, along with other shortcomings regarding the quality of the coal delivered, the supply process, the use of technical equipment, delays in putting some new facilities into operation and ensuring and utilizing manpower, had a negative influence on the main plan indicators.

Shortcomings and lags were discussed at the meeting in a critical and self-critical way. Then a course of action was indicated in order to develop coal production and increase efficiency.

Hero of Socialist Labor Constantin Popa, brigade chief, expressed regret for the fact that the Lupeni mining enterprise and the sector in which he works did not fulfill all the tasks for last year.

The work collective in the Paroseni mining enterprise initiated and won the competition for 1985. Engineer Ioan Beserman, director of the enterprise, said at the meeting: "We still have many unjustified absences and equipment which is not being used to full capacity."

Concrete measures for increasing the production and labor productivity were stipulated in programs adopted. Here are some data on results obtained in the few weeks since the beginning of the new 5-year plan. The plan was realized by 100.7 percent for hardcoal, 103.1 percent for coking coal and 112.4 percent for briquette during January. During the 25 days of February, collectives of the Lupeni, Uricani, Paroseni, Vulcan, Dilja and Lonea mining enterprises extracted a total of more than 32,000 tons of coking and energy-producing coal above the plan. However, it is imperative that all the collectives within the large mining combine fulfill and exceed the plan, include in the provisions of the supplementary program all the varieties, and give to the country more, better quality coal, as the leader of our party asks.

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CSO: 2700/150

## ECONOMIST KOROSIC URGES RADICAL CHANGES, DISCUSSES INFLATION

Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19-20 Apr 86 p 9

[Interview with Dr Marijan Korosic by Jovan Radovanovic]

[Excerpts] "The market represents a danger to bureaucratic rule which can hardly wait to eliminate its deadly enemy from the social scene. Problems do not arise from lack of knowledge but from tyranny over knowledge."

We reminded Dr Marijan Korosic, the well-known Zagreb economist, of this statement of his which at the time provoked entirely different reactions, as did another of his "heretical" ideas; namely, that in our country no serious changes can be made without deeply shaking the ideas of "socialism," "income," and "association of labor and resources," which are formed as an antithesis to goods production and which, in his opinion, have no serious economic effect and do not represent a single real socialist concept as is desired occasionally in some places.

Our conversation, of course, turned immediately to the basic subject: the relation of politics and economics, our disagreements with economic laws, the fact that they are thrown out the window and then swarm back, by their own force, through "closed doors."

Dr Korosic recalled the long discussions at the time of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization, the great publicly expressed differences in regard to the economy of the self-management society, the fact that in the last 10 years stagnation of the economy may have been accompanied also by an increase in anti-market logic.

JR [Jovan Radovanovic, the BORBA interviewer]: Many in our country speak about the need to respect economic laws, as if it were only a question of our good will that we will either "recognize" them or, as some say, "overcome" them.

Korosic: Yet one cannot imagine the system of self-management with its economic characteristics...without the unrestricted action of economic laws. However, the development of self-management has not succeeded, we are even faced with its retrogression, and this is one of the basic reasons for the huge failures in economic operation. It started with those who imposed the opinion that economic laws should be "overcome." But this,

in other words, means that the economic order should not be left in peace, that thousands of producers, workers, farmers, and artisans should not be permitted, in spontaneous, autonomous, and free processes, to demonstrate their intentions and initiative. Nothing had been learned from history; for instance, that one should first learn to walk in order to be able to run.

Things have reached a turning point, the direction of development has changed. The economic order has been pushed out and replaced by another [political order] which in general can be replaced--by the state.

The disregard or suppression of the economic order in fact means excessive interference of the political in the economic sphere, in the sphere of self-management, freedom, equality, and brotherhood. The results are seen in its laboratory, the Yugoslav economy, as the encapsulation by means of artificial barriers of the entire Yugoslav economic area, then as the encapsulation of national economies, of economic organizations, even of organizations which have no objective chance for further development. The principle of efficiency is denigrated or destroyed and no other possibly acceptable principle is built in. The state-ownership administration has necessarily produced poverty, an absolute reduction of an already-achieved living standard, and has turned the self-management economy into an "economy of want."

Basically, the great error was deeply planted in people's heads that the socialist system can only be built on the basis of comprehensive planning. So far it has deviated from this [idea] only under the pressure of pragmatic problems, so it has introduced some market elements into the plan economy. But it should be just the opposite--the market mechanism should be established as the basis and then the question of how broad planning elements can be introduced should be considered. There is this error rooted in our theoretical heritage in which all the mistakes of capitalism of the last century are attributed to goods production. Goods production is to blame for poverty; if the state was to be criticized then it came out that the state exists in order to protect goods production; if alienation of people was mentioned, again goods production was to blame.

JR: Does this mean that if we eliminate goods production many of our troubles will be solved?

Korosic: Exactly. In this way one could reason in a simplified and vulgar-Marxist manner.

JR: You are one of those who has not hesitated to say that there can be no change in the economy without changes in the political system. How do you see the Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System?

Korosic: I must say that this is not a critical analysis of the political system but of its functioning; because when you read it, you see the desire is not to change the system but to change conduct. I think that it is entirely clear now that the Critical Analysis is not based on the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization. It is based on the institutionalized system created in the mid-70's and on this basis, it timidly and with very

little change in institutions and mechanism wants to adapt the political system to the power relations. In short, it is clear that it does not bring anything new. It is not entirely clear to me why the authors of the Analysis, who are influential people, are so fearful of change. It is strange that [the Analysis] constantly point to some kind of danger that capitalism will be restored, as if in these 40 years enormous social resources had not been built in [to the system] which cannot be returned into capitalist or private hands, as if they [the authors] have forgotten the human potential for forming socialist consciousness, and the proficiency which is ready to set in motion these enormous capacities of society which are inadequately used now because of the mistakes in the economic and political system.

I cannot understand this fear, which is being sown, of changes in the political system, nor the constant warnings that the greater recognition of economic laws will only create inequalities. I think that those who say this would have a hard time proving it because a market economy creates equality--but equality in regard to work which is the strong motivating force that could draw us forward and pull us out of the crisis.

I am afraid that so much time will pass in discussing and postponing the solution of our difficult problems that the world will move ahead and we will find ourselves on the periphery, so weakened that we will not be able to solve even existential problems.

JR: You have quite often criticized government actions and many measures which [you said] were "neither in heaven nor on earth" because they did not touch the basic material problems of the country, saying even that inflation is our fate.

Korosic: Our economic policy has undertaken...many measures but there have been almost no results; because this high inflation, which we watch almost helplessly, is an expression of contradictory and partial interests. In our system monopolistic conduct is legalized, because it is assumed that the making of agreements and contracts is a valid substitute for goods production. We call it--pluralism of interests. All right, it is normal that these contradictory interests exist, but equal validity cannot be given to each of them. We do not have a political system here which will make a selection among various interests, to designate priorities.

Inflation as an expression of tension in development is not some kind of evil, because every country has to solve disharmonies which constantly arise in development. But that society which is not prepared to confront development problems, which cannot resolve tensions arising in the economic structure, is condemned to suffer inflation. Therefore I say that inflation is our fate, because we are not ready to accept and solve developmental problems. We are even ready to accept and tolerate inflation because it seems, at first glance, to be a less painful solution... less painful because at the same time there are new disruptions which are producing conflicts and carrying society even further from the possibility of dealing with development problems. Simply, one is speaking about the major long-term causes of the crisis...in places where the causes should

have been eliminated.... I am more and more convinced--although not one politician will recognize this--that they think inflation is the lesser evil. This, however, cannot be tolerated for long.

In addition to this, when I say inflation is our fate, I mean...some... inflation is necessary in an economy which is developing. It is the means by which structural changes are made and one should not flee from such inflation. Structural changes can take place only in economies where relative relations among prices are changed, so that branches which are increasing labor productivity, lower prices and those which are not increasing labor productivity, do not lower prices.

Indeed, today we cannot solve anything anymore in a gradual way, with small changes. This was possible 20 years ago at the time of the economic reform. Now no longer, because our present economic situation is frightfully difficult. If you look at production, trade, and other sectors of the economic system--everything is in ruins. Partial measures cannot achieve anything. Certain complex changes would have to be made, like a shock therapy, strong but studied and consistently linked to measures which would stop the inflationary trends. But I do not think that these strong measures would solve our problems overnight.

It is forgotten that inflation in our country is, above all, of a structural nature; it can be reduced only by deep, large changes in relations between certain sectors of the economy, with priority given to highly dynamic sectors; and one should reduce those sectors which should disappear from the economic structure. If we look at inflation this way, then it is entirely clear that it cannot be reduced by measures of economic policy but only by consistent well-directed and studied production policy.

Thus I think that "programmed inflation" as an idea is bad. Because if we know anything, then we know that inflation is not a cause but a result of many negative occurrences in an economy.

[We should] begin with the causes of inflation and these are not the free formation of prices, high nominal interest rates which are still lower than inflation, or the exchange rate of the dinar; but rather our inflation fundamentally rests on the system of income distribution. In this regard I am encouraged by the proposal brought out by the LCY CC on income distribution, more exactly the basic idea that personal earnings consist of two parts. Now this should be put into effect..., minimal personal earnings and minimal capital accumulation should be defined, I would also endorse indexing of some other quantities and these would be quantified differently for a time depending on republics and provinces.

Therefore if the idea of "programmed inflation" is realized, and this could happen, it will soon be seen how poor it is. I do not know any measures

which we will then take to save ourselves except new interference by the state which has already been excessive where it should not be and has not occurred where it is needed. This is the road toward repudiating the self-management economic system and a turning toward some other system.

JR: Are you thinking of a return to "state socialism"?

Korosic: Exactly.

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CSO: 2800/239

## GDR, SOVIET AIR FORCE, AIR DEFENSE UNITS ASSESSED

Vienna OESTERREICHISCHE MILITAERISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT in German Vol 24 No 2, Mar/Apr 86 pp 170-176

[Article by HM]

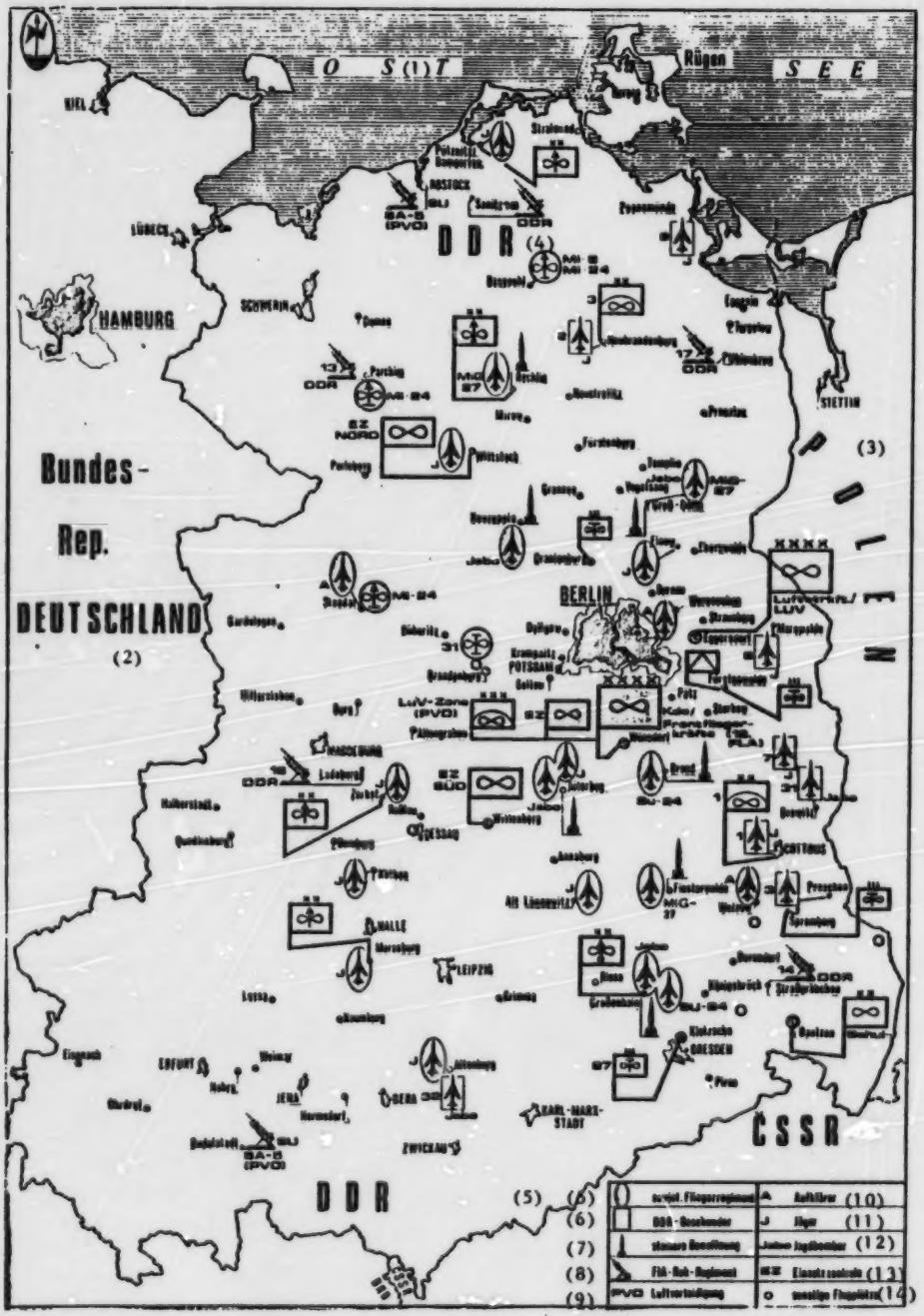
[Text] Simultaneously with the stationing of army formations in East Germany (see OeMZ 1/86) the stationing of Soviet aviation forces took place, which subsequently were constantly strengthened and modernized and which at present for the most part are equipped with third generation aircraft. However, the beginnings of the GDR air forces go back to the summer of 1952, even though the organization of flying units took place with relative hesitation. It was not until June 1954 that the first parts of the later first aviation division were formed and in January 1956, as part of the official organization of the NVA, the creation of an air force/air defense command (LSK/LV) in Strausberg-Eggersdorf took place with an initial strength of 9000 men.[1]

The Soviet aviation forces in the GDR, i.e. the frontal aviation together with the NVA air forces at present form the strongest Warsaw Pact air force concentration. The GDR air force units including the air defense facilities are fully integrated in the Soviet command organization even in peacetime. This is apparently expressed by the integration of the NVA air defense in the Warsaw Pact "ready-alert system."[2]

The inventory of Soviet combat aircraft is subject to fluctuations; it comprises 800 to 900, while about 370 NVA combat aircraft are in service. Furthermore, there are said to be about 200-225 Soviet Mi-24 (Hind D/E) Soviet attack helicopters alone available, which are supplemented by about 115 Mi-8 (Hip C/E) multipurpose helicopters.[3] In addition there is information on 400-500 Mi-24's and Mi-8's.

The Soviet frontal aviation forces in the GDR form the 16th frontal air army whose command, as repeatedly reported in recent years, has been dissolved as part of the reorganization of the air forces as a whole. According to latest publications, the command of the 16th frontal air army is said to be in existence once again even though command structure, mission, and equipment have been partly changed.[4]

The 16th Tactical Air Army and the GDR Air Forces/Air Defense



Key to Map:

1. Baltic Sea
2. Federal Republic of Germany
3. Poland
4. GDR
5. Soviet aviation regiment
6. GDR air wing
7. Nuclear weaponry
8. Air defense missile regiment
9. Air defense
10. Reconnaissance aircraft
11. Fighters
12. Fighter-bombers
13. Operations center
14. Other air fields

Only some outlines can be provided concerning the reorganization of the Soviet air forces, which has been underway since the early eighties. One of the new features is the fact that the "long-range aircraft command," i.e. the strategic bomber command, has been transformed into a new "air fleet command." The former long-range aircraft units as well as parts of the frontal aviation forces in the military districts are subordinated to this new command. This new command is in command of 5 "air armies": the 46th air army (Smolensk), the 24th air army (Legnica), the 4th air army (Vinnica), the 36th air army (Moscow), the 30th air army (Irkutsk). The 24th and 46th air armies are especially suitable for the Central European theater of war.[5] :

46th air army: 4 bomber divisions (12 bomber regiments of TU-16, Tu-22, and Tu-26 Backfire), 3 reconnaissance regiments.

24th air army: 1 fighter aircraft division, 1 fighter-bomber regiment, 1 reconnaissance regiment (MiG-25, Yak-28), 5 regiments with Su-24.

In addition to the mentioned 5 air armies, there exist in the military districts and also in the GDR some "frontal air armies" in modified form. It has been determined that these formations now deal almost exclusively with air attack missions (close air attack support).

Concerning the subordination of the 16th frontal air army, it should be added that according to various reports, there is a closer interconnection with the supreme command of the TVD West ("theater of war actions") in such a way that the deputy TVD commander for air operations has increased influence on the distribution of forces as well as on the control of the air war operations. This is expressed, e.g., in the coordination of the measures for offensive and defensive aerial warfare, e.g., in the assignment of missions to the 16th frontal air army, the 24th air army and to the other ground-based forces of air defense.[6] The command of the 16th frontal air army at the same time serves as "air forces command" in the staff of the GSFG, both of them located in Zossen-Wuensdorf. The GSFG on its part is subordinated in its entirety to the supreme command of the TVD West.

Organization and Deployment: The Soviet frontal aviation forces in the GDR in the past used to be organized into "Air Corps North" in Wittstock and "Air Corps South" (command in Wittenberg) and in 3 directly subordinated reconnaissance regiments (Werneuchen, Stendal, Welzow) and in 3 transport regiments. Today the two air corps commands are likely to have only the function of air control centers for offensive as well as defensive air warfare operations. One each of the two NVA air defense divisions is tactically subordinated to the air control center concerned even in peacetime. This also applies to the ground-based air defense of the NVA air defense forces. In general, the deployment corresponds to the operational concentration of the army.[7]

In the northern sector there operate a fighter division (Puetznitz near Damgarten) with 3 air force regiments for fighter missions and a fighter-bomber division (command in Rechlin-Laerz) also with 3 air force regiments, which are equipped with fighter bombers. The forces of the third NVA air defense division (command in Neubrandenburg) are assigned to this sector.

The southern sector has a fighter division (command in Zerbst) with 3 air force regiments (fighter missions), another fighter division (command in Merseburg) with 3 air force regiments and a fighter-bomber division (command in Grossenhain), which used to be designated as a "bomber division." Reports are available according to which in the area of this aviation division 2 regiments with the heavy Su-24 fighter bomber subordinated to the 24th air army (Legnica) since a short time ago have been stationed. Grossenhain and Brand are said to serve as bases for the two regiments.[8] The southern sector, analogously to the northern sector, includes the units of the NVA first air defense division (command: Cottbus).

Thus of Soviet forces stationed on GDR soil, there are, in addition to the reconnaissance and transport aircraft, 8 aviation regiments which are earmarked for offensive operations and 9 aviation regiments earmarked for a dual role, namely for interceptor operations and for battlefield operations. In the late seventies, there had been only 6 aviation regiments for air attack, while there were 9 aviation regiments predominantly for air defense missions. This clearly indicates a move towards strengthening the offensive component in air warfare. Furthermore, air defense was increasingly made the responsibility of the ground-based air defense.[9]

Thus together with the transport and reconnaissance units, there are 23 aviation regiments (not including helicopters) which can be based on about 25 sizable air

bases. Within a strip of about 185 km depth eastward of the German-German border, there are ground facilities for a possible service support of about 2560 aircraft, which includes most of the GDR. Of the Warsaw Pact main operational bases in eastern Central Europe, 13 air bases are located at a depth of 30-100 km, and 31 at a depth of 100-300 km eastward of the western border of the GDR.[10] In case of war it is to be assumed that one aviation regiment operates 3 operational air bases (also road runways, etc).

In the grouping of the Soviet and GDR air forces it is striking that the NVA air wings which take care mostly of defensive tasks are concentrated almost exclusively in the eastern part of the country, especially in the Cottbus-Dresden-Bautzen-Preschen area, while the Soviet units are assigned all over the country. Both air forces have 40-42 air bases--first and second order air bases--at their disposal if the helicopter bases are included.[11]

The strength of the squadrons varies between 12 and 18 aircraft, whereby in the case of fighter and fighter-bomber squadrons on the average 15-18 aircraft are available. The reconnaissance regiments as a rule probably comprise 36 aircraft, the fighter and fighter-bomber regiments mostly 45 or 48 aircraft.

The ground air defense comprises about 800 stationary or partially mobile SAM launchers of types SA-2, SA-3, and SA-5 of the air defense (PVO). Furthermore, the Soviets lately subordinated also the systems of frontal air defense as they occur in the regiments, divisions, and armies of the ground forces technically, as regards personnel, and organizationally to the PVO. This reorganization is connected with the reorganization of the PVO since the end of the seventies but, apart from the top command level, has left air defense untouched.[12]

The GDR state territory forms an air defense zone of its own within the framework of the Soviet PVO under a command of its own, which has its headquarters in Zossen-Wuensdorf, but the subordination conditions of which have not yet been fully clarified.[13] Significant forces and means of this air defense zone together with the NVA air defense forces form the so-called "ready-alert system," which serves the constant control and defense of the air space (see below).

The deployment of the far-reaching air defense units on GDR soil shows heavy concentrations for the protection of the key urban and industrial centers. The fields of fire of the SA-2, SA-3, and SA-5 overlap with those of the purely tactical SA-6 and SA-8 batteries of the divisions and the SA-4 batteries of the armies. In comparison to that, in Western Poland and in the center of the CSSR decreasing concentrations of air defense deployment areas are to be observed.

The thus far longest-range air defense system is the SA-5 (altitude range: 30 km, range: 250 km). One SAM regiment each with SA-5's is stationed near Rostock and near Rudolstadt in the south of the GDR. This is obviously based on the intention to engage high-flying targets far beyond the German-German border. SA-3 guided missiles closely coordinated with the SA-2's are used against targets in the lower altitude range.[14]

In addition, the new introduction of some SAM's is to be pointed out, e.g., the SA-11, which replaces the SA-6/-8 on division level or the SA-12, which is to replace the SAM's on army or front level. Of the SA-12 (range: 240 km) it is reported that it can possibly be effective also against tactical and Euro-strategic nuclear missiles (Pershing-1, Pershing-2).[15]

Army Aviation Forces: Even though organizationally and in terms of personnel it belongs to the air forces, it is possible to speak of an assignment relationship of the helicopter forces to the armies and divisions. Various reports speak of an incorporation of one mixed helicopter squadron each (12 multipurpose and attack helicopters, 6 liaison helicopters) in the division commands. Since a short time ago, one attack helicopter regiment with Mi-24 D/E and Mi-8F has been assigned for cooperation to each army command, whereby the total number probably amounts to 60-70 helicopters per regiment. Four regiments are said to possess type Mi-24D and one regiment the Mi-24E. The 5 attack helicopter regiments in the GDR (GSFG) are said to have about 225 helicopters, Mi-24D/E.[16] According to other information, the helicopter regiment is said to possess 2 squadrons of attack helicopters (42 Mi-24D/E) and one squadron of multipurpose helicopters with 30 Mi-8 C/E.[17] The transport helicopter regiments probably have about 60 Mi-6/Mi-8.

The importance of the attack helicopters has increased in recent years because of the role assigned to this weapons system in ground combat support, e.g. in engaging tanks. Thus the helicopter has finally grown beyond his past role as pure "combat zone transporter." Moreover, as a result combat aircraft of the frontal aviation are to be freed for more important tasks.

In connection with the organization of "operational maneuver groups" (OMG) in form of reinforced tank divisions, it was reported that the temporary subordination of attack, reconnaissance, and transport helicopters to these formations can be assumed depending on mission. Furthermore, the cooperation of OMG and airborne and air assault forces is to be pointed out.[18]

The NVA air forces/air defense: They comprise at this time about 39,000 men and 370 combat aircraft and are divided into 2 fighter-bomber air wings (regiments), 6 fighter air wings (regiments), 1 reconnaissance squadron, 1 transport air wing as well as into 2 attack helicopter and 1 transport helicopter air wing. A total of 25 squadrons of combat aircraft, 3 squadrons of transport aircraft and 9 helicopter squadrons are in service. The squadron strength is about 12-15 aircraft.

As regards branches of service, one distinguishes between aviation forces, air defense rocket troops, radiotechnical troops, and special troops. The numerical increase of the squadrons in contrast to earlier listings is based in part on the increase in attack helicopter squadrons as well as on the assumption of now 6 fighter-bomber squadrons.[19]

The two fighter-bomber air wings are stationed in Drewitz and Altenburg and possess MiG-23 MF and obsolete MiG-17 fighter bombers. It has also been reported that these two air wings together with the reconnaissance squadron (MiG-21) would form an air division in case of action. As already mentioned,

the NVA aviation and air defense forces are completely subordinated to Soviet command even in peacetime.

Most of the combat aircraft are concentrated in the two air defense divisions. The first air defense division is in command of fighter air wings 1, 3, and 7 (commands in Cottbus, Preschen, and Drewitz), while fighter squadrons 2, 8, and 9 (Neubrandenburg, Marxwalde, and Peenemuende) are subordinated to the third air defense division. The forces of the ground-based air defense, i.e. a total of 5 air defense missile regiments, are also subordinated to the air defense divisions:[20]

| | |
|---|---|
| First air defense division: | 14th air defense missile regiment (Strassgraebchen) |
| | 16th air defense missile regiment (Ladeburg) |
| Third air defense division: | 13th air defense missile regiment (Parchim) |
| | 17th air defense missile regiment (Uhlenkrug) |
| | 18th air defense missile regiment (Sanitz near Rostock) |

According to other information, even 7 air defense missile regiments with about 30 launcher positions are said to exist. The air defense missile regiments SA-2/-3 are organized into battalions with 3 guided missile batteries. Moreover, the purpose of 2 radar regiments in Cottbus and Drewitz is air space control.

The NVA air defense forces have been completely incorporated into the "ready-alert system" of the Warsaw Pact under Soviet command. What is meant by that is the constant alert organization which combines the air defense installations of the "up front states" with the USSR home defense installations. The tasks of the "ready-alert system" include not only air space security and defense but lately allegedly also defense against surface-to-surface missiles and cruise missiles, respectively.

As is evident from Soviet publications, high demands are placed on the "ready-alert system" and on air defense in general. The commanding officers are expected to have the capability of preparing themselves with foresight, in view of the brief probable reaction time, for the probable threat situations from the air and for the probable time of the air attack. In spite of far-reaching automation of the command process, it continues to be up to the commanders of the air defense to deploy their forces and means economically, at the right time and with foresight.[21] However, in practice there is said to be a measure of slowness in the reaction to unexpected developments of the situation in the air space.

Recently 2 attack helicopter air wings were organized within the framework of the NVA air forces, of which one, designated "Adolf v. Luetzow," is stationed in Basepohl and has Mi-24 (Hind D) attack helicopters and Mi-8 (Hip F) multi-purpose helicopters. The other air wing is designated as "Ferdinand v. Schill" and is said to be stationed in the southern part of the GDR. Each of the two air wings is said to comprise about 40 attack helicopters and is supposed to provide direct support to an army (military district) each.[22]

Concerning the equipment: It can be assumed that about 50 percent of the Soviet air forces can be brought to bear for an air offensive as part of a large-scale attack. The purposeful development of the air attack forces in recent years is based more and more on third generation aircraft, which today are standard equipment in relation to NATO as well as potential enemies in East Asia. Nevertheless, first generation aircraft, e.g. MiG-17, are still in service in the Soviet Union.

The third jet generation of combat aircraft, such as the MiG-23, MiG-27, and the Su-24, exhibit various increases in performance over second generation aircraft, such as, e.g., the MiG-21 or the Su-7.[23] Such increases in performance include greater depths of penetration, increased payload, the possibility of use in dual roles, improved sensors for navigation and target acquisition, higher accuracy of fire of the ammunition. Thus, e.g., the Su-24 heavy fighter bomber has a radius of action of about 1700 km and a maximum weapons load of 5700 kg (on 8 outboard pylons), which make it possible to effectively attack most targets in Great Britain and in Scandinavia. The maximum speed is about 2.0 Mach at an altitude of 11,000 m.[24] Brand and Grossenhain, the two Su-24 bases, probably have nuclear weapons stockpiles.

At present most of the Soviet aircraft in the GDR are MiG-23 and MiG-27. The fighter and fighter bomber MiG-23/MiG-23 MF and MiG-23 BM/BN, respectively, has a maximum speed of Mach 2.3 at an altitude of 12,000 m, a service ceiling of about 17,000 m and a radius of action of between 850 and 1100 km. The weapons load of the fighter bomber version MiG-23 BM is 3,500-4,000 kg at 5 outboard pylons. Most fighter units of the 16th frontal air army are equipped with MiG-23. In the GDR air forces, the MiG-23 MF (Flogger-B) is in service in 12 squadrons.

The MiG-25 (Flogger-D) fighter bomber, a variant of the MiG-23, reaches a maximum speed of 1.6 Mach (1700 km/h) at an altitude of about 12,000 m, while the radius of action of about 800 km is below that of the MiG-23. The aircraft has a laser rangefinder. A maximum of 4000 kg fastened to 7 outboard pylons can be carried as a weapons load. Aside from the Soviet air forces, the air forces of Poland and the CSSR possess this type of aircraft in eastern Central Europe. In the 16th frontal air army, the fighter-bomber regiments in Finsterwalde, Raechlin-Laerz, and in Gross-Doelln are said to be equipped with this nuclear-capable aircraft and are said to possess corresponding nuclear depots.

The single-seater reconnaissance MiG-25 R (Foxbat-B) attains a maximum speed of Mach 2.8 at an altitude of 12,000 m and possesses a radius of action of about 1100 km. In addition, the Foxbat-D version for electronic surveillance is also used. The MiG-25 R is employed in the 3 reconnaissance regiments together with the Su-17/20 reconnaissance aircraft. In addition, 2 aviation regiments are equipped with the fighter-bomber version of the Su-17/20.[25]

At present, the "fourth generation" is about to be introduced or is already being used in a small number. This relates to the types Su-27 (Flanker), MiG-29 (Fulcrum), Su-25 (Frogfoot), and in addition also to the MiG-31 (Foxhound) as successor model of the interceptor aircraft MiG-25.

The Su-27 Flanker is designed as a heavy air superiority fighter and probably has to fulfill the same tasks as the U.S. F-15. The aircraft is said to have a pulse Doppler radar with a target acquisition and target-tracking range, respectively, of 240 km and 180 km, respectively. The radius of action is probably about 750 km, the speed is said to be around Mach 2.3. Operational readiness is expected for 1986. It became known a short time ago that the Su-27 is said to be also suitable for engagement of cruise missiles.[26]

Concerning the MiG-29 Fulcrum it is reported that it is to replace the MiG-21 and also the Su-17/20. The aircraft is designed as fighter and fighter bomber and is the counterpart to the F-16. Maximum speed is probably Mach 2.3, the radius of action about 650 km. Two squadrons are said to be stationed on the Wittstock air base.

The close air support Su-25 Frogfoot, about which Western publications report relatively in detail, has been deployed in Afghanistan for about 2 years. The partially armored aircraft is said to reach a speed of 920 km/h (without outboard loads) and to carry, in addition to a 30 mm gun, a total load of about 6000 kg distributed over 10 outboard pylons. Measured by its operational role, it is a counterpart of the A-10, but exhibits considerable differences. Thus its radius of action has been limited compared to the A-10 in favor of a higher speed. About 100 of these aircraft are said to be in service now, including in the Soviet aviation forces in the CSSR, according to latest figures also in small numbers in the GDR. The aircraft is suitable especially for engaging tanks and for battlefield interdiction.[27]

The NVA air forces in the first place rely on the MiG-23 which is employed predominantly in the fighter defense (200 in 12 squadrons) but also with 2 squadrons in the fighter-bomber role (about 24 aircraft). In addition, about 100 MiG-21 F/MF/PF (6 squadrons) are used in the air defense role. Beyond that, 3 squadrons of fighter bombers are said to be equipped with the obsolete Mig-17 and with Su-22. MiG-21 R serve as reconnaissance aircraft in one squadron.

Concerning the MiG-21 it should be added that this aircraft in the variants of K, L, and N continues to be the best fighter in the inventory of the 16th frontal air army and the NVA, respectively, and is superior to the MiG-23 in a dogfight. The aircraft which has been constantly improved since its introduction (1959) became the standard fighter aircraft in all Warsaw Pact states and achieved wide dissemination as an export item. According to past experience, retention of the MiG-21 for about 10 years can be expected. However, drawbacks are the small radius of action (500-750 km) and the mediocre avionics.

Mission and Operational Doctrine: The mission of the frontal aviation lies especially in the direct and indirect support of the army units, whereby the indirect employment constantly gains in importance. It can be expected that the frontal aviation in the GDR and the CSSR including the national air forces will carry out a large-scale "air operation" jointly with the 24th air army (Legnica), possibly also with parts of the 46th air army (Smolensk), which is planned and controlled by the TVD supreme command "West." This "air operation" is more than merely a massive air attack against the NATO air forces or as a preparation for ground attacks: According to Soviet indications, this includes

the totality of the engagements planned at the beginning of the war on the part of the air forces, the airborne and air attack troops, of the surface-to-surface missiles as well as the long-range artillery according to well-coordinated target planning.[28]

The independent actions of the air forces include neutralizing the enemy air defense, engagement of the NATO air forces on the ground ("counter air"), the purpose of which, in final analysis, is achievement of air superiority over the entire area of operations. This also includes neutralizing the enemy command and communications centers as well as destruction of nuclear weapons positions and depots, thus making possible underrunning of the "nuclear threshold" with conventional means, i.e. to weaken the NATO defense without being faced with a nuclear escalation.

As regards the indirect support of the army, the battlefield interdiction in varying depth as well as the engagement of enemy reserves and service support units in the depth of the area are stressed. In many respects there will be a division of tasks between air forces and airborne units. In direct air support in case of penetration, breakthrough, and pursuit, tactical air forces and attack helicopters share the missions, whereby the latter grow in the role of close air support. As the former GSFG supreme commander, Army General Saitsev declared as early as 1979, in contrast to the past, up to 50 percent of the firepower in the tactical zone would be developed by the air forces.[29]

Various indications lead to the conclusion that an initial air operation against Western Europe with a total force of 2000-3000 combat aircraft (not including long-range aircraft)--with an availability of 80 percent--can take place. The large-scale attack, utilizing the surprise effect, would be accompanied by large-scale electronic interference and deception measures. With great probability, decisive weakening of the enemy air forces and the achievement of air superiority can be regarded as a first principal goal. Only after achieving this mission will cooperation with the army units be given priority.

In line with calculations in that respect, the combat aircraft stationed on GDR soil (fighters, fighter bombers, close air support aircraft, reconnaissance aircraft) can fly about 3000-4500 sorties during the first 24 hours assuming optimum conditions. Hereby it is assumed that an availability of at least 80 percent exists and that in most cases 3 starts per aircraft, in some cases 4-5 starts can occur provided that the logistic system remains intact. The combat aircraft operating from CSSR territory could fly 1500-2250 sorties under the cited assumptions. However, these data provide only assumptions since they fail to take a few things into account such as enemy action, weather conditions, success or failure of the surprise.

The changes that have occurred in recent years, for example the movement of air regiments with Su-24 forward to the GDR, lead to the expectation of increased endangerment of the targets in the depth of Western Europe as early as within the first 24 hours after the start of the attack. Thus the number of possible Warsaw Pact air operations with all aircraft available in the three "forward states" at the start of a war has been given as up to 12,000 per day.[30]

The principle of developing a maximum striking power for the initial air operation, further the priority battle against the NATO air forces in the air and on the ground, finally reliance on a dense ground air defense for object and space protection make the importance of the "air operation" as part of overall planning evident. The Soviet frontal air force in the GDR together with the NVA air forces form a principal means for implementing the tactical and operational concept.

Survey of the Bigger and Medium-sized Military Air Fields in the GDR (not including naval air forces):

Altenburg, Alt-Loennewitz, Basepohl (helicopters), Bautzen, Bergen near Spremberg, Brand, Brandenburg-Briest, Brusin, Cottbus, Dessau, Dresden-Klotzsche, Drewitz, Finow, Finsterwalde, Fuerstenwalde, Gross-Doelln, Grossenhain, Jueterbog, Kamenz, Koethen, Marxwalde, Merseburg, Neubrandenburg, Neuruppin, Oranienburg, Peenemuende, Parchim (including helicopters), Pasewalk, Preschen (Jocksdorf), Puetznitz (=Damgarten), Rechlin-Laerz, Rothenburg, Stendal (including helicopters), Spremberg, Strausberg-Eggersdorf, Tutow (Demnin), Welzow, Werneuchen, Wittenberg, Wittstock, Zossen-Wuensdorf, Zerbst.

FOOTNOTES

1. Milan Vego, "East Germany's Air Defense,"; in: DEFENSE AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS (Paris Air Show Edition) 1981, pp 38/39.

2. "The Air Forces of the National People's Army," in: LUFTWAFFE 1/1981, p 21.

3. The strength data fluctuate between 800 and 1100 combat aircraft; in this connection, see Konrad Adler, "Frontal Air Force--Part of the Integrated Conduct of Operations of the Warsaw Pact"; in: ARMADA INTERNATIONAL 6/1985, p 97.

4. JANE'S DEFENCE WEEKLY, 28 Apr 84, p 648; 5 Oct 85, p 743.

5. "Soviet Air Force Re-equipment"; in: JANE'S DEFENCE REVIEW 3/1983, p 251; see also DIE WELT, 1 Aug 85, pp 1, 8 ("Soviet Union Strengthens Air Force"); also SOLDAT UND TECHNIK 6/1985, p 369.

6. For details see: John G. Hines/Phillip A. Petersen, "The Soviet Conventional Offensive in Europe"; in: MILITARY REVIEW, Apr 84, p 19 ff.

7. Concerning organization: Ullrich Ruehmland, "The Group of Soviet Forces in Germany"; in ASMZ 7/8/1982, pp 391-392; WEHRTECHNIK 10/80, p 56; Milan Vego, op. cit., p 40; On the deployment also see W. Arkin, R.W. Fieldhouse "Nuclear Battlefields," Cambridge, Mass., 1985, pp 265, 266.

8. JANE'S DEFENCE WEEKLY, 5 Oct 85, p 743.

9. DIE WELT, 1 Aug 85, pp 1,8.

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21. Col Gen Dr. J. Boschnjak, "Concerning Theory and Practice of the Command of the Air Defense Forces"; in: MILITAERWESEN 3/1984, p 37.

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24. Regarding the technical data here and in the following: Nikolaus Krivinyi, "Pocketbook of the Air Fleets 1983/84", Koblenz 1983.

25. Mark Urban, "Red Flag Over Germany," Part 3; in: ARMED FORCES 4/1985, p 154.

26. "Sukhoy Su-27--the Latest Soviet Fighter"; in NZZ, 7 Dec 85, p 5.

27. Bill Sweetman, "The Su-25 Frogfoot"; in INTERNAT. WEHRREVUE 11/1985, p 1759 ff.

28. On this subject, e.g. Hines/Petersen, "The Soviet Conventional Offensive in Europe," op. cit.

29. Quoted according to Christopher Bellamy, "Conventional Quick Kill," op cit., p 784 (Voyenniy Vestnik 2/1979).

30. Testimony by Maj Gen H. Guelzow (until Sep 84 chief of staff in the Air Force command staff), reproduced in: ARMED FORCES JOURNAL INTERNATIONAL, Aug 84, p 52.

12356
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## MINISTRIES, PEOPLES COUNCILS FAIL TO EXECUTE LAWS

Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albania 3 Jan 86 p 3

[Article by Liri Gjoliku, director of Directorate for Laws in Presidium of Peoples Assembly: "Considering the Law on Every Occasion"]

[Text] Our state and social organization is based on laws which express the line and policy of the Party. And if we have a strong juridical order, this is explained, in addition to other things, by the all-round political and ideological work of the Party organizations and their levers to quicken the awareness of the masses, to form in them right concepts of legality as a constituent element of socialist democracy. This has made it so that, along with the political awareness, the juridical awareness of our people has been unceasingly tempered and strengthened.

Yet, without denying the successes achieved, defects and weaknesses in this direction are still discernible. This is shown, for example, by the fact that there are violations of the discipline of the plan. But as the 13th Plenum of the Party's Central Committee pointed out, whoever violates and deviates from the plans, violates the laws of the Party and of the state, hurts the interests of the people and of socialism. Or in some instances there are actions of different state organs which come in conflict with the actions of higher organs. Sometimes one sees solutions of matters of a general or special character outside the legal criteria in the prism of local, ministerial or personal interests, on the basis of favoritism or intervention. Why do such cases occur? Because the laws are not well-known by everybody. Here naturally it is not meant that everybody should become a jurist, but each person, be he a cadre or a simple worker, should be familiar with the laws which regulate the sphere of social relations of the sector where he works or manages. If you haven't known the laws, if you haven't considered them on each occasion, there is no way you an apply them. The juridical commission of the People's Assembly, for example, monitoring closely the work done in understanding and executing the various legal and lawful acts in certain ministries and in various organs of the state administration, has observed that the work of understanding and popularizing the laws and monitoring their execution is not carried out everywhere and by everybody as it should be. For instance, in the Ministries of Industry and Mines, of Agriculture, of Communal Economy and of Communications, actions were found in which come in conflict with laws and which had serious consequences both for production and for

distribution. Also observed were instances of unfamiliarity and of nonimplementation in breadth and depth of the powers of certain cadres. Or the presidium of the People's Assembly time after time has made observations about projects which were presented for approval, both about their content and about their form. How much reflection is given to them? Efforts are made and there is achievement, nevertheless there is still much room for further improvement.

We think that the change which requires that certain organs of the state administration, at the center and at the base, execute as they should the orders of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the appropriate decision of the Council of Ministers for completing the staff with jurist cadres should be seen as closely related to this issue. This does not have a simply juridical importance, but before everything else it has a conceptual value, because it is related to the teachings of the Party and of Comrade Enver Hoxha on the irreplaceable role of socialist legality, without which, as was emphazied at the 13th plenum of the Party's Central Committee, neither the state nor the economy can be directed. Quite unjustifiable are attitudes such as those observed in some ministries where the work of a jurist is performed by the engineer or economist, while the jurist in some other enterprises performs the work of the one who establishes quotas and of the economist (!) at a time when the demand for skilled juridical help is very great.

In the present stage of the socialist construction of our country, special importance is given the duty assigned by the Party to strengthen the political education of communists, cadres and workers with the spirit of familiarity with and rigorous respect for the laws, decrees, decisions, ordinances and regulations. What does this mean? It means, emphasized Comrade Enver, "that work should be done seriously and in such a manner that our people, whether they are ordinary individuals or cadres on different levels, will understand, in the general platform and in practice that the correct policy of the Party in culture, in science, in education, in defense and in other fields of life takes concrete form that is if the laws are violated the Party policy is also violated."

From this point of view we think that some executive committees of the district people's councils should not be negligent and, on the contrary, they should take more effective measures to execute the court decisions about the problem of housing for spouses who have dissolved their marriage. The decree of the Presidium of the People's Assembly is very clear on this matter, it anticipates the execution of these decisions within the year. Very well, but what happens? There are executive committees of district people's councils, such as those in Tirana, Shkoder and some others who keep these decisions unexecuted for entire years. Then the question arises, Where is the consideration of the law on this occasion? These attitudes toward the requirements of the law are intolerable. The passive attitude of the district people's courts themselves also contribute to the failure to execute these decisions promptly.

The law, as is known, specified the rights but also the duties of each person. From this viewpoint, in each case and in each step we take, it is necessary that we consider the law. Only in this way is a strong juridical order assured, and the course of more and more manifestations of lawbreaking interrupted.

## NEW HOXHA BOOK ON 'SUPERPOWERS' HAILED

AU101057 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Tirana, 10 April (ATA) -- The publication of the new book "The Superpowers" by the glorious leader of our party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha has been received with joy, with great interest and a legitimate sentiment of pride by the communists and all our working people, who are reading and studying it attentively.

This book is another work with major importance which treats world political problems of our time. It is part of the political diary on international questions and analyzes in details and in all aspects the policy and stands of the United States of America and the Soviet Union from June 1959 until December 1984.

In the present day conditions, when, as a result of the all-sided economic, political and spiritual crisis which has gripped the whole world capitalist-revisionist system, all its contradictions have been aggravated considerably and a turbulent situation, fraught with grave consequences for the entire mankind, has been created, the book "the Superpowers" is in its entirety a sharp accusation against the two biggest powers of our time, the United States of America and the Soviet Union, the savage enemies of the peoples, the main culprits of their enslavement, exploitation and misery, the instigators of the fierce local and regional conflicts, supporters of the obscure forces, authors of unstable situations, fraught with dangers and threats against general peace and security.

The book "The Superpowers" reflects that correct revolutionary and internationalist policy that our party and proletarian state have followed and applied in the field of international relations since the first days of their founding. It clearly testifies to the firm and clear cut stand of our party and people against the imperialist superpowers. "Our country, comrade Ramiz Alia has stressed, has been and remains a resolute opponent of the aggressive and expansionist policy of U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism, irreconcilable fighter against the reactionary, bourgeois and revisionist ideologies. Our stand towards them has been and remains clear cut...We cannot reconcile with and have relations with those who are responsible for all the sufferings and evils of mankind, we cannot be friends and comrades with those who menace the world with atomic extermination.,"

While studying the new book "The Superpowers," the communists, and our working masses find important and valuable lessons to be acquainted with the complicated international situations, to further enhance the revolutionary vigilance to the plots and intrigues of the imperialist and social imperialist enemies. They find in it that inexhaustible revolutionary inspiration to march still more forward on the brilliant road of socialism, that our glorious party its central committee with comrade Ramiz Alia at the head lead us to.

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CSO: 2020/124

## BRIEFS

ATA, SRV NEWS AGREEMENT--Tirana, 13 April (ATA)--The agreement between the Albanian Telegraphic Agency, ATA, and the News Agency of Vietnam, VNA was signed in Hanoi. The agreement was signed for the Albanian side by the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's Socialist Republic of Albania in Vietnam, Syrja Laze, and for the Vietnamese side by the general director of the news agency of Vietnam, Dao Fung [spelling as received] [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0755 GMT 13 Apr 86 AU]

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CSO: 2020/124

## FRG DAILY REPORTS ON ALEXANDROV, PLANNING CHANGES

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 11 Apr 86 p 7

[Article by Viktor Meier datelined Sofia, 10 Apr 86: "Bulgaria's Business Enterprises Are to Become 'More Independent'--CC Secretary Alexandrov and the 'Intensive Production Procedure'"]

[Text] "In the future, business in Bulgaria will be far more independent; but at the same time central controls will be better and more effective." This is not a contradiction, said 52 year-old Chudomir Alexandrov, a member of the Bulgarian Politburo and a CC secretary, in an interview with this newspaper, since both of these aspects will be determined by economic considerations from now on. The potential of extensive economic operations is exhausted, he said, pointing out that the time has come to respect the rules of the intensive production process, including certain "value principles" which would also have to be applied to socialism in a somewhat modified form. Along with newly appointed Minister President Atanassov, Alexandrov is most often mentioned as a possible successor [to Todor Zhivkov]. In the central committee, Alexandrov is responsible for organization and personnel--usually a key position in the communist apparatus.

Part of his responsibilities includes the mass organizations and as such, sports and Bulgarian soccer--which was recently subjected to an all-out party attack on the grounds of "negative" manifestations. Alexandrov did say that these scandals had caused him not to attend some of the games but that he was pleased by the interest the issue had aroused and was hopeful that now that some of the clubs had been reorganized and a new soccer federation had been called into being the national team would be successful at the upcoming world championship games.

Alexandrov said it was hard to say and really of no consequence whether Bulgaria or the Soviet Union was "ahead" in implementing the projected changes in the controls of the economic system. The problems faced by the two countries are different, he said: the Soviet Union produces everything and Bulgaria wishes to specialize. In addition, Bulgaria's resources are not as large. The days of copying the Soviet system down to the last detail are over, Alexandrov said.

Alexandrov's statements are a reflection of his very advanced thinking in adapting the economic system to the new demands. They go beyond what was said at the 13th party congress. For that matter, Alexandrov said, Bulgaria cannot only learn from the Soviet Union but also from the West with regard to technology, marketing and so on--but always preserving the properties of the socialist system. In the future, factory income will be tied to production efficiency in the first instance. There will also be competition, particularly in consumer goods and services. Planning will be limited to setting basic goals. The more efficiently these goals are fulfilled, the larger their economic yield will be and the freer the companies themselves will be to go into additional production under contract which will yield even greater profits. The intention is to reward the firms for their sound economic practices rather than to chastise them by simply raising the planning targets the next time around. The planning agencies will also no longer interfere in the operational responsibilities of the individual business enterprises. The firms will be able to apply their profits either to raising wages or making investments and expanding welfare activities. This means accepting the fact that those firms which operate efficiently will be paying higher wages and will be offering their staff better working conditions--but that, too, is part of the idea of "competition." The banking system will also be adapted to the new situation.

Alexandrov said that the name given to this relatively independent type of business operation is "self-administration." This is not to be understood in the same way as in Yugoslavia, he said, where the responsibilities of the collectives are greater, e.g. they are able to integrate their plants into other operations. In Bulgaria, the state remains the owner and exercises its rights of ownership by setting production goals, if that is considered necessary in order to provide the population with goods or for other reasons of state. Only when the planning targets have been met, does the independence of the enterprises begin to go beyond the purely operational level. Alexandrov characterizes the relations between the planning agency and the individual business as a "dialogue." If the firms operate inefficiently, they must bear the financial consequences provided that they were indeed found to have been at fault. Every case will be looked at individually and a decision will then be made whether the management is to be replaced; production is to be revamped; the staff is to be retrained or, as a last resort, whether the plant is to be shut down.

Bulgaria will not allow private production facilities to operate. In agriculture, to be sure, large parcels of land (though not always of the highest quality) are given out to private individuals in order to increase the acreage under cultivation. In addition, there are the so-called "auxiliary enterprises" where Bulgarians may engage in production activities above and beyond their regular work. These enterprises could operate in all sectors of the economy--not independently of course but only under contract to a production facility or state agency. There will be no return to pri-

vate business--not even in the form of "working communities," since this would only lead to inequalities and, as a consequence, to social tension, Alexandrov said with an eye to Hungary.

The big problem for economic reform, Alexandrov said, will be pricing policy. A special price commission is responsible for setting this policy. It used to be under the finance ministry but has now been furnished with additional powers and is directly responsible to the council of ministers. Some prices, e.g. for basic foodstuffs, are still administratively regulated; but the prices of many items will not be. Plans are to avoid the establishment of a truly open market; the word being used is "contact prices." Alexandrov said that the principle of real prices and competition would not only be applied on the domestic market but also in foreign trade.

Alexandrov was adamant on the issue of the Turkish minority. There are no "Turks" in Bulgaria. There are only "Bulgarian citizens" for whom Bulgaria alone bears responsibility. These Bulgarian citizens or their forbears were forcibly converted to Islam. Bulgaria today is the target of slander campaigns which aim to give the country a bad name in the Catholic world--as the Antonov affair, for example, has shown. The campaign has failed and the attempt, supported by Turkey, to discredit Bulgaria among the Islamic nations will fail as well. Sofia seems to view itself as the victim of "imperialist plots." At the same time, foreign embassies in Sofia are getting reports from the villages which are not encouraging and in connection with which one asks oneself whether it is wise for Bulgaria to move against its Turkish minority in this fashion even as it tries to improve its image in the West and gives evidence of its willingness to engage in cooperation in the Balkans.

9478
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## REPORTAGE ON WPC CONFERENCE HELD IN SOFIA

### Husak Sends Message

LD241120 Prague CTK in English 1043 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Prague 24 April (CTK) -- Gustav Husak has emphasized the topical character of the WPC session which takes place at a time when reactionary forces of imperialism, mainly American, continue the attempts to hamper the chances for an improvement in the international situation which started to emerge at the Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva.

In his message sent to participants in the current session of the World Peace Council (WPC) in Sofia, Gustav Husak, Czechoslovak Communist Party general secretary and president, stressed that the reactionary forces mainly try to gain military-strategic superiority, pursue the policy of strength and dictate and foment another round of nuclear armament, especially the militarization of outer space. These attempts also include the recent U.S. armed attack against Libya.

Czechoslovakia, together with many other states, fully supports the far-reaching proposals of the Soviet Union, mainly to liquidate nuclear and other weapons of mass annihilation by the year 2000 and to substantially reduce conventional weapons and armament in Europe, Gustav Husak said. He reiterated the joint proposal of the governments of Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic to establish a chemical weapons-free zone in Central Europe.

One of the most urgent tasks is to reach an agreement on a total and lasting ban on nuclear tests, the message stressed.

### CSSR Delegate Addresses Session

LD252250 Prague CTK in English 1832 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia 25 April (CTK correspondent)--The paramount task of the World Peace Council is to adopt new and more effective forms of work in favor of disarmament, acting deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Peace Committee Josef Krejci told today's session of the World Peace Council here.

He also appreciated the unanimous support of all delegates for the Soviet proposals for nuclear disarmament by the year 2000.

The World Peace Council session continued its debate today in five commissions dealing with topical questions of strengthening the struggle for peace. The first commission dealt with campaigns for disarmament, mainly in the sphere of nuclear weapons. The second commission discussed the preventing of space militarization, the third peace solutions to regional conflicts, the fourth discussed measures in support of easing tension, the creation of confidence and development of peaceful cooperation and the fifth studied connections between disarmament and socio-economic development.

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CSO: 2020/123

## YEMEN OFFICIAL ADDRESSES 17TH CPCZ CONGRESS

AU191326 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Apr 86 p 3

["Message of Greetings from the Yemen Socialist Party" to the 17th CPCZ Congress, delivered by Muhammad Sa'id 'Abdallah Muhsin, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee, at a "rally with the working people" of the Slovnaft enterprise in Bratislava on 27 March]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, esteemed friends, it is with great pleasure and gratitude that we take part, together with you, in the deliberations of the 17th Congress of your communist party. We convey to you and, through you, to all Czechoslovak Communists and the entire friendly Czechoslovak people most cordial wishes and warm greetings from the Central Committee and the Politburo of our Yemen Socialist Party [YSP].

Our presence and participation in the congress of your friendly party is a natural reflection of the ties of deep friendship that link the two parties, both countries, and their peoples. Our party takes pride in these ties, which develop further and grow in strength in the broad current of warm relations based on the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between our two countries and on the unity of our goals, principles, and joint interests.

Esteemed comrades, we have heard Comrade Gustav Husak's report and have familiarized ourselves with the documents that were submitted to your congress, documents which deal in detail with a number of ideological, political, organizational, and economic issues and which simultaneously analyze and constructively criticize experiences from building socialism. They show past achievements and simultaneously set out the paths and methods of purposeful solutions that are necessary in order to continue to build and develop socialism. What matters is the enrichment of the historical experiences from building socialism with new elements in the interest of contributing to reinforcing the struggle of the world communist, workers, and national liberation movement. What also matters is the enhancement of international solidarity for the benefit of socialism, liberation, and progress in the interest of a world in which peace would prevail and that would be liberated from all forms of violence and exploitation.

Our warm relations with your party and your people are an integral part of the firm ties that link our party and country with the parties and countries of the socialist community headed by the Soviet Union and the great CPSU.

Our party believes that these relations form a solid basis, from which we can set out firmly on the path of implementing the tasks of the stage of national democratic revolution with socialist prospects.

These relations have become a solid basis for the foreign policy of our country, which proceeds from the principles of international solidarity, peaceful coexistence, friendship, and peace.

Our decision to set out on the path of national democratic revolution with socialist prospects must continuously resist many aggressive forms and methods that have a single aim -- to shake the independence and sovereignty of our country and our socialist orientation and to prevent it from developing and advancing.

Relations with the countries of the socialist community are the basic and essential prerequisite for overcoming these methods, which imperialists and reactionary forces have invented in an unusually resourceful manner in an attempt to demonstrate that newly liberated countries are incapable of taking the path of socialism. It was precisely with this in mind that on 13 January this year our party was exposed to a treacherous conspiracy, without parallel in the modern history of Yemen. Its aim was to physically liquidate most members of the Politburo and the Central Committee and tested party cadres. This attempt occurred all of a sudden, at a moment that threatened to result in the destruction of the YSP and in paving the way for foreign intervention that would tragically end the revolutionary development in our country.

Without dwelling in any great detail on the lessons which we draw from the conspiracy of 13 January, we declare that the firm internationalist ties that link us with your party and with other parties of the socialist countries played an important role in thwarting the conspiracy, which represented a new type among the methods of intrigue and aggression against countries with a socialist orientation. This role consisted in our vigorous opposition to any foreign interference in the internal affairs of our country.

Esteemed comrades, the events in our country of 13 January demonstrated the combat ability of our party to concentrate and mobilize against the conspiracy members of the leadership, rank-and-file party members in military and civilian institutions, as well as people's masses rallied around their glorious party. At the same time they confirmed that the YSP is the legitimate heir of the Yemen national movement and that it is capable of successfully defending the gains of the revolution, capable of carrying on the struggle to attain its goals and, above all, of taking the path of socialism and proletarian internationalism.

We greatly esteem and appreciate the internationalist positions and support which the countries of the socialist community headed by the Soviet Union

render to our country, and we declare that we are determined to continue to wage our struggle and deploy all our potentials and energy in order to strengthen stability and eliminate the consequences of the conspiracy.

We want to heal the wounds, eliminate the woeful consequences of the conspiracy, strengthen the unity of the party and the people, and continue along the path of socialist orientation. We want to enhance the effectiveness of our foreign policy, which proceeds from the principles of international solidarity and peaceful coexistence, in accordance with the conclusions reached by our party congresses and the party's leading bodies. In the pursuit of this policy, our country will strive to develop fraternal relations with all Arab and all neighboring countries on the basis of mutual respect, cooperation, and noninterference in internal affairs in the spirit of Arab anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist solidarity. We will cooperate with all countries of the world on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence in the interest of preserving international peace and security.

Our party and our state will also exert all their endeavors in working for the unification of the individual segments of the Palestinian resistance movement within the framework of the PLO, because we regard unity as the fundamental prerequisite of the Palestinian revolution's strength in the light of the agreements of Aden and Algiers and on the basis of the stage-by-stage program of the PLO and the 16th session of the Palestine National Council.

Democratic Yemen supports the Soviet proposal for resolving the problem of the Middle East by convening an international conference to be attended by all interested parties, including the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine. We also regard the decisions of the Arab summit conference of Fes as the correct basis for a political settlement of the conflict in the Middle East.

Esteemed comrades, the struggle for world peace and security is one of the basic pillars of our country's foreign policy. Without peace it would be impossible to realize our dreams and our goals. The struggle for peace is today the fundamental goal of the whole of mankind. We take this opportunity to express again the active support of our country for all the constrictive peace initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pace member states, which seek to establish trust in international relations, to terminate the arms race, and to avert the nuclear catastrophe. The peaceful policy of the states of the socialist system enjoys the great appreciation of our party and our people and express the authentic joint interests of all our peoples.

We regard our presence at your 17th congress as the embodiment of the internationalist combat ties between our parties and friendly countries and their peoples.

From the bottom of our hearts we wish your congress much success and the Czechoslovak people further great progress and prosperity under the leadership of their glorious communist party.

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CSO: 2400/259

## IMPROVEMENT EXPECTED IN FRG-CZECH RELATIONS

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 7 Apr 86 p 12

[Article by Viktor Meier, datelined Prague, April: "Is There a Spring Ahead? Prague Desires Better Relations With the Federal Republic of Germany"]

[Text] Over two years ago, at the time of the armament updating debate, Czechoslovak politicians, and not only Vasil Bilak, said that irreparable harm would occur in the relations between Bonn and Prague if the FRG agrees to the stationing of the new missiles. Prague followed the line of the then Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko, which was openly rejected by Hungary. Today not only are the U.S. missiles installed but even the SDI agreement with Washington has been concluded and Federal Chancellor Kohl has said he will be present at the Whitsun meeting of the Sudeten Germans. Nevertheless, the German-Czechoslovak relationship seems to experience a kind of spring. Never before has the visitor been told so clearly and convincingly from an official Czechoslovak side of Prague's wish for all-around development of the relations with the Federal Republic, far beyond the economic framework. There is a "lot of catching up to do", it is said in Prague, and they want to make up for it.

### Reversal of the Conditions

Since at that time there were people in Bonn, too, including in the government camp, who regarded the German policy towards the East endangered by the counter-armament, it appears worthwhile to look for the causes of this complete reversal of the conditions. Observers in Prague feel that Gromyko's replacement has played a big part; it made it possible for Czechoslovakia to act less rigidly and to shape its foreign policy to a greater extent in accordance with its interests. The consequences of changes in personalities are not to be underestimated in politics. Foreign Minister Chnoupek himself appears to attach great importance to this factor, for he argued at the time of the most recent Prague party congress comparatively calmly concerning the SDI that perhaps this project would not continue to be pursued by Reagan's successor.

Those who imperturbably maintained their course at that time can claim great merit for the fact that now, despite contrary prophesies, the German policy towards the East, at least as far as Czechoslovakia is concerned, starts to bloom. Similarly it appears of importance that today, approximately since the jubilee of the German-Polish treaty, the East European partners of the FRG

acknowledge that the concrete advantages from the mutual relationship, such as in economic and financial questions but also with reference to the relations with the EC, increasingly depend on their own behavior. Bonn has conveyed the idea that the constant and insulting "revanchists'propaganda" no longer would be swallowed automatically and that the principle of reciprocity would be observed more than in the past. Also the idea of differentiation of the German policy towards the East is now less strange.

The Federal Chancellor's office undoubtedly has a substantial share in this quiet "change" in German policy towards the East. The successes have come surprisingly fast. Not only Czechoslovakia but also Poland curtails its polemic and appears willing to "move" in the emigration question. Other East European countries express their readiness to assist the GDR effort to keep the inner-German dialogue open.

The Federal Chancellor's office per se appears well suited for a coordinating role in the East policy. On the one hand, all controls of the Germany policy are concentrated there, but on the other hand, the more strongly the principle of reciprocity is applied, it is all the more troublesome that the competences involved for an effective East policy are spread over different departments. The questions relating to the IMF are handled by the finance ministry. Hungary, Romania, Yugoslavia, and probably soon also Poland belong to the fund in which the FRG holds a strong position. Economic questions, bilateral as well as relations with the EC, are administered by the economics ministry. Unfortunately the political importance of this apparatus is only little understood there. The interior ministry is competent for the guest workers and also for activities possibly carried on by communist states in the FRG. Finally there is the Foreign Office, whose East policy activities, because of the separation of important areas of competence, frequently are too much concerned with atmospherics ("creation of a basis of confidence").

Troublesome Lignite

As far as Czechoslovakia is concerned, the questions of environmental protection have become the real keypoint of the intensified relations. Both sides have recognized that this task does not permit any further delay and they are already engaged in the stage of testing technologies. Czechoslovakia, which is dependent on its lignite until approximately the year 2000, has openly stated that only the FRG is a possibility as supplier of the technologies in question. Their costs are high but Prague has expressed its readiness, in view of the urgency of the matter, to even go into debt again for this reason. In the environmental question there is another party involved on the German side: the Free State of Bavaria. Its representatives make arrangements on their own, in part with the Czech Republic, thus with a partial state of the 1969-"federalized" Czechoslovakia, but in part also "in view" of the not yet concluded government agreement between Bonn and Prague. In the latter agreement, they have not been able to agree on a Berlin clause; such a clause would be acceptable to Prague, it is being said, if the inner-German cultural agreement, which is also being prepared, would establish a precedent for that. The question is whether, once all topics of subordinate importance have been solved, the Czechoslovak side would have sufficient interest in a government agreement with a Berlin clause.

In spite of good beginnings, Prague still has, to use a favorite expression of the most recent Czechoslovak party congress, "great reservations" to raise the relations with the FRG to the level of good neighborliness-from the treatment in the press to the issuance of visas and the handling of the customs control. Likewise Prague, which, with regard to the establishment of contact, is sensitive with its own opposition, appears to go extraordinarily far in its efforts to establish contact with the big German opposition party, the SPD, and to incorporate it so-to-speak as the "morally better Germany" in the international relations. SPD chairman Brandt, on the occasion of his latest visit to Prague, remaining formally correct, accommodated this effort by sharing Czechoslovak foreign policy ideas, such as the chemical-weapons-free zone in Central Europe. In the meantime, this combination has been superseded by proposals for overall solutions. In this connection, Brandt did not even succeed in getting permission for former Foreign Minister Hayek's son to study in Norway. Foreign Minister Chnoupek, at his press conference in the days of the latest party congress, devoted great attention to its "special foreign policy" with the SPD; he obviously wants to continue it under all circumstances and even hinted that Foreign Minister Genscher, too, shows "interest" in certain aspects. Observers ask themselves whether Genschner in his latest meeting with Chnoupek in Karlovy Vary has pointed out with sufficient clarity that it is the federal government and not the opposition which determines FRG foreign policy.

12356
CSO: 3620/649

## AUSTRIAN PAPER REPORTS ON GROWING INTEREST IN CATHOLICISM

AU071324 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 5-6 Apr 86 p 3

["Unrest Under the Surface" by Burkhard Bischof]

[Excerpt] Vienna -- When cardinal Frantisek Tomasek left St Vitus Cathedral after the service on Holy Thursday last week, he was greeted with applause by a considerably large crowd. Previously, in a sermon he had indirectly called upon the country's priests to resist pressure by the state-founded church organization "Pace in Terris." The priests, the cardinal said, should again dedicate themselves to their real tasks.

Four days later,in his Easter sermon to 3,000 believers, the Archbishop of Prague welcomed the fact that a growing number of mostly young CSSR citizens turn catholic and "after serious spiritual preparation they ask to be baptized." Furthermore, he condemned the "attacks on human rights and the basic liberties, particularly the religious ones, all over the world." In all probability, he referred to, above all, Czechoslovak conditions.

The communist party leadership, of course, does not like to hear and see all this. It must be particularly alarming for them that even officials of the state security service are participating in church ceremonies, as former CSSR minister of religious affairs Karel Hruza admitted. In a speech to workers of the state construction industry, which was published in the catholic underground paper INFORMACE O CIRKVI, Hruza also admitted that in 1984 in Slovakia 71.6 percent and in the Czech Lands 31.2 percent of the newborn babies were baptized.

The former minister cited more figures: 53 percent of weddings in Slovakia and 15.8 percent in the Czech Lands took place in churches; 80.5 percent of the deceased in Slovakia and 50.6 percent in the Czech lands received a church burial. In his speech Hruza Wasalso profuse in attacks on Cardinal Tomasek -- particularly because of his "activities against the "Pacem in Terris' priests association which is loyal to the regime."

In view of these circumstances, alarm bells must be going off in the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. But by wanting to combat the awakening of religious awareness in -- above all -- the young people with even more pressure on the believers, with strengthening the communist awareness, and harsher disciplinary measures, it will most likely achieve the opposite: The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia has, after all, roused and accelerated the country's religious renaissance with precisely these measures of forcing state ideology on the people.

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CSO: 2300/320

## 'REVIVAL OF NAZI ACTIVITY' SEEN IN AUSTRIAN ELECTION

AU161216 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 Apr 86 pp 1, 4

[Bedrich Zagar Vienna dispatch: "Demonstration Against the Revival of Nazi Activity; Dam Against the Brown Threat"]

[Text] Hundreds of Viennese and other antifascists from all over Austria marched through the streets of Vienna on a very cold Saturday afternoon to Ballhausplatz square in front of the seat of the Austrian Government, where they expressed their disagreement with the tolerance shown in Austria toward neo-Nazi activity. This demonstration was organized by the recently formed Action Committee Against Nazi Activity, which rallies the antifascists forces in Austria. The demonstration was also supported by the Austrian Communist party (KPOE).

Ballhausplatz square resounded with speeches condemning the threat of neo-Nazism and neofascism in Austria, as well as the fact that the Austrian authorities are not acting energetically enough to counteract this danger. The central slogan of the demonstration was "For a Democratic, Antifascist Austria!"

Far too much leniency is also being shown toward the neofascist forces in Austria during the current election campaign. One of the candidates for the office of Austrian federal president is Otto Scrinzi, representative of the neofascist organizations, who has filled the democratic public in Austria with indignation by his several provocative and fascist pronouncements. For instance, Scrinzi grieves for World War II as "our war which we have lost." With regard to the issue of national health he has said that "it would be useful if the less talented people were to have themselves sterilized;" and lastly he has professed his attitude toward the German fascist past by saying: "I own to belonging to the German nation." Otto Scrinzi was supported by the fascist candidate in the last presidential elections, Burger, who appealed for assistance to Scrinzi as follows: "Hold your heads high, we are prepared to jointly complete his work."

These facts show that in Austria the Nazi past is still alive and active, that it has not been totally erased. The neo-Nazi forces are becoming active. They are interfering in Austria's political life, fostering racist hatred toward foreign workers, but also toward citizens of Jewish origin.

The revival of fascist forces can also be seen around Kurt Waldheim, the present candidate of the People's Party (OeVP), for the presidential elections, which will be held on 4 May. A political affair has formed around Waldheim's person, in connection with his past during the time of World War

II. Documents have appeared abroad showing Waldheim acted as an officer of the Hitlerite army during the persecution of partisans in Yugoslavia and Greece. Both Kurt Waldheim and the OeVP are denying these accusations; but the former UN secretary general's reputation has cracked and been thrown in doubt. In connection with this affair, slogans have appeared which are splitting the Austrian public. These slogans urge the Austrian voters to reject "interference in elections from abroad" and to "Waldheim now more than ever." It is clear that this affair is being abused, and the election campaign interfered with, by undesirable forces that reach far to the extreme right. The situation has become exacerbated, and even Bruno Kreisky, former Austrian chancellor, has spoke up: he has pointed out that Austrians cannot be indifferent toward the opinion held abroad about the presidential candidate.

Saturday's demonstration in Vienna particularly underscored the intentions harbored by the neo-Nazi forces in Austria, and called for energetic measures against the revival of Nazi and fascist activity, which could be a serious threat to social peace and political stability in the country. The demonstrators demanded an immediate ban on the activity of extreme right wing political parties, the NDP and the ANDR [National Democratic Party and Action New Right] a strict ban on distributing neofascist leaflets in schools; and a constitutional law that would prevent representatives of Nazi and fascist organizations from becoming candidates in elections. Otto Scrinzi should be removed from the list of presidential candidates, because he professes allegiance to an ideology which is condemned by most Austrians, as it is condemned by the entire democratic world.

An underestimation of the activities of extreme right wing forces could have deplorable consequences; so far they have been acting in undercover ways, camouflaged by insidious chauvinist slogans; but if they are given the scope, they can acquire dangerous dimensions and grow into an open fascist offensive. The demonstrators called: Put up an insurmountable barrier against the brown threat!

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## HAVLIN, FOJTIK ADDRESS IDEOLOGICAL WORK SEMINAR

LD190304 Prague CTK in English 1836 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Prague 17 April (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium Alternate Member and Central Committee Secretary Jan Fojtik stressed today the need to link ideological work more firmly and organically with the tasks being solved in the national economy and in the whole society.

Speaking at a seminar on ideological work of the party after its 17th Congress last month he stressed that the ideological front must also link much more the explanation of internal policy with the international situation, the battle taking place between socialism and capitalism, and must more offensively and resolutely face the attacks of imperialism which has started a psychological war against the countries of the socialist community, waging it unscrupulously, with unprecedented cynicism and demagogy, and with the use of sophisticated technology. Education in the spirit of socialist patriotism and internationalism, especially of the young generation, has always been important and at present must become central to educational work.

Jan Fojtik called for more convincing and specific propaganda and agitation and stressed that the media must truthfully and promptly report on life at home and events in the world, expose misconduct, help create an atmosphere of high demands on the quality of work and implacable attitude to shortcomings and be a broad democratic tribune of the exchange of views and experiences of work teams and citizens.

Our propaganda, Jan Fojtik stressed, must show the vital necessity of peaceful coexistence and at the same time the extraordinary complexity of ensuring it. As the barbarous U.S. aggression against the Libyan people demonstrated, it would be dangerous to succumb to illusions in the struggle for peace.

Josef Havlin spoke about tasks in education, science, culture and art after the party congress.

He noted that the Czechoslovak educational system has taken the right direction, responding to new impulses and demands of life, but this is just a solid basis on which all further measures must be built to achieve a lasting improvement of the knowledge, skills and personality of young people.

Josef Havlin went on to point out the important role of scientific institutes and colleges for speeding up the socioeconomic development and said it was particularly significant that institutes of the Czechoslovak and Slovak academies of sciences and universities were involved in the solution of tasks of the comprehensive program of scientific-technological progress of the CMEA states up to the year 2000 and in promotion of cooperation with scientific institutes in the socialist countries, a particularly with Soviet science.

In culture and art, he noted, the 17th Party Congress reaffirmed the long-term party line of support for art imbued with communist party spirit which truthfully and convincingly depicts life in Czechoslovak society in the spirit of socialist realism and renders and inspires the resolve of the people to overcome obstacles on the road of the construction of socialism.

Josef Havlin stressed that successful implementation of the main tasks of the party's cultural policy presupposes substantial extension of party influence in all spheres of culture and art.

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COLOTKA ADDRESSES MEETING OF RELIGIOUS REPRESENTATIVES

LD190352 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Excerpts] A gala meeting of representatives of churches and religious societies was held in Bratislava today.

The gala meeting was addressed by Peter Colotka, deputy federal Premier and Slovak premier. He conveyed to those present a greeting from Gustav Husak, president of the republic. He spoke about Comrade Husak's personal interest in the noble peace and patriotic work of the clergy. This was proved by the meeting of our highest party and state representative at Prague Castle with the representatives of the Christian Peace Conference and with the representatives of the Pacem in Terris Association.

Peter Colotka said in this connection:

[Begin recording] I think that it will be fitting to recall the words of the president of the republic uttered on that occasion: Our society respects the work of all believers who fulfill their civic duties and in this way contribute to the building of socialism. Therefore, our state bodies will continue to support your work among the believers to the benefit of peace and homeland. So said the president of our state. These words contain the credo of our state-church policy: to create a good harmony and trust and positive cooperation between citizens, regardless of their world outlook. Our state bodies justly evaluated this fact on the occasion of historical anniversaries of our peoples when they bestowed high awards on those clergymen who have significantly contributed to the advancement of our dear homeland. This was recalled at last year's assembly by the church representatives in the CSSR who at the same time expressed their full support for the peace-building effort of our state's leadership.

On the other hand, those clergymen who did not comprehend the historical direction of our peoples, the needs and interests of the working people, and the path that leads toward their implementation, excluded themselves from this progressive stream.

Dear ladies, esteemed gentlemen! As you certainly know from the declaration of the CPCZ Central Committee and the Central Committee of the National Front of the CSSR the day of general elections to the representative bodies of all

levels in our country is approaching. Our citizens -- and this includes believers and the clergy -- will come to the ballot boxes at the end of May to apply their right and duty as citizens and elect their representatives who are to manage our public affairs wisely and justly. We shall assess, propose, and finally elect candidates for the National Front; we shall give our confidence to honest, able, and selfless people who are aware of their responsibility toward the citizens, and toward their socialist homeland.

Along with balancing the results of the past period, we appear before our citizens with a program of economic and social development for 5 years with a view to 2000. It is the program of all Czechoslovak people. It provides the millions of our people an opportunity and possibility to apply their creative abilities and implement their personal plans, desires, and will to live a happy and full life. Therefore, this whole society program which at the same time has become the election program of the National Front, has the full confidence of all honest citizens in cities and villages.

Support to the peace effort and determination to guide believers to express a fully active attitude to the National Front program in the elections and contribute with joint effort to their implementation was expressed in the speeches by Vicar General Frantisek Vymetal, chairman of the Federal Committee of Catholic Clergy Association Pacem in Terris; Dean Jan Zabak, chairman of the Pacem in Terris Association of Catholic Clergy in Slovakia; and senior of the Slovak Evangelical Church of followers of Augsburg Confession Jan Konvit.

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## CPCZ ROLE IN SOCIALIST INTERNATIONALISM AFFIRMED

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Mar 86 p 1

[Excerpt] The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia is a solid and indivisible part of the international revolutionary movement. Loyalty to Leninist principles of proletarian and revolutionary internationalism is, and always has been, the fundamental factor governing its policy. We are proud that the leader of the international proletariat, the organizer of the Great October Revolution and founder of the Bolshevik Party-- Vladimir Ilyich Lenin --was present at the birth of our party.

As the experiences of our party confirm, the core of proletarian and socialist internationalism is our relationship to the Soviet Union. Our party considers the Soviet Union to be the greatest revolutionary achievement of the world proletariat. All the successes we have achieved in building up socialism are to a high degree contingent upon the fact that we have drawn from the experiences of the first country of socialism and that we have applied them constructively to our circumstances. Our foreign policy is based on the development and intensification of our alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries. It is in the interest of the further development of socialism and of the struggle for peace that this cooperation continues to develop in all domains and all levels.

The party endeavours to intensify our cooperation with the countries of the socialist community in politics, in the economy and in ideology. This fortifies the unity of socialist countries, which is the most effective guarantee of the growing influence of socialism in the world and a safeguard of peace. We envisage the surest way of developing our national economy in a joint and coordinated economic activity of the CEMA countries. The Warsaw Pact Organization is playing an inalienable role in the joint effort of safeguarding peace.

The experiences of the past years have indicated again the primary importance of strengthening the unity of the socialist community. The necessity to implement the jointly agreed upon foreign policy line is of acute importance. Also the significance of economic cooperation is arriving at a qualitatively new stage, because production potentials are being internationalized and macroeconomic structures brought closer together. All this requires that we overcome the narrow boundaries of national economies.

The CPCZ, as an integral part of international communist movement movement, is systematically engaging in international relations with communist and workers parties. We are pleased to state that these relations are so markedly developing and intensifying. It contributes to the unity and consolidation of the international communist and working class movement and to the joint struggle for peace and socialism.

In harmony with the principle of proletarian internationalism, the CPCZ contributes to the strengthening of unity and action ability of all revolutionary, democratic and peaceloving forces. The menace to peace, represented by American imperialism, brings to the anti-imperialist peace camp ever more numerous forces. The objectives of the anti-imperialist and peace movement are continuously broadening. The CPCZ, although well aware of the ideological and political differences of these forces, continues nevertheless to intensify its relations with them.

We are developing our cooperation with anti-imperialist democratic forces in Asia, Africa and Latin America. We contribute to the strengthening of the broad anti-imperialist front, representing an important factor in the endeavour for progress and world peace.

New ideas and initiatives aimed to deepen the proletarian and socialist internationalism were introduced at the 27th CPSU Congress. The strategy line of the congress, oriented towards the accelerated development of the Soviet society and intensified struggle for peace on international scale, fulfills the most noble principles and traditions of internationalism. The international communist and workers movement approved with great attention the analysis of new conditions existing presently in the world; this analysis is included in the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee. Social progress is manifested in the development of international communist and working class movement, in the development of a new contemporary mass democratic movement including anti-war and anti-nuclear movements.

"I would like to emphasize" said Mikhail Gorbachev at the congress, "that whichever questions of national and foreign policy line the Leninist party might be solving, it is always considering itself to be an inalienable component of all revolutionary, democratic and progressive forces. We are well aware that every advance, every victory we achieve in the struggle for the goals and ideals of the October are strengthening the potential of peace and social progress. As emphasized at the congress, the CPSU considers it its primary international duty and plans to fulfil this duty completely."

The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia is approaching its own 17th congress resolute and unified, fully conscious of its responsibility to our people, to the international communist and working class movement. We are aware that all future development of our socialist society--the strategy of which will be adopted at the congress--will represent strengthening of socialism at world level and will significantly contribute to the fulfilment of proletarian and socialist internationalism.

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## BRIEFS

STROUGAL-MESSNER TALKS-- Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal and Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers had talks in Hrzansky Palace in Prague this morning. From the CSSR side the talks were also attended by Jaromir Obzina, deputy federal premier, Zbynek Sojak, a departmental head of the CPCZ Central Committee, Eduard Saul, federal minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering, Jindrich Rehorek, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, Vitezslav Vinklarek, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission, Alois Hloch, deputy minister of foreign trade, and Jiri Divis, the CSSR Ambassador to Poland. From the Polish side present were Wladyslaw Gwiazda, deputy chairman of the Council for Ministers, Marek Holdakowski, a departmental head of the PZPR Central Committee, Janusz Maciejewicz, minister of metallurgy and machine industry, Franciszek Kubiczek, first deputy chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers, Jan Kinast, deputy minister of foreign affairs, Andrej Zor, deputy minister of the Office of the Council of Ministers, Helmut Floeth, deputy minister of foreign trade, and Andrzej Jedynak, the Polish Ambassador to the CSSR. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 14 Apr 86 LD]

TV DIRECTOR AND CHEN DIXIAN--Jan Zelenka, director general of the Czechoslovak Television, who is conducting talks in Beijing on cooperation with the Chinese Central Television was received today by Chen Pixian, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. Both sides exchanged views on the current tasks and importance of television as an instrument of getting to know by each other the life, economy and culture of both countries. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 14 Apr 86 LD]

PRESSURE ON DISSIDENTS INTENSIFYING--Pressure on political dissidents is intensifying in the CSSR: in Moravia new trials of several catholic activists and signatories of the Charta 77 Rights Movement are in preparation. A particularly tragic case is that of the 57-year-old railroad man Augustin Navratil, who was arrested already at the beginning of November 1985 and then put under "special observation" in a psychiatric institution in Prague. He is the father of nine children. In the charge prepared against him he is accused of "agitation against the state" and "obstructing state control of the churches." In an "open letter" to the authorities, which, however, he also published in "samisdat" form, Navratil had tried to inquire into the truly mysterious circumstances of the sudden death of catholic priest Premysl Coufal. Engineer Jaromir Nemec and catholic activist Pavel Dudr will also have to answer before the court. In addition, several other people who are currently still free will be indicted in Moravia. During searches typewriters, private letters, and pamphlets with a religious content were found in their houses. [Text] [Vienna KURIER in German 14 Apr 86 p 3 AU]

STATE RADIO BEGIN BROADCASTING--Bratislava, 19 April (CTK) -- "Melodie" is the name of a new Czechoslovak radio station whose signature tune will be heard for the first time on May 1. The station will have a federal character but the range of its ultra short wave broadcasts will be limited to the regions of Prague, Brno and Bratislava. Music will form 88 percent of the seven-hour broadcasts, the rest will be news. Music broadcasts will cover all kinds of popular music but exclusively in orchestral interpretation, with the aim to restrain the domination of modern "aggressive" rhythms. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1236 GMT 19 Apr 86 LD]

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CSO: 2020/123

## SED IDEOLOGUES MEET WITH SPD DELEGATION ON COEXISTENCE

Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German Vol 40 No 11, 10 Mar 86 pp 50, 52-53, 55.

[Unattributed article: "Great brotherhood"]

[Text] Erhard Eppler, member of the president's office of the SPD, couldn't believe his ears: "Did I hear correctly?"

What had astonished the chairman of the Basic Values Commission [Grundwertekommission] was indeed not an everyday event: nine SED professors from the brain trust of the chairman of the GDR, Erich Honecker, were sitting around a table in a Black Forest hotel with Eppler and eight members of his commission and were conjuring up the great brotherhood between East and West.

"Humanity can only survive together," proclaimed Professor Harald Neuberg of the Academy for the Social Sciences of the SED Central Committee, "or it must perish together."

And his colleague, Rolf Reissig, head of the Institute for scientific Communism of the Party Academy, deduced from this: "We are partners for survival. We must learn to live with one another and to get along with one another."

For two days on the week end before last, politicians and theoreticians from East and West Germany applied themselves to fundamental questions: a dispute over principle between social democrats and communists--and for the first time actually in public. After some hesitation, the GDR side agreed to the presence as auditors of a few journalists--western, it goes without saying.

The tactics of Honecker's deliberators were clearly to be seen: they were attempting to convince the members of the social-democratic Basic Values Commission of a new thinking and a new policy on the part of the East German unified socialists. Accordingly, the assurance of peace enjoyed the absolute priority before ideological demarcation and the power-political showdown between capitalism and socialism.

The talks between the Basic Values Commission of the SPD and the SED socialists have been going on since the spring of 1984, on the initiative of the SED. So far, the democrats and the de facto socialists have met four times, alternating between the hotel of the Central Committee on the Scharmützel Lake near Berlin and the Fritz Erler Academy of the Friedrich Ebert Foundation in Freudenstadt--meetings of historical significance: there had been no such discussions of principle between the inimical parties since the German workers' movement split into socialists and communists in 1918.

How seriously the SED takes these meetings is shown by the 24-carat cast of participants; the delegation to the fourth meeting in Freudenstadt contained Otto Reinhold, rector of the Central Committee Academy, and Erich Hahn, both members of the Central Committee of the SED, after the Politbüro the second-highest governing body of the East German national party.

Reinhold is experienced in political missions; thus he was Willy Brandt's constant escort when the latter visited the GDR last year. Hahn, as director of the Institute for Marxist-Leninist Philosophy at the Academy, is a sort of chief ideologue of the SED.

For what purpose the discussions of principle are useful, and to what end the SED uses them, the deliberators of the East German national party made very clear in Freudenstadt. "In your case," Rudi Weidig, of Honecker's brain trust, instructed his hosts, "there is a certain need to catch up on developments in the de facto socialism"; and the SED-scientists bestowed remedial assistance as detailed as it was loosely organized: they had brought with them a 24-page position paper on "coexistence," the theme of the day (the social democrats could only come up with five pages).

Tenor of the SED thesis: the defense of world peace, in view of the possibility of the annihilation of humanity through an atomic war, has today "an intrinsic worth, a new historic order of precedence." Progress in the field of peaceful coexistence is "not conceivable as the success of one side at the expense of the other."

This new reality sets new standards "for the debate and cooperation between socialism and capitalism." Ideological discussion will in the future be subsumed under another maxim: it "may not run counter to the strived-for cooperation."

Remarkable as are these statements on the position of a party that knows how the class enemy infiltrates its citizens every day through television, and which therefore must be on its guard particularly in the areas of ideology and politics, the SED deliberators went even further in the two days of discussion in Freudenstadt.

"We do not make our social order the universally valid standard," insisted Harald Lange, of the East Berlin Institute for International Politics and Economy (IPW). Likewise IPW Director Max Schmidt: "It is a part of our new

thinking to win portions of the capitalistic society for the task of getting along well with one another."

The East, said the SED people, would not be lacking in good will. Reinhold asserted, "An expansion of the revolution is no longer possible." Neubert affirmed, "An alteration of the capitalist countries cannot be conceived of as an expansion of the socialist countries; this change must arise in the capitalist countries themselves."

One had the impression in Freudenstadt that the theoreticians of the East German national party had been inspired to their ideological digressions by the new man in Moscow. From Mikhail Gorbachev the SED intellectuals expect a great deal. They had on hand piles of his speech before the Soviet Party Congress; his statement was quoted that "an unbiased mutual familiarization with positions and points of view" would be useful.

It was Rolf Reissig who risked taking the most advanced position with his concept of a socialist-capitalist competition. According to this concept, East and West are in the long run in a sort of ideal contest with one another. Its terms: "Which system can better help mankind to solve its current problems and to develop?" In this showdown of the two systems, said Reissig, the SED is also ready for "any discussion" of democracy and human rights.

Eppler of the SPD was deeply impressed by so much willingness: he called Reissig's statement a "progressive contribution" with "Utopian elements," such as "we should not have heard three years ago."

Reinhold of the SED played the role of moderator: Reissig's theses were not "all that new"; they were only "the logical consequence of the realization that today there are altogether different objective preconditions for coexistence." His Central Committee comrade, Hahn, dotted the i's; in the dialogue on human rights, he granted, "we must loosen up."

What such pronouncements might mean in political practice--which, according to Marx, is the test of every theory--on this question the SED socialists in Freudenstadt were totally silent.

The old-time social democrat, Richard Löwenthal, charged the SED apologists as follows: "We have seen nothing of the Soviet policy of peaceful coexistence that you have presented so convincingly"; and he drew their attention to Moscow's policy of intervention in Africa.

His Party friend, Susanne Miller, chairman of the Historical Commission of the SPD, reminded them of Afghanistan and of the arrests of members of the church peace movement in the GDR: "Such negative experiences make it difficult for us publicly to advocate partnership."

Peter von Oertzen attacked the east-bloc socialists: "In none of the countries of the de facto socialism should I be able to do research freely, to teach

freely, and to discuss publicly and freely the findings of my research."

But the SED people, altogether disposed toward harmony, turned a deaf ear on such reproaches and evaded them. Reinhold countered Löwenthal's criticism of the Soviets with the platitude, "Of course, one can argue whether this or that action was a happy one." Neubert preferred "not to go further into this question--not that I am unwilling to take up this discussion, but here it would lead too far afield."

On Afghanistan and the East German peace movement the articulate SED professors said not a word. Then, when they finally ventured into the marshes of practical questions, things went awry.

"The contest of the two systems," Richard Löwenthal challenged, "begins in the area of information policy."

"In that area," Otto Reinhold countered, "the Federal Republic obviously has some catching up to do. We shall be happy to take a poll on what the people of the GDR know about West Germany, and vice versa." Then, he said, his fellow citizens would score a lot better.

An interruption from Löwenthal: "Yes, thanks to western TV."

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## GOVERNMENT SATISFACTION OF CONSUMER DEMANDS DISCUSSED

East Berlin STAAT UND RECHT in German Vol 35 No 3, Mar 86 (signed to press 24 Jan 86)

[Article by Dr Willi Lindemann, of the GDR Academy of Political Science and Jurisprudence: "Demands on Local Government Bodies in Providing Citizens with Consumer Goods and Services from the Viewpoint of Civil Law"]

[Text] The efficient supply of consumer goods and services to the population is a major factor contributing to living and working conditions in this country and as such has a direct impact on the readiness of the labor force to do good work. For this reason, the responsibility for control over supply procedures which the new law on local government in the GDR[1] has assigned to the local authorities in accordance with the changes in social conditions and needs is closely intertwined with the concept of safeguarding and utilizing supply as a prerequisite for social reproduction.[2]

This calls on the local authorities to make increased use of the economic potential inherent in socialist law as an instrument of economic management. Along with political, economic, administrative and labor law, this also concerns the specific application and implementation of socialist civil law whose functional significance is based on the following two aspects in particular: 1. The entire supply process of consumer goods and services cannot be considered a complete economic process until the purchase and service arrangements covered under civil law have been taken into consideration, i.e. they are part and parcel of economic life and the way in which they are handled has a direct bearing on the immediate supply effect;[3] 2. the civil code and its amendments are designed, both in their original form and their specific regulations, to provide for a high level of supply in the sense that

--the legal guidelines of exchange relationships for individual consumption are insolubly tied to the reproduction process as a whole;

--the rights and obligations of the supply organizations are directly related to their responsibility for a planned, demand-oriented and continuous supply schedule based on planning and management procedures

--and that the responsibilities of the state authorities for implementing civil law are clearly defined.

From the point of view of the responsibility of the local authorities for providing the population with goods and services the integration of civil law into the management mechanism serves the purpose above all of fulfilling the responsibilities defined by the principles and specific regulations of the civil code in order to implement civil law in a binding fashion and to achieve the greatest social impact with the help of their decisions and guidelines by laying the foundation for an effective civil law posture on the part of individuals and economic organizations. The civil code also lays down the guidelines on how the retail trade and the service industry must carry out their planning functions with regard to their business relationship with the individual citizen and how they must make optimum use of available funds to provide the maximum amount of goods and services. These standards must also be rigorously implemented by the local authorities and their technical departments in their dealings with the suppliers of goods and services. Specifically, this means that the general and contractual obligations entered into by the suppliers are made an integral part of the criteria for the fulfillment of their planning responsibilities and are taken into account in the preparation, implementation and ultimate accounting of planning procedures.[4]

From this vantage point, the responsibilities for trade, supply and services assigned by the GoeV [Law on Local People's Representations] to the local authorities are further developed by the civil code with regard to the pertinent final segment of the supply cycle. The question of whether these are state/administrative or civil law standards in the first instance is of secondary importance to my mind. Without a doubt, it contains elements of both. As our 10-year experience with the implementation of the provisions of the civil code shows, the really important thing is that we focus not so much on the limitations but on the combined effect of the different aspects of the law and that the responsibilities assigned to the local state authorities are viewed and discharged as an integral part of their management functions.

The studies conducted as part of the 1981-1985 Z-Plan project on civil law have clearly corroborated the existence of a connection between the efficiency of supply modalities, their civil law regulations and the fulfillment of responsibilities by the state authorities with regard to the implementation of the civil code. This applies in equal measure to all types and methods of management and planning relevant to civil law on the part of the local authorities. But these tend to differ with respect to their impact on civil law conditions and their dependence on the separate levels of responsibility and the competency provisions contained in the GoeV.[5]

Those legal decisions which establish the general guidelines for relationships under civil law (particularly contracts) are made at the district level, e.g. under the provisions of the district supply plan, as well as on the kreis, city and communal level in the form of the issuance of commercial licenses and regulations regarding regarding the rendering of services. The responsibilities prescribed by the GoeV are gaining in importance in this context. These latter rules are directly related to the regulations governing the retail trade and service industry which are contained in the civil code. The kreis, city and communal councils in particular have been charged with a number of responsibilities and have been assigned certain prerogatives , e.g. in the development of a network of retail shops, restaurants and service establishments and their selection of goods and performance levels; in the approval of supply orders of these retail and service establishments; in the development of customer and other services and the upgrading of the sales climate. These are to provide the establishments concerned with a foundation for the realization of their overall responsibilities to provide goods and services. The abovementioned studies have indicated that the mere availability of specific goods and service capabilities does not in itself guarantee an optimal supply situation. What is needed is a greater mix, e.g. of the goods to be carried by the shops as part of the coordinated supply and sales network; the employment of modern sales techniques and customer services; a reduction in supply routes and delivery schedules and an expansion of the network of service establishments. The obligations to be entered by all these establishments are an expression of their socio-economic function as mediators between sales and services and the antecedent cooperative relationships. They not only define the level of responsibility of management in the commercial establishments and their retail outlets but also the standards for these goods and services which are to be implemented by the local authorities in their area of responsibility in accordance with GoeV regulations. But these overall obligations not only serve to set general standards but also spell out the guidelines to be followed by these establishments (in common with their contractual obligations to provide goods and services) so as to:

--play an active role in the planning process;

--fulfill their contractual obligations to provide goods and services by adequately defining the duties of the labor force

--and to comply with the delivery and service contracts entered into with producers, wholesalers and service organizations in accordance with their obligation under civil law to provide the pertinent goods and services.

In terms of management, this general definition of obligations calls for an even closer connection between the latter and the decisions to be made by the local authorities under the provisions of the GoeV. This is not merely a legal question but in the first instance a question of real economic impact.

There is another set of decisions which plays a major role in that they are binding on all civil law relationships entered into within the area of responsibility of the local government body concerned and that they may become part of a contract without specific approval of the partners. This includes the establishment of legal prices and schedules (waiting times) for certain types of services which is the responsibility of the district and kreis councils. By assuming responsibility for fixing and controlling prices, the appropriate local government bodies provide a substantial guarantee for legal compliance and adherence to the performance principle under the provisions of civil law.

Insofar as service deadlines are considered maximum deadlines and, in case of doubt, are identical to the contractually established deadline, they serve as a significant government control method to assure uniform standards of supply and rendering of services and to increase the effectiveness of contractual obligations entered into under civil law. In my view, it is therefore all the more important to make both the role and the legal-economic impact of such government decisions even clearer (as part of the popularization and implementation of the new law) and thereby to help overcome still existing shortcomings, e.g. the absence of service deadlines or the failure by some of the responsible members of local councils in some areas to appreciate their importance.

The third major area of decisions which place demands on the local government bodies from the point of view of civil law is connected to the drafting and implementation of sales and service contracts. Since the business establishments enter into and fulfill their government supply obligations on the basis of civil law contracts, the local government bodies must provide appropriate information and advice to these establishments to see to it that the contracts are properly prepared and include all pertinent provisions in order to assure orderly fulfillment of contractual obligations, optimum supply and a minimum of delivery impasses.[6] But if there are contract violations, an effort will have to be made to overcome them as rapidly as possible by providing the consumer with the best possible alternative, e.g. by subsequent improvement of sales contract provisions. The local government bodies will join forces with wholesale and retail stores, service establishments and their managements to create the necessary conditions for this, e.g. the district councils in particular will have to work closely together with the industrial sales organizations of the combines to improve repair work on technical consumer goods and the supply of spare parts and to coordinate

these activities with the kreis councils. Studies conducted in these fields have indicated a number of positive developments in this respect, e.g. in electroacoustics, cameras and motion picture equipment as well as watches, but that there are other areas, e.g. furniture, where much improvement is still needed.

Closely tied to the matter of preventing and solving problems and of implementing the general obligations of the businesses to provide goods and services is the consideration of civil suits regarding sales and services submitted to the local government authorities. In actual practice, the population makes ample use of its right to address suggestions and complaints regarding the fulfillment and/or non-fulfillment of supply functions to the local councils. The number of petitions with regard to faulty quality by retail establishments is in fact even greater than the comparable number of civil suits brought before the courts. Accordingly, it will be our job to coordinate consideration of these petitions even more closely with the state supply management organizations. Even if the local government bodies are not in a position to provide binding arbitration in civil actions between individual consumers and suppliers (e.g. in cases where guarantee claims are rejected) but can only try to assist the contesting parties in resolving the issue on their own, such incidents point up shortcomings in the fulfillment of obligations and causes for such contract violations. This leads to important insights for the improvement of management of the goods and services sector; particularly for the adoption of concrete measures to prevent contract violations and thereby to increase efficiency in the provision of goods and services.

There is an even more direct relationship between consumer concerns and government management practices[7] in the consideration of petitions which call for the establishment and/or preservation of the necessary guidelines to regulate contractual arrangements under civil law, e.g. compliance with regulations regarding the selection of goods; cutting down on service deadlines and/or the network of service centers. The added capability of the local government bodies under the GoeV even to exert an influence on those suppliers who are not under their jurisdiction provides them with a good foundation for paying even closer attention to these consumer suggestions and complaints in line with the directive issued by the Council of State[8] in their planning decisions with regard to the long-range development of trade, goods and services and in their control over the implementation of these decisions. It therefore continues to be very important for the local people's representations and their agencies to give consideration to the analytical factor above and beyond the merits of the individual case (Guarantee of legality and just interest) in dealing with civil complaints.[9]

FOOTNOTES

1. Legal Gazette I/1985, p 213.

2. Krenz, E., "Staat und Recht bei der weiteren Entfaltung der Vorzuege und Triebkraefte der sozialistischen Geselischaft" [Government and Law as Part of the Further Development of the Advantages and Impulses of Socialist Society], paper given at the GDR conference on government and jurisprudence, 26/27 Jun 85 in Berlin; Berlin, 1985, p 53f; "Wachsende Verantwortung der oertlichen Volksvertretungen--Aus der Begruendung des Entwurfs des Gesetzes ueber die oertlichen Volksvertretungen durch den Vorsitzenden des Ministerrates, Willi Stoph, in der Tagung der Volkskammer am 4. 7. 1985" [Increased Responsiblity of the Local People's Representations--Address by Willi Stoph to Volkskammer on 4 Jul 85 on Behalf of Adoption of the Draft Law on the Local People's Representations], NEUE JUSTIZ, 1985, p 311ff.

3. Strasberg, W., "Oekonomie und Fragen der Verwirklichung des Zivilgesetzbuches" [Economics and the Issue of the Implementation of the Civil Code], STAAT UND RECHT, 1984, p 810ff.

4. I agree with H. Richter's contention "that the obligations of a business under civil law vis-a-vis the consumer must act as a yardstick for other legal aspects affecting on-site labor processes as well as the relations between the cooperation partners and government bodies." (in "Zum Leitungscharackter des sozialistischen Zivilrechts" [Management Aspects of Socialist Civil Law], STAAT UND RECHT, 1984, p 643.) The new GoeV has established even more favorable conditions in this respect in that it defines the responsibility of the local government bodies at the kreis level for the complex management of economic and social processes and raises the influence of the government bodies in the cities and communities by assigning coordination, control and supervisory functions even over such suppliers to them which are not under their actual jurisdiction. Cf. Petzold, S., "Das Gesetz ueber die oertlichen Volksvertretungen in der DDR--ein bedeutender Schritt zur weiteren Staerkung der sozialistischen Staatsmacht und zur Vervollkommnung der sozialistischen Demokratie" [The Law on the Local People's Representations in the GDR--a Major Step Toward Further Strengthening Socialist Governmental Power and the Perfection of Socialist Democracy], STAAT UND RECHT, 1985, p 791ff.

5. Commentary on GDR Civil Code of 19 Jun 75 and Implementation Legislation to GDR Civil Code of 19 Jun 75; Berlin, 1983, p 31f.

6. Grieger, H., Lindemann, W., "Vorbeugung von Vertragsverletzungen bei Kauf und Dienstleistunhgen" [Prevention of Contract Violations in Purchases and Services], NEUE JUSTIZ, 1984, p 304ff.

7. Semler, H-J, "Hohe Ansprueche an Eingabenbearbeitung" [Difficult Times for Consideration of Complaints], NEUE JUSTIZ, 1985, p 233f.

8. Directive of State Council to Local People's Representations on Handling Consumer Complaints, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 5 Mar 85, p 1.

9. Lieske, H., Nissel, R., "Beitrag der oertlichen Staatsorgane zur Verwirklichung des Zivilrechts durch Eingabenbearbeitung" [Contributions Made by Local People's Representations to the Implementation of the Civil Code by Dealing with Complaints], NEUE JUSTIZ, 1984, p 96ff.

9478
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## ENVIRONMENTALISTS' AD AGAINST DANUBE DAM

AU211446 [Editorial Report] Vienna Domestic Service in German at 0500 GMT on 17 April carries a 4-minute report on the DIE PRESSE environmentalists' ad described in referent item. The report points out that "the advertisement, which cost more than 100,000 schillings, is being financed with donations from Austria, the Hungarian environmentalists say. If things develop according to the representatives of the 'Blue Circle' -- that is the name of the loosely-organized Hungarian greens -- this manifesto marks the beginning of an entire series of actions. It is intended with these actions to prevent the building of the Nagymros power plant, work on which is already in progress. Planned are, among other things, information evenings at Vienna universities; another appeal of Austrian artists and intellectuals published as an advertisement; and a rally in Vienna. Even legal steps against Austrian companies participating in the Danube developing project are being taken into consideration."

The report continues that "Last December the Budapest 'Blue Circle' was awarded the so-called alternative Nobel prize worth 600,000 schillings. The Hungarian environmentalists are rather deliberately staking their hopes on public opinion in Western Europe. Because the construction of the power plant and the cooperation with Austrian enterprises are regarded in Hungarian-government circles as an agreed-upon matter."

The report notes that there are supporters and opponents of the project not only in official places but also among; biologists, economists, and journalists, and concludes: "This might also explain the unusual freedom of movement which the Hungarian environmentalists are enjoying. None of the known organizers has so far been bothered by police and exit permits were granted in a rather generous manner. This also shows, however, that unlike other communist states, Hungary has already familiarized itself with some rules of Western democracy."

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## PERIODICAL BECOMES PRIMARY PARTY ORGANIZATION ORGAN

Warsaw FAKTY I KOMENTARZE in Polish No 1, 8 Jan 86 p 3

[Note from the Editor]

[Text] As of January 1986 the tasks of our publication have expanded. FAKTY I KOMENTARZE has become a weekly dedicated to PZPR basic party organizations, focusing the organization's attention on the resolutions of the Central Committee and other links of the party leadership, serving the improvement of the work of basic party organizations. The need for this change in the profile of one of the intraparty publications was recommended by a resolution of the 20th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee.

We want FAKTY I KOMENTARZE to become an aid to the secretaries and the aktiv of basic party organizations, assuring easy access to the documents and the information and materials necessary for the efficient realization of the tasks of the POP [Basic Party Organization] and the OOP [Branch Party Organization].

The following information will be published in the columns of the weekly:

--materials concerning events, tasks or social problems important to the activity of the whole party, and explaining the party stand which ought to be followed in the party's daily work;

--resolutions, directives and other party documents, particularly those immediately concerning the POP tasks;

--materials helpful for POP and OOP secretaries containing suggestions as to the manner of the realization of party tasks and resolutions and studies and information about the experiences of basic party organizations and groups worthy of popularizing;

--a brief survey of the most important political and intraparty events and articles on the party subjects;

--answers to questions and reminders about important political events, anniversaries, etc.

The current issue of FAKTY I KOMENTARZE, appearing in the new graphic format, a changed arrangement of the articles published, and a larger content, already implements our intentions. We want to treat this issue and the following ones as a proposal, and let our readers evaluate its usefulness.

The publication, which is to serve as an aid in the difficult and responsible political and organization work, will fulfill its task if it responds to the need of the readers. We therefore turn to you, Comrades, particularly, to the secretaries of party organizations, to send your observations, remarks and suggestions to the editorial office. This will help us to edit our publication, particularly in the next few weeks, during the period of working out the new profile of FAKTY I KOMENTARZE, and in the future, in perfecting it.

Together with the change in the formula of the weekly FAKTY I KOMENTARZE, the biweekly BIBLIOTECZKA AKTYWISTY PZPR--FAKTY I KOMENTARZE will cease publication. Its functions will be taken over by the weekly. The prices of the weekly FAKTY I KOMENTARZE and GAZETA PLAKATOWA--FAKTY I KOMENTARZE, will also be changed. Information about the new subscription and the ways of updating it, is given on page 24.

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CSO: 2600/438

## GDR-POLISH ACADEMIC COOPERATION REPORTED

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Mar 86 p 4

[Text] (Own information] A group of scientists from the Academy of Sciences of the German Democratic Republic is visiting Poland. On the 12th of this month, in the Staszic Palace in Warsaw, an amended agreement on the principles of cooperation between the Polish Academy of Sciences [PAN] and the Academy of Sciences of the GDR, was signed.

On the Polish side the agreement was signed by the PAN Chairman Prof Jan Kostrzewski and the PAN Scientific Secretary Prof Zdzislaw Kaczmarek. On the German side, the GDR Scientific Academy President Prof Werner Scheler and the Academy's Secretary General Prof Claus Grote. Boguslaw Kedzia, head of the Section of Science, Education and Scientific-Technological Progress, participated in the ceremony. The agreement outlined the tasks and prospects for development of cooperation between Polish and German scientists.

Before the signing of the agreement, a ceremonial scientific session took place, during which the achievements of the 30 years of cooperation between PAN and the GDR Academy of Sciences, were summed up.

In relation to the 30th anniversary of the opening of cooperation between the academies, an exhibition of German scientific apparatus was opened in the Staszic Palace.

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CSO: 2600/348

## ACADEMIC OPPOSES HIGHER EDUCATION LAW AT III SCIENCE CONGRESS

Krakow TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY in Polish 23 Mar 86 p 6

[Text] Trust is the cornerstone of social life. Prof Maria J. Radomska, rector of the SGGW [Main School of Farming], focused her presentation at the III Congress of Polish Science on the need for the authorities to trust academic youth. PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI in issue No 11/86 published an authorized abbreviation of this pronouncement, in which the Professor said, among other things:

"I want to talk about the needs of science, especially schools of higher education, but I do not want to talk about their material needs because these, enormous and very important, were expressed in the majority of the reports prepared for the Congress (...)

If I was to answer in one sentence the question, what Polish science needs the most, I would say that it needs peace and stability. It needs a halt in the continuous changes in legislation and organization. The second need, which I rank the same, is trust with regard to the academic community.

At the congress of rectors in Szczecin in 1984, I thanked the authorities for the trust in college faculty expressed by the law on higher education of 1982. I only asked that this trust be shown also toward academic youth.

The recent change in the law is, in my opinion, something of a withdrawal of this trust. I do not want to elaborate on the subject of this change. On several occasions I had the opportunity to express my stand; for example, at the meeting of the rectors of farming colleges with the then Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, who devoted so much of his valuable time to the change in the aforementioned law. I want to talk about it only from the standpoint of trust. The certain withdrawal of trust is not dangerous in regard to older university teachers, those of my generation--the generation of the Columbuses. We fought during the Occupation, immediately after the war we began university studies, happy to be alive and to be able to study normally. Afterward we began scientific work which we have continued until today, for the good of Polish science and for the good of our contry. We will continue to work in this way regardless of the changing laws until our retirement. Some of us will also work past retirement, as many of our venerable

seniors are doing, among them, Prof Pieniazek, who today also spoke about the need for trust with regard to youth. Precisely youth can react completely differently than ourselves to the lack of trust it is shown. The new law on higher education is particularly painful in this respect for students and young university teachers.

Ladies and gentlemen, we all know that the lack of trust in academic youth in 1968, the way it was treated in the courtyard of Warsaw Universiity in the days of March, brought results not immediately, but nearly 12 years later. Each of us understands the truth Polish youth will give everything if shown friendship and trust, while threats, menace and penalties bring results opposite the intended ones. This is not a theory, I am speaking from many years of experience in my work, once as a deputy dean and as a dean, and now as a rector throughout two not easy terms. Yet in the most difficult period, during the period of martial law, there were representatives of the highest state authorities who were able to extend the credit of trust to students and young university teachers. There were probably more such people, but from here I want to thank publicly three people to whom the Main School of Farming owes a lot.

1. For enabling 40 scientific workers to return to normal work after a few days, following a certain dramatic event in our school on 14 and 15 December 1981. These people, except for one person, are working very well till today and their scientific careers are normal.

2. For enabling several students of Warsaw colleges, including three from the SGGW, to come out of hiding and return to school long before the official amnesty was proclaimed. These boys have finished their studies and today work normally, yet they could have had wrecked lives.

3. For help and understanding of our difficult problems of that period. Why not show more of this trust today, in the period of stabilization and of striving toward national understanding?

Ladies and gentlemen, we are consulting and discussing together what science can do to assure that a proper economic, social, scientific and cultural development will rule in the Poland of the year 2000 and the next century. Yet it will not be us who will build this Poland, because the majority of us will not be alive, rather it will be those who today are students and assistant professors. I was hoping to be able to talk earlier, when representatives of the highest state and party authorities were present in the room, in order to address my appeal on this issue to them. Since it is very late and the representatives of the authorities have already left our conference, I will present it somewhat differently. Let all of us, participants of the III Congress of Polish Science, appeal on behalf of the good of the future of Polish science and the good of Poland's future, that more trust be given to young Polish faculty and students."

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ZAGREB WEEKLY SUPPORTS ARCHBISHOP AGAINST 'ATTACKS'

Zagreb DANAS in Serbo-Croatian 11 Mar 86 pp 25-26

[Article by Nonad Ivankovic: "Noose for the Archbishop"]

[Text] Why have some religious circles charged that the Archbishop of Split betrayed his faith and that his latest remarks were opposed to the Second Vatican Council?

What has recently happened to one of our prelates makes one recall a time when it was believed that the world was--as in the teachings of Manes--divided into good and evil, and when it was somehow natural to view this second (and different) category almost solely in the function of a potential enemy. It is therefore understandable that cultural and historical life functioned for the most part as a clash between group apriorities, and that the sole concern was the sacrosanct preservation of one's own identity. And this was not always easy because this identity was most often determined by negation of the second category, by being against one thing or another. Outside of these antitheses there was little that was positive and independent and the existence of an enemy was really a condition for one's own considered existence. In other words, in no way could one accept this second and different category (the enemy) in a positive way because this was a sin against existence itself--one's own, of course. Therefore, if it is true that our cultural and historical life has sometimes been more like a war than like coexistence, it is also certain that it has proceeded even less mercifully within groups and institutions, because in questioning one's own tribal apriorities, no one has been spared.

Of course, these times are behind us, but the costs have been dear. Such have been the circumstances and the suppositions of our culture and civilization, and the mentality described has been in some way a natural emanation of the actual historical structure. Today, however, it can only be a phantom of the past because there has not been any fertile social ground (disregarding any aberrations) in which it might thrive since our first great historical synthesis(the National War of Liberation). Ultimately, this substantiates the lack of success of all our radicalism and extremism--today more than ever--regardless of any political or social career built upon intransigent opinions. The time of social bipolarity has passed forever and today we are indeed

becoming an autonomous pluralistic society which can function only by coexistence if it desires to represent a true historical advancement of mankind.

However, this does not mean that this group apriority mentality does not also operate in a part of current social consciousness even under these conditions. Although it is by no means a peculiarity of the church, it is worth mentioning that probably no one has so succinctly expressed it as one sexton who once said publicly (and this was later published in a book) that he was irritated by that Christian who "would put him on a stake before any Marxist if he was given a medal."

In passing, we should mention that this point of view has been sharply criticized from both the secular and the religious side, which only says something in favor of the convention that when it comes to such extreme opinions, the cloth of ideological and political convictions is only "gold-plated" with certain cultural determinations and limitations. Previously, when this statement was made, it somehow seemed that it was primarily a matter of the escapades of a too exuberant church worker, without any deeper social penetration. But it seems as if this is not really the case, and that first and foremost one can speak of the formulation of a mentality which is quite alive in a part of our Catholicism (not the largest or most important part, of course), as well as outside of it.

What the Archbishop Did "Wrong"

As we have said, our traditions in this regard are not lacking, and in passing we might recall that even the Vatican, around the turn of the century, noted that certain polemics in our country (in which both the most responsible church people and orders, and laymen, participated on opposing sides) exceeded all other similar polemics in Europe in their arrogance and "in their vulgar tone and acerbity."

Something similar has recently befallen Archbishop Franic of Split because he dared (in his Christmas sermon) to speak about this society in a way which opens up a perspective to better relationships, more genuine dialogue, and more creative coexistence. In short, Franic said that it was worthwhile to recognize ad to accept all that is positive in this (specific) society, that which serves to advance mankind, and thus that which is not and which cannot be in conflict with fundamental Christian values. In this regard he called upon young believers as citizens of this society to identify with these positive elements, but in a way which accepts and promotes all that is good in them while critically regarding all that is not of value, that which is inhuman. Thus, it would seem that the most obvious meaning of his message was to remind young Christians that they should be more open towards everything which is human, regardless of its origin. In conclusion, this would then mean recognizing as well that these values exist within this society, and that outside of the "here and now" of history there is no other chance for being engaged as a person, for living a full human life (and this means a full religious life as well).

Even now, some have not forgiven Franic. Moreover, they are scandalized that the Split archbishop,contrary to the logic of group apriority, said something positive about the "enemy" (society), that he even used the expression

"identify with," which has pained the unyielding like a thorn in the foot. Therefore, their statements have gone from bad to worse at his expense, saying that he is a traitor to Catholicism and that what he has said is opposed to the Second Vatican Council.

Of course, it is not up to us to defend the Archbishop of Split, and we will not undertake this task, although we cannot help but say in passing that there has been a fair amount of deception and falsification of the facts in these accusations. But let others discuss this. What we do think we should say is that Franic has been attacked by the young people who are involved with the Catholic newspaper MI, which, of course, is no surprise, at least not to those who know the ideological make-up of this newspaper of "Catholic youth" (we recall that a prominent theologian did not want to give them an interview because he considered them to be too conservative). Therefore, the fact that those who support MI have proclaimed Franic's opinions to be against the council is not so interesting as is the occurrence of a certain cultural parallelism with a segment of youth outside the church who also display a similar radicalism, and, we hope, a similar isolation as well.

Hawks and Doves

However, CRKVA NA KAMENU (a pastoral and informative newspaper of the Hercegovina bishoprics) deals with Franic in a manner which is worthy of greater attention. In a fable entitled "The Dove Remains a Dove," this newspaper depicts the Archbishop of Split as the "leader of the doves" who was the "most capable and the most intelligent," who had wisely led his flock of doves through life (through "exile and murder"), but, alas, who had now "begun to coo in a different manner." And this was because, the newspaper goes on to say, he was beginning to "identify in his speeches with those who did not think, did not speak, did not act, and did not live, the way the other doves did. Even those with whom he had begun to be identified (the newspaper instructs) were threatening the life of the doves with their words and their deeds," and this refers to the life of Christians and Catholics.

Of course, it would take us too far off the track to discuss each of these sentences, and this would not make much sense because they do not have an essential connection with what Franic has truly said. For that reason, we will let them speak for themselves and thus express a psychology which perhaps might have once served to contribute to any psycho-social pathology of the time.

Thus, after CRKVA NA KAMENA sheds a few tears for a time in which everything was organized according to the standards of the doves, it accuses Franic of various things--from the fact that he was "among the most traditional" (read: most conservative) at the Council, to the fact that he has agreed with those who believe that the mother of Jesus appeared in Medjugorje, something which Bishop Zanic of Mostar has otherwise proclaimed to be a collective hallucination and the ruse of clever Franciscans who are not even on friendly terms with Franic. But the newspaper is most angered because he does not support the tested slogan: an enemy is an enemy, even when he does something good, because of the very fact that he is someone different and is, by definition, evil. And in the same vein the newspaper also says: "And the doves would have forgotten all of this (that for which Franic had been rebuked a short

time ago: author's note), if he had not recently begun to write about identifying with those who were not dove-like." And so that there not be confusion as to what the fable means, the meaning of this identification is explained. "When a dove no longer wants to be a dove but a hawk, or an eagle, or something which does not at all belong to our species of bird, then it means that you will be identified with someone or something else!" Appropriately, at the end of the fable, it is said that doves do not want to change their "dove-like view of life," and that is why they "began to coo loudly against their dove-leader."

Again so that any reader won't be confused as to what all this means, CRKVA NA KAMENU takes care to provide a text along with the fable which interprets it in Biblical fashion. Among other things, the text says that Christ never "identified with such people ("those from the ruling strata of the people"), not because he loved them less, but because their hearts were hard in which there was no place for God." We can ignore what relevance this has regarding the issue in question. At the end is just one more morale in this "interpretation." CRKVA NA KAMENU says: "We cannot identify good with evil... theism with atheism, Christ with Antichrist, Christian with non-Christian, and especially not Christian with nonbeliever!"

That the above needs no commentary is apparent. How to evaluate it perhaps remains a problem, but we might say: it is not essentially different but like the hand of a cultural misfit, it is not different but like a certain psychopathology with religious overtones, it is not different but like a void in one's own cultural and religious existence, which proclaims an archbishop (who is far from being some sort of progressive) to be a merchant of "a dove-like identity in general," only in some way to calm a fear of a world of autonomous pluralism and possible coexistence. And, of course, a fear that the Archbishop of Split is in no way alone in his religious beliefs.

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## YUGOSLAV CITIZENS ENTERING U.S. ILLEGALLY VIA MEXICO

Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 20 Apr 86 p 7

[Excerpts] The small town of Tuzi, not far from Titograd. The starting point for many young Albanians from this district near the border, who, using the so-called Mexican connection, depart for the United States without entry visas. Illegally! Just recently, 20 young men aged 17 to 25 departed for Mexico, from which they will endeavor to enter the "promised land."

Because this is a very profitable business, special guides-smugglers will await them at the U.S.-Mexican border, and after receiving $5,000 from each youth, will attempt to get them across the border. Many will long remember their walk through this roadless area as a difficult golgotha. If it happens, as it sometimes has in the past, that the U.S. Border Patrol catches them, each will have to pay an additional $5,000. The Americans return those who cannot pay this amount to Mexico, where a new, no less difficult test awaits them. Unable to endure all these enormous strains, some kill themselves on their journey, and their graves will never be found, which is the most tragic aspect of all this.

"My son arrived in America via the Mexican connection, and when he wrote to me later about all the horrors of that journey, I wept for days," a villager from Vukasin-Lekici on the Yugoslav-Albanian border tells us.

The large-scale exodus of youths to America is a big problem in the district, which, if the present pace of departure persists, will be left without young inhabitants, and it is known what that would mean. Emigration is an old phenomenon in this area, but since the end of 1984 the rate has increased dramatically. The exact number of those who have departed is unknown, but the figure 3,000 is mentioned. Demo Pepic, a member of the Presidium of the Opstina Conference of the Titograd SAWP and a delegate to the Vranj Communal Assembly, estimates that about 2,500 young people have emigrated.

And Djerdj Berisa, teacher of history and former director of the intermediate school, who was among the first to publicly warn about the harmful consequences of this emigration, reports that this plague has affected even elementary school students; they can hardly wait to finish school while hoping for a trip across the ocean.

"Previously young people went to America with their parents. Now they go alone. Anyway, air passage to Mexico and certain other services cost about 200 million old dinars. I think a business has arisen around all this which some of our people in our country are participating in. It is my impression that everything is conducted in an organized manner, from agitation among the youth to their departure from Tuzi. Who knows how many stations there are on that road. Upon their arrival in Mexico these young people fall into the hands of suspicious characters who try to extract as much money as possible from them, even by extortion. Five thousand dollars are no longer enough for crossing the Mexican-U.S. border; because of the favorable conditions, the price has gone up."

One of the four sons of Pasko Dresaj, 56, an agricultural producer from the vicinity of Tuzi, departed for America via the Mexican connection 19 months ago and now lives in Detroit.

"When he left, I felt terrible. However, he was genuinely ill until he left. What could I do? I gave him the money and wished him a safe journey. I have only a little land, and if I divided it into five parts none of us would have any place to keep a cow. Nonetheless, I would have preferred it if my son had remained at home. I know that a difficult life awaits him there. He lives illegally; he does not have a work permit. People like him to the dirty jobs, dodging the police, for if they are caught without residence permits, they will be expelled, as some from this area have been. Their difficulties last for 3 or 4 years, until they obtain work and residence permits. One must wait for that," says Pasko, who was recently in America and witnessed in person the hard lives of many young people from this area.

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END

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21 MAY 1986

# East Europe Report

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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AGRICULTURE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

# RECENT DEVELOPMENT IN SUGAR BEET PRODUCTION DETAILED

East Berlin PRESSE-INFORMATIONEN in German No 39, 4 Apr 86 p 6

[Article: "Sugar Beet Production of Great Economic Importance"]

[Text] Sugar is one of the basic foodstuffs. Annual per capita consumption of sugar and sugar products has risen in the GDR from 27.9 kilograms in 1955 to almost 39 kilograms. Sugar and molasses, a by-product of sugar beet processing, are valued raw materials for the national economy. In 14 industrial sectors they are processed into alcohols and yeasts, for example. They are also used in the manufacture of detergents, cosmetics, plastics and paints. New areas of use are also being developed. Since the end of March 1986, a new patented process has been used in the GDR to convert beet sugar into invert sugar, a substance consisting in equal parts of dextrose and fructose and resembling honey in its major components. It is irreplaceable for the baking and confectionery industries.

Sugar beets are just as irreplaceable for fodder. In the production of sugar, considerable amounts of wet pulp accrue, and the beet leaves are used as fresh or siloed feed. The crop of beet leaves is between 80 and 120 percent of the beet yield. In the fodder industry, root crops are also considered a source for increasing the share of fodder concentrates.

In the LPGs, VEGs and cooperative establishments, the arable land set aside for sugar beets and sugar production amounts to about 215,800 hectares. The endeavor of cooperative farmers and workers, to achieve an average plant gross production of 47.8 grain units per hectare of arable land under the 1986 economic plan, and to surpass it through progressive development, is also based on high yields of sugar beets.

Sugar beets are among the plants with the highest nutrient yields per area unit. For this reason it is planned for 1986 to obtain a 10 percent increase in crops, and to harvest an average of 347 quintals of beets per hectare.

Bezirk Dresden offers proof that the yield potential of soil and plants in the case of sugar beets is higher than present average results indicate. In 1985, the farmers of this bezirk harvested an average of over 400 quintals of sugar beets per hectare. The cooperative farmers of the Jahna-Zehsen and Striegnitz LPGs, both located in kreis Meissen, even produced

more than 500 quintals per hectare on their agricultural land of 385 and 569 hectares, respectively. In other bezirks, also, there are LPGs and VEGs with many years of high and stable crop yields.

The findings and experiences of the best, and analysis of the weak spots in those LPGs and VEGs with below-average sugar beet crops, point up the possibilities for good crop results. Soil fertility is an important factor in crop yields. The sugar beet plant reacts like a sensitive seismograph to quality work in soil preparation, tillage, care, fertilization and plant protection, and it reacts also to shortcomings. Beets absolutely require sufficient organic substance in the soil. Mistakes in crop rotation produce lower yields--for example if, instead of carrying out a scientifically founded 4-year cultivation pause, 3-year rotation is used, or the ratio of humus comsumers (potatoes, corn and grain, in addition to sugar beets) versus humus producers (alfalfa, clover, and perennial fodder grasses) is ignored. Such practices are the cause of most of the unjustified yield differences not only between LPGs and VEGs and among various kreises, but also between various fields even in cooperatives ranked among the best.

The time of sowing is important for a high level of yield and effectiveness. In order to achieve high and stable yields, one must take care that the vegetation period of sugar beets between sowing and plant harvesting lasts at least 170 days. This means seeding by the end of March in the central and southern regions, and at the beginning of April in northern regions when the ground is rideable and workable. Gaining time in spring also promotes higher yield, since the fields close up and stabilize sooner. Experience confirms time and again that delayed sowing results in lower crops. Cooperative farmers and workers of the LPGs and VEGs establish in maximum yield concepts which findings of scientific-technical progress and which farming experience they want to apply to their fields for high yields.

The plant and livestock producers in Schafstaedt, kreis Merseburg, always consider high sugar beet yields a matter of the entire cooperation. Every member of the cooperative, regardless whether he/she is employed in agriculture or animal production, personally assumes caring for 0.37 hectare of sugar beets. The goal of their labor is to grow 80,000 plants per hectare without significant weed growth. Good care of sugar beet fields is an essential factor in yield increase. An old adage says that sugar is hacked into the beet, be it manual or mechanical care of sugar beets. This makes demands on LPG managing boards and cooperation councils on the one hand, and on local people's representatives and mayors on the other, in order to gain additional help in the region.

Scientific-technical progress is also gaining in importance in the production of sugar beets. In 1986, high-quality seeds of the types "Depomo" and "Ponemo," jointly developed by scientists of the GDR and the People's Republic of Poland, will be supplied for more than 90 percent of all sugar beet fields. The use of pilled sugar beet seeds is also growing. Such seeds are supplied by the association of state enterprises for seeds and

plants for over 60,000 hectares, an area almost twice as large as in the previous year. It is characteristic of pilled seeds that every single seed is enriched with plant protection and pest control substances, so that the young plants grow up stronger. In this manner, chemical substances are used with greater economy and in an ecologically beneficial way; cultivation is noticeably easier, and the yield per hectare increases.

At present, there are a total of 13 cooperation associations in the sector of sugar beet production, five of them in the Magdeburg bezirk, and two in the Schwerin bezirk. It is their goal to provide the sugar needed for supplying the population, and the sugar types required by the processing industry, in the prescribed amount and quality. At this time, about 600 partners are jointly working in cooperation associations: 446 LPGs, 23 VEGs, 34 cooperative establishments, 39 processing plants, seven scientific institutions, and five trade enterprises. It is the goal of the association members to jointly increase and stabilize yields in the entire production chain with the aid of comprehensive application of scientific-technical progress.

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ECONOMY BULGARIA

## EQUIPMENT SUPPLY PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR

AU172157 Sofia BTA in English 1750 GMT 17 Apr 86

/Text/ Sofia, 17 Apr (BTA)--In 1987 Soviet industrial deliveries will be directed at Bulgaria's most important economic branches: power engineering, metallurgy, the chemical industry. This is reflected in the protocol signed here today and determining the preliminary volumes of machines, plant, materials and spare parts for the industrial and other projects constructed in Bulgaria with the technical assistance of the Soviet Union.

The document emphasizes that conditions are being created for the prompt supply of the project under construction in 1987 with the necessary basic and accessory machines and equipment. Special attention is paid to the sixth 1,000-megawatt generating unit of the Kozluduy nuclear power plant to the L.I. Brezhnev metal and steel works in Kremikovtskiy, to other combined works and enterprises in nonferrous metallurgy and coal mining.

The understandings reached are of decisive importance of the realization of Bulgaria's investment program in the coming 5-year period.

During the talks held from 7 through 17 April the delegations of the State Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers for Foreign Economic Relations and of Bulgaria's Ministry of Trade discussed some questions of the fulfillment of the agreements on 1986. High on their agenda was the going into operation of the fifth 1,000-megawatt generating unit of the Kozloduy nuclear power plant.

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ECONOMY

BULGARIA

## TRADE EXCHANGE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH SWEDEN

AU162335 Sofia BTA in English 1544 GMT 16 Apr 86

/Text/ Sofia, 16 Apr (BTA)--Trade relations between Bulgaria and Sweden are undergoing a positive development. But representatives of the Bulgarian and Swedish business circles add to this assessment the fact that there are still further possibilities for joint venture into third markets.

Some special changes in the structure of the bilateral exchange of merchandise are not expected this year. Bulgaria will export mechanical engineering products, metal working machines, various types of lathes, cutting machines, electric motors, petro products, agricultural products, frozen fish and others.

Bulgaria will import from Sweden machines and equipment for the metallurgical, chemical, woodworking and paper industries, various kinds of high quality steel. This is envisaged in the protocol for the bilateral barter in 1986, which has been signed here today.

During the talks which were held between representatives of the business circles of Bulgaria and Sweden, both sides expressed their readiness to promote the industrial and technological cooperation. The two sides expressed the opinion that regardless of the annual growth of the barter, there are a number of unused opportunities which may contribute to the deepening of the bilateral economic relations.

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## DOYNOV COMMENTS ON SOCIOECONOMIC SUCCESSES

AU040825 /Editorial Report/ SOFIA TRUD in Bulgarian on 1 April, on pages 1 and 2 carries a 1,200-word article by Ognyan Doynov, "member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Economic Council," entitled "Policy of Dynamic Socioeconomic Development."

Doynov begins by describing the importance of the BCP Central Committee April 1956 Plenum, "when the Leninist principles of socialist leadership were restored, and a new stage in developing the country and the party began, which we called the April stage." He writes of the importance of cooperation with the USSR and Bulgaria's participation in the international division of labor and the socialist economic integration. "As a result, the general character of the national economy changed fundamentally, especially the character of industry and its branches." He points out the "priority development" of machine building, stressing that "Bulgaria has asserted itself as a major producer of the socialist community in the area of electronic-calculating equipment." Doynov describes Bulgaria's successes in the chemical industry, metallurgy, agriculture, and other areas.

Saying how important the decisions of the BCP Central Committee February 1985 and January 1986 Plenums are, Doynov says that these decisions "have been incorporated in the basis of the draft-documents of the 13th BCP Congress, which are our program for implementing the scientific-technological revolution and technological renewal of social production during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period and until the end of the century."

Doynov points out that "the implementation of the scientific-technological revolution and of a technological turning point in Bulgaria's economy, as stressed in the precongressional documents, imposes to solve a number of problems." He mentions two such problems: "the necessary of principled transformations in managing and planning the economy and turning the socialist organizations into self-governing organizations"; and "implementing the technological renewal of production and all ohter activities." In this context he stresses the importance of developing science and "securing a close connection between science and production." Mentioning that "putting into effect the innovating approach" is closely connected with the "theoretical elaborations and practical approaches of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, Doynov concludes his article by dwelling on the importance of the 13th BCP Congress, which "will assert, develop, and enrich with new

ideas and postulates the Leninist general April line of the party, which brought the country into the front ranks of the social progress, and will determine the party's strategy until the end of the century, giving a new and accelerating impetus to the further socioeconomic development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria."

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## TEXT OF NEW BULGARIAN LABOR CODE PUBLISHED

AU181228 /Editorial Report/ SOFIA TRUD in Bulgarian on 17 April 1986 publishes in a four-page supplement the approximately 24,000-word text of the new Bulgarian Labor Code. The code consists of a 500-word introduction and 158 articles grouped into 3 chapters, some of which are subdivided into sections. The headings of the chapters and sections are as follows:

Ch 1: "General Provisions."

Ch 2: "The Labor Collective," with three sections headed "General Directives," "Primary Labor Collective," and "Basic Labor Collective," concerning the collectives' organization and functioning, rights and responsibilities.

Ch 3: "Trade Union," concerning their rights in enterprises and detailing their activities.

Ch 4: "Collective Labor Agreements," describing their purpose, form, content, and regulations for their fulfillment.

Ch 5: "The Coming into Being and Alteration of the Labor Legal Relationship," with 10 sections entitled "Labor Agreement," "Arranging the Work of Young Specialists," "Election" (to posts), "Competition," "Appointment to Work Posts by the Bureau of Labor and Social Matters," "Court Decision," "Membership in Production Cooperative," "Further Conditions for Certain Labor Legal Relationships," "Additional Labor Under Labor Agreement," and "Alteration of Labor Legal Relationship."

Ch 6: "Basic Rights and Obligations of the Worker and the Enterprise Under the Labor Legal Relationship," with two sections entitled "Basic Rights and Obligations of the Worker," and "Basic Rights and Obligations of the Enterprise."

Ch 7: "Working Time and Rest Periods," with three sections entitled "Regular Working Time," "Overtime," and "Rest Periods."

Ch 8: "Leave."

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## BRIEFS

BULGARIAN-SWEDISH ECONOMIC PROTOCOL--Bulgaria and Sweden will continue to develop their trade and economic cooperation. This is the result of the talks held in Bulgaria which concluded yesterday with the signing of a protocol for the exchange of goods between the two countries for 1986. /Text/ /Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Apr 86 p 6 AU/ 12228

BULGARIAN-POLISH ECONOMIC AGREEMENT--Warsaw, 12 Apr (BTA correspondent)--A long-term agreement for goods exchange and payments has been signed in Warsaw between Bulgaria and Poland for the 1986-90 period. It provides for a 43 percent increase in the goods exchange as compared to the previous 5-year plan period. Bulgarian exports to Poland will mainly comprise materials-handling equipment, computer equipment, electrical engineering products, metallurgical products, chemical products, and certain agricultural products. Polish imports to Bulgaria will comprise metalworking machines, ship equipment, roadmaking machines, vehicle equipment, electrical engineering and electronics products, metals, sulfur, chemicals, etc. The agreement was signed by Trade Minister Khristo Khristov and Polish Minister of Foreign Trade Andrzej Wojcik. Khristo Khristov was received by Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers. The Bulgarian guest also had talks with Wladyslaw Gwiazda and Jozef Koziol, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers; with Andrzej Wojcik, the minister of foreign trade; and with Jerzy Jozwiak, minister of domestic trade and services /name and title as published/. During the conversations prospects were discussed for developing cooperation between the two countries, especially in the exchange of goods. /Text/ /Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Apr 86 p 4 AU/ 12228

VRATSA FATHERLAND FRONT PLENUM--A plenum of the Vratsa Okrug Fatherland Front Committee was held on 17 March, with the participation of Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council. During the discussions it was noted that the contribution of the Vratsa Okrug Fatherland Front organizations to individual farming is particularly sharply felt. During the past 5-year plan period large quantities of agricultural products have been handed over to the state. Now individual farming in the okrug provides 30 percent of the total amount of meat purchases, 25 percent of the eggs, and 17 percent of the milk--a fact which proves conclusively that the individual farmyard is a natural continuation of the public economy. Criticism was levelled against weak organization of the servicing of individual farming with mechanization and draft animals. The tractors allocated

are inadequate and those available are not suitable for work on small and steeply sloping terrains. Substantial omissions were also noted in the animal veterinary service. The problem of breeding and improving work in individual farming has also not been resolved. In his speech, Pencho Kubadinski drew attention to the Fatherland Front's increasing role at the present stage of the socialist construction of Bulgaria, its contribution to solving a number of economic and social problems, as well as its readiness to successfully fulfill the tasks which the 13th BCP Congress will set. /Summary/ /Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Mar 86 p 8 AU/ 12228

FORESTRY ASSOCIATION ESTABLISHED--An association on forestry and timber industry was established in Sofia today. The constituent session was attended by Comrade Vasil Tsanov, by Aleksi Ivanov, minister of agriculture and forestry, and by leaders of organizations and departments connected with the forestry branches. Let us give you some details on the new association. It is a voluntary, economic association of economic, scientific, and other self-governing organizations. Its basic task will be to assist in the introduction of new technologies and technical equipment in the planting, growing, and management of forests, in order to improve the state of forestry and to increase the productivity of our forests. A statute of the association was adopted and its leadership elected. Ivan Prumov was elected chairman of the association. /Text/ /Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 21 Apr 86 AU/ 12228

BULGARIA-GUYANA COOPERATION--Moscow, 14 Mar (BTA correspondent)--A plan for scientific and cultural cooperation between Bulgaria and the Cooperative Republic of Guyana for the 1986-1987 period was signed here today. The two sides will further develop the contacts between the scientific institutions. They will exchange reulgarly information on the development of education and will develop the contacts between their higher educational institutions. Special attention will be paid to the cooperation in the field of publishing, libraries, museums and architecture. The contacts between the artistic unions and the mass media of the two countries will be intensified and there /passage indistinct/. The document was signed by the ambassadors of the two countries to the USSR, Mr Dimitur Zhulev and Mr Phillip Chan. /Text/ /Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 14 Mar 86 AU/ 12228

NEW ELECTRIC RAILROAD LINE--Sofia, 27 Mar (BTA)--The largest construction project in the field of transport during the last 5 years, the double and electrified Sofia-Gorna Oryakhovitsa-Varna railway, has been commissioned on the eve of the 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party. Thus three-fourths of the duplication and electrification of the Sofia-Plovdiv-Burgas-Varna-Gorna Oryakhovitsa-Sofia railroad link are now complete. The new and more efficient electrical railway has linked the western and the eastern parts of the country and the large towns deeper inland with the seaports of Varna and Burgas. The new track passes through 154 bridges and two-level crossings and 19 tunnels. Twenty-two thousand poles were used for the electrification of the tracks. Fifty old railway stations were reconstructed and 6 new ones were built. /Excerpt/ /Sofia BTA in English 1058 GMT 27 Mar 86 AU/ 12228

SOFIA-BAGHDAD AIR SERVICE--As of 1 April, the Balkan Bulgarian Airlines will resume its regular service Sofia-Baghdad-Istanbul-Sofia. Every week, a TU-154 airliner will be flying on this route. The carrier realized its first flight to Baghdad in June 1967, when it airlifted part of the relief aid sent by the Bulgarian people for the Arab population afflicted by the Israeli aggression. The Balkanair planes carry passengers and cargo round the year on regular flights to 45 cities in Europe, Asia and Africa. During the summer season they maintain services to Luxembourg and Barcelona. Every year Balkanair offers an extended schedule of charter flights for tourists and freight. Balkanair has offices in 46 cities around the world. /Text/ /Sofia BTA in English 1730 GMT 30 Mar 86 AU/ 12228

TORNADO CAUSES DAMAGE--The natives of the Koshnichari village in the County of Turgovishte (northern Bulgaria) witnessed a rare event at 2015 hours on 13 April 1986. A tornado of a 800-1,000 meter diameter formed over the village as a result of a rapidly moving cold front's meeting with heavy low rainbearing clouds. The wind reached a speed of 25 meters a second and although it lasted for only about 10 minutes, the damage done was considerable. A number of buildings in the cooperative farm yard were destroyed and some cattle was killed. Dozens of houses have had their roofs blown away by the wind and a lot of other farmhouses were destroyed. There were no human casualties. Hundreds of trees have been unrooted by the tornado's "suction" effect and the accompanying heavy wind. The tornado was followed by abundant rain and a hailstorm. Weather forecasters claim that this is the first such phenomenon to be recorded in this region. /Text/ /Sofia BTA in English 1555 GMT 15 Apr 86 AU/ 12228

AIRLINE INTRODUCES COMPUTERIZED BOOKING--From 31 March at 0800 local time, the "Balkan" national flying company introduces an automatic reservation of tickets in its domestic lines. /Excerpt/ /Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 31 Mar 86 p 2 AU/ 12228

CSO: 2200/110

## BRIEFS

TEAMS FOR URALS PROJECT--A team of 40 builders departed on 14 April from the Vitkovice construction enterprises Ostrava with several Tatra-815 dump trucks, excavators, storage tanks, and cranes to board a train for the Karchaganak area in the Kazakh SSR, about 120 km to the east of Uralsk and 180 km to the west of Orenburg. Together with other workers of their enterprise, they will be building in the town of Aksay industrial and engineering premises, operating facilities, and a housing base for the near Urals Gas Industry Complex in Karchaganak to the tune of Kcs1.6 billion, which is more than 25 percent of the total volume of work to be carried out on this integrated project by all CSSR organizations in the Eighth 5-Year Plan. Other CSSR enterprises will participate in the construction of housing and civil amenities in Aksay, which is to increase its present population of 6,000 to 150,000 in the future. /Summary/ /Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Apr 86 p 1 AU/ 12228

ENERGY SAVING EXPERTS' MEETING--A meeting of power measurements, engineering experts from Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and the CSSR, that is, from countries taking part during 1985-87 in the European UNIDO project "Regional Cooperation in the Sphere of Energy Saving in Industry," ended in Plzen on 15 March. The deliberations were also attended by experts from Belgium and Sri Lanka and by UNIDO representatives from Vienna. One of the program's objectives was to set up or modernize, in the participating countries, diagnostic systems capable of accurately identifying energy needs as well as losses in the various branches of industrial facilities and then recommend necessary measures to improve efficiency. /Summary/ /Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Mar 86 p 2 AU/ 12228

ECONOMIC CRIME RATE UP--At a press conference devoted to crimes against socialist property held in Prague on 12 March, Lieutenant Colonel Jaroslav Chalupa, head of the division of economic crimes of the State Security Corps, said that criminal activity in Czech lands in 1985 caused losses of almost Kcs214 million to the national economy which was in excess of Kcs61 million more than the year before. The most frequent cause was the theft of property under socialist ownership, followed by punishable acts of violation of economic discipline, the misuse of others' motor vehicles, bribery, and speculation. A total of 17,246 culprits were prosecuted in this connection in 1985. From the information available to the State Security Corps, managers were also among the culprits misusing their expert knowledge to commit a punishable offense as well as to cover it up. /Summary/ /Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Mar 86 p 2 AU/ 12228

USSR'S VELICHKO RECEIVED--Eduard Saul, CSSR minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering, received in Prague on 19 March Vladimir Velichko, USSR minister of power machine tools with whom he discussed cooperation in the Eighth 5-Year Plan and the possibility of expanding it through the nineties. /Summary/ /Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Mar 86 p 2 AU/ 12228

CEMA ENGINEERING SESSION OPENS--A session of experts of the CEMA member-states and the SFRY within the framework of the Branch Bureau for Heavy Engineering of the CEMA Committee for Cooperation in Engineering began in Chrudim yesterday /25 March/. The objective of the session was an agreement on additional programs of work and a specific direction in the development and assimilation of the joint production of means of mechanization and automation of loading, unloading, and storage-related work on the basis of standardized modules and module robots. /Text/ /Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 Mar 86 p 8 AU/ 12228

POLISH ARBITRATION DELEGATION--A state economic arbitration delegation attached to the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, led by Chairman of the Arbitration Commission Edward Zachajkiewicz, paid a visit to the CSSR state arbitration body in Prague on 7 April. The subject of the Polish delegation's 4-day working meeting with CSSR chief arbiter Slavoj Vanek and other representatives is, in particular, the realization of tasks determined by the CPCZ and the PZPR congresses related to the role of arbitrage in economic relations and in the utilization of its activity in the realization of the economic policy of the two fraternal parties. /Summary/ /Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Apr 86 p 2 AU/ 12228

COMPUTER CHIPS PRODUCTION--One-chip memories and microcomputers form the major part of the 67 new and innovated products in the TESLA concern enterprise in Piestany, Slovakia. The concern's production this year will be Kcs980 million. The concern completed the development of the MHB 8748 microcomputer and of the MTS 20 innovated tester. /Summary/ /Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Apr 86 p 2 AU/ 12228

COOPERATION WITH CYPRUS--Negotiations were opened on 5 April to Prague on the conclusion of a new economic agreement between the CSSR and Cyprus, which will make it possible to export small turn-key investments and machine products to Cyprus. CSSR is represented at the talks by Jaroslav Jakubec, deputy federal minister of foreign trade, and the Cyprus by Christos Mavrellis, Cypriot minister of finance. /Summary/ /Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Apr 86 p 2 AU/ 12228

COOPERATION WITH CUBA--A protocol on scientific cooperation between the CSSR and Cuban academies of science for 1986-90 was signed on 18 April in Prague. The CSSR was represented by a delegation led by Academician Vlastimil Barus, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences; Cuba, by a delegation led by Carlos Gomez, vice president of the Cuban Academy of Sciences. /Summary/ /Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Apr 86 p 2 AU/ 12228

MINISTER URBAN VISITS EGYPT--Bohumil Urban, CSSR minister of foreign trade, has ended his working visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt, where he conferred on the development of Czechoslovak-Egyptian cooperation. At the close of his stay B. Urban was received by 'Ali al-Lutfi, prime minister of the Arab Republic

of Egypt. The two representatives voiced appreciation of the development of trade and economic cooperation to date. B. Urban and Kamal Ahmad al-Janzuri, Egyptian minister of planning, signed during the visit a protocol supplementing the agreement on economic cooperation between the two countries. The implementation of this document will permit higher exports of Czechoslovak engineering products, especially turn-key investment units, to Egypt. /Text/ /Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Apr 16 p 8 AU/ 12228

COOPERATION WITH USSR, POLAND--The Council for International Economic and R&D Cooperation convened on 14 April in Prague under Rudolf Rohlicek, CSSR deputy premier, to deal with the proposal to conclude a CSSR-USSR intergovernmental agreement on setting up Soviet production associations and on the basic principles of their organization and activity, and to appraise the proposal to conclude an intergovernmental agreement between the CSSR and Poland on the construction of a road detour in Cesky Tesin and Cieszyn and the establishment of a new border crossing road. The agenda also included a report on the results of the 41st session of the contractual sides of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade held in November 1985 in Geneva. /Summary/ /Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Apr 86 p 2 AU/ 12228

TOURISM WITH HUNGARY--(CTK)--CSSR Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban received on 2 April in Prague Imre Vincze, Hungarian deputy minister of domestic trade who is heading the Hungarian delegation in current neogitations on the current results and the prospects of developing organized tourism between the two countries. Hungarian Ambassador to the CSSR Bela Kovacz was present at the reception. /Summary/ /Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Apr 86 p 2 AU/ (CTK)--An agreement on the development of mutual CSSR-Hungarian tourism in the years 1986-90 was signed on 3 April in Prague, in the presence of Hungarian Ambassador Bela Kovacz, by Ludovit Priecel, CSSR deputy minister of forien trade, and Imre Vincze, Hungarian deputy minister of domestic trade. The agreement defines conditions for further developing organized tourism and improved services to tourists in both countries. /Summary/ /Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Apr 86 p 2 AU/ 12228

TRANSPORTATION COOPERATION WITH POLAND--Polish Minister of Transportation Janusz Kaminski arrived in Prague on 7 April at the invitation of his CSSR counterpart Vladimir Blazek. The two ministers will discuss bilateral cooperation in all types of transportation, in making the River Odra navigable to Ostrava, as well as scientific-technological cooperation, utilization of Polish construction capacities for building transportation-related projects in the CSSR, and multilateral cooperation of international transportation organizations. /Summary/ /Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Apr 86 [no page given] AU] 12228

ENGINEERING COOPERATION WITH POLAND--Two days of talks devoted to the possibilities of the development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation and to the assessment of the program of coordination of national economic plans of CSSR and Polish engineering and metallurgy industries began in Ostrava on 7 April. The talks are attended by Eduard Saul, CSSR minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering, and his Polish counterpart Janusz Maciejewicz. On the talks' agenda is, among other things, cooperation of the two countries' enterprises in the production of electric shunting locomotives, scientific and

technological cooperation in the manufacture of streetcars, and intensification of bilateral contacts in metallurgical production. /Summary/ /Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Apr 86 p 2 AU/ 12228

TRAINING OF CUBANS DISCUSSED--Miroslav Boda, CSSR minister of labor and social affairs, received on 15 April Joaquin Benavides Rodriguez, Cuban minister president of the State Commission for Labor and Social Security, and Mario Rodriguez Martinez, Cuban ambassador to the CSSR. They discussed the employment and professional training of Cuban citizens in Czechoslovak enterprises. /Summary/ /Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Apr 86 p 8 AU/ 12228

CEMA EXPERTS CONFER--The Council of Plenipotentiaries of the CEMA Coordination Center for the genetics, cultivation, and seed economy of wheat, barley, rye, and triticum opened its conference in Prague on 21 April. Part of the session is a 3-day international scientific conference attended by 126 outstanding experts, 45 of them from 7 socialist states. /Summary/ /Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Apr 86 p 2 AU/ 12228

CEMA PRODUCTION COOPERATION--The symposium on possibilities of the cooperative production of vehicles for the international long-distance truck transport in CEMA member countries was concluded on 20 March in the LIAZ enterprise in Jablonec nad Nisou. It was the first working meeting of countries interested in preparing the production of a special vehicle of this kind. /Summary/ /Prague RUDR PRAVO in Czech 21 Mar 86 p 2 AU/ 12228

MEXICAN TRADE UNIONISTS--Viliam Kozik, secretary of the Central Trade Union Council, received in Prague on Monday /10 March/ a delegation of trade unionists from the Mexican Congress of Labor (CT), which is paying a visit to the CSSR at the invitation of the Central Trade Union Council. The CT delegation is headed by Ulises Casab Rueda, press secretary of the National Trade Union of Social Security Employees. In a friendly conversation, they briefed each other on the current tasks of the Czechoslovak and Mexican trade union movements and assessed the possibilities of further deepening mutual relations. /Text/ /Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Mar 86 p 2 AU/ 12228

SYRIAN INDUSTRY MINISTER--Ali Trabulsi, Syrian minister of industry, accompanied by a group of industry representatives, arrived 10 March for a working visit in Prague. The introductory deliberations for the Czechoslovak side were conducted by Jaroslav Jakubec, CSSR deputy minister of foreign trade. /Summary/ /Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Mar 86 p 2 AU/ 12228

POPULATION'S SAVINGS UP--The deposits of the country's population in CSSR savings banks in 1985 rose by Kcs15 billion to a total of almost Kcs219 billion. /Summary/ /Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 19 Mar 86 p 1 AU/ 12228

CSO: 2400/256

## BRIEFS

ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES ENERGY CONSERVATION--Budapest, 21 Mar (MTI)--On Friday the spring session of the Hungarian National Assembly ended its debate over the construction and building material industries. Replying to contributions to the 2-day debate, Laszlo Somoygi, minister of construction and town planning, pointed out that the main guideline for the operation of both industries was the general conception of settlement development until the year 2000 which was approved last year. Replying to MPS, Laszlo Somogyi stated that the construction industry had realized the importance of energy austerity in due time and the cement, brick and glass industries were among the branches that save most energy. Laszlo Somogyi termed as unavoidable that the decrease in sites and areas supplied with public utilities is accompanied by higher prices of flats. He added, however, that it is an essential task of the ministry to moderate and check price increases. /Text/ /Budapest MTI in English 1607 GMT 21 Mar 86 LD/ 12228

CSO: 2020/126

## PLANS TO DEVELOP DRUG, DYE INDUSTRY OUTLINED

Bucharest REVISTA ECONOMICA in Romanian 21 Feb 86 pp 3,6

[Article by Corneliu Barnea: "Regular and Efficient Fulfillment of Material Production"]

[Text] The actions taken throughout the national economy to efficiently fulfill the production planned for this year and for the entire 5-year plan include the efforts made by the working people's collectives of the Bucharest Drug and Dyes Industrial Central. For this specialized branch, which is closely integrated in the general, qualitatively intensive development of the chemical industry, the 1986 tasks are geared on channeling it toward the most efficient world wide activities, consolidating its positions in the international economy, and raising the competitiveness of Romanian products to a higher level.

The plan is based on the concrete opportunities available to the 12 units of the central, and the tasks are in keeping with the average annual rates of development established for the entire chemical industry. Thus, compared to 1985, the commodity output of the entire central is envisaged to increase by 9.7 percent, labor productivity by 10.1 percent, exports by 22.9 percent, the commodity output sold and cashed by 29.8 percent, and profits by 46.9 percent; overall and material expenditures are being reduced by 21.3 lei and 16.3 lei respectively. At the same time, production increases for products such as drugs, pesticides, macromolecular products, dyes and paints, and soap range between 1 and 300 percent.

### Raising Product Quality and Diversification

Since the beginning of this year, the central enterprises have succeeded in obtaining results in excess of the tasks established by intensively mobilizing their material and human resources and more efficiently utilizing the production facilities, so that the plan for the entire central was not merely fulfilled, but exceeded. The itemized production plan for most product ranges has been considerably exceeded: in January, for example, the production of drugs for human use was exceeded by 9 percent (at the plants Medicamente--Bucharest by 8 percent, Antibiotica-Iasi by 8.4 percent, Terapia--Cluj by 21.4 percent), that of macromolecular products by 20.8 percent (Sintofarm--Bucharest by 20.8 percent), that of cosmetics and scents by 10.9 percent

(Miraj--Bucharest by 8.2 percent, Farmec--Cluj by 13.2 percent, Nivea--Brasov by 12.5 percent), the production of detergents by 4.3 percent (Apollo--Galati 4.3 percent), and so forth.

The above results were the natural outcome of the measures and actions taken as of the end of the past year by both the central as a whole and by each unit in order to strictly observe the tasks, and of technical-organizational measures and priority programs designed to more markedly promote scientific-technical progress by utilizing the positive experience gathered in 1985 in many areas of activity. The basic production tasks in all the enterprises examined were and are primarily aimed at raising product quality by capitalizing on the new conditions created in the past year (for example, manufacturing certain products--distonocalm, acidopeps, bronchodilator, viplex, etc.--solely on the basis of updated production formulas, or continuing the manufacture of the product Sinderol-capsule in the newly refurbished facilities, a fact that will insure the product's stability, etc.) strictly applying the norms concerning the manufacture, control, and storing of drugs and cosmetics (performing all the operations specified at the envisaged parameters, utilizing machinery and equipment provided with the AMC required for interphase control), etc.

Special attention continues to be paid this year to fulfilling the priority program of diversifying the range of baby, obstetric, and gynecological products required to more rapidly increase the birth rate and to ensure medical care for children; such products are also representative of the general efforts made to manufacture new products with a higher therapeutical effect designed to expand the range of drugs produced. Along this line, the good experience gathered last year by some enterprises (Medicamente and Sintofarm of Bucharest, Farmec of Cluj, Antibiotice of Iasi, and Stela of Bucharest) in the manufacture of new and competitive products and in improving technologies with a view to reducing costs and energy consumption (oleine, trioleine, vitamin C, propanolol, sulphametin, etc. at the ATP) offers favorable conditions for attaining the objective set for the entire central, which is to this year increase the share of new and upgraded products by 10 percent as compared to 1985.

However, the figures show that there have also been shortcomings in the economic activities of certain enterprises (Stela--Bucharest, Biosinteze--Calafat), so that in January this year the level of achievements fell below the plan, while the preliminary results for February were lower than the production tasks. Analyses made by the decision-making factors of the respective enterprises and of the central revealed that this situation was due to both objective causes (irregular supplies of certain raw materials, particularly fats), and particularly to internal production conditions (occasionally faulty equipment maintenance and repair, failure to fully observe technological and production discipline, failure to fulfill the itemized production of certain ranges, failure to attain the planned parameters at the Biosinteze, Calafat, etc.). Consequently, the production achieved at the above mentioned enterprises was not regularly fulfilled, a fact which caused problems for both the respective units (excessive specific consumption of certain raw and other materials, failure to attain the labor productivity index, etc.), and for various customers from other sectors and areas of activity.

A similar situation is revealed by the analysis of the structure of the itemized production achieved in January or forecast for February. Thus, the itemized production plan for certain kinds of liquors and dyes (Apollo, Galati), pesticides (Biosinteze, Calafat), soap (Stela, Bucharest and Nivea, Brasov) was not completely fulfilled in January, and the production of soap remained unsatisfactory in February. That is why, as emerged at talks held with the central experts, primary attention is currently being paid to eliminating the causes (especially the subjective causes) that prevented the complete fulfillment of the plan tasks, so that by the end of February and throughout March the production should return to normal and even exceed the planned level by the end of the first quarter of the year. In point of fact, this was the main conclusion of the general meetings of working people held this month at all the enterprises of the central, which established specific tasks and precise deadlines and responsibilities for the coming period and the future, so that their plan provisions can be fully achieved and exceeded, while the technical and qualitative level of products can be raised and productivity increased.

Priorities in the Manufacture of Drugs and Dyes

One of the priority actions and measures of all the units and of the central itself is to fully secure the technical-material resources required to fulfill the production plan. From this viewpoint the situation is not satisfactory, particularly in view of the fact that some raw and other materials have not yet been allocated, or allocated in insufficient quantities. Such materials are: polystirene, PVC granules, chloroform, coal (the Ministry of Petrochemical Industry), fats, sugar, linseed oil, ricinus oil, alcohol (the Ministry of Food Industry), sodium hypochlorite, sodium silicate, naphthalene, magnesium carbonate (the Ministry of Chemical Industry), etc. Along this line, the efforts made by the central and its enterprises (more active coordination with the customers, greater efficiency in self-shipping raw and other materials, elimination of high specific consumption, etc.) must be complemented by efforts made by suppliers, particularly regarding the observance of deadlines and the quality of the products delivered. Concerning the last point, the plans of measures of the central units envisage specific actions to further upgrade production formulas, ensure product stability, and secure machines and equipment provided with AMCs.

Another area in which immediate energetic actions are envisaged is securing orders, particularly export orders, for this year's entire production (currently, the central as a whole has orders for about 88 percent of its production); this requirement is especially urgent for the Bucharest drugs enterprise, Antibiotice--Iasi, Stela--Bucharest, and generally for the cosmetic branch. Many efforts have been underway along this line since the latter part of last year. Nevertheless, as experts of many enterprises have emphasized, the present situation makes it necessary to further focus efforts on the following objectives: add competitive products, in demand on foreign markets, particularly original products, to the range of products offered for export; intensify measures to standardize drugs, and initiate sale-purchase

ventures on the basis of mutual exchanges; ensure that products for export conform to international norms; offer bulk cosmetics for export, and intensify foreign market prospecting for dyes, etc.

The achievement of the above objectives undoubtedly requires the mobilization of all working collectives with a view to raising the degree of utilization of the production capacities, so that larger, high-quality productions can be obtained with the existing equipment. The central's general program of measures features several urgent objectives along this line, some of which are currently being finalized, which will permit many enterprises to better utilize their production capacities. Among these objectives we cite: reorganizing and modernizing the technological synthesis flow for methyl salicylate at the Sintofarm enterprise; finalizing and implementing research designed to diversify the range of intermediary products for synthetic leather (Sitofarm, Bucharest); adapting the ethylexilic alcohol 2 sulfating installations for the manufacture of butyl acetate (Stela, Bucharest); optimizing, in accordance with biological tests, the utilization of raw materials in the production of antibiotics, and so forth.

Particularly important and topical for the efficient flow of economic activities at each enterprise is to work out and implement modernization programs in three stages, the first of which goes to the middle of this year, without investment funds. The specific programs established feature several permanent actions that are generally valid for all the central's enterprise, namely: expanding the application of modern methods of gauging the technical and qualitative level of products; diversifying the range of products and modernizing manufacture formulas, reducing the percentage of impurities, and enhancing therapeutical effects in accordance with the state-of-the-art in the international pharmacopoeia; acquiring automatic drug conditioning machines and ensuring linear energy consumption quotas by fully utilizing production capacities in three shifts and with an annual efficiency of over 15,600 tce and approximately 5,000 MWh, etc.

Simultaneously with these priority objectives, intensive actions are envisaged in the near and more distant future to more markedly raise labor productivity, perform timely and high-quality general tests as planned, more markedly reduce material consumption and production costs, etc. All these measures will permit to optimally fulfill and even exceed the plan tasks for the first quarter of this year, and will create the necessary conditions for efficiently fulfilling the provisions established for all of 1986.

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ECONOMY ROMANIA

## BETTER MAINTENANCE OF ENERGY EQUIPMENT, INSTALLATIONS URGED

Bucharest REVISTA ECONOMICA in Romanian 21 Feb 86 pp 4-5

[Article by Stefan Ragalie and B. Vasile: "Timely, High-Quality Repair of Energy Installations"]

[Text] One of the important means of fulfilling and exceeding the electrical power production plan and of meeting the requirements of the national economy is ensuring that power installations function without interruption and at high parameters. Along this line, the issue of the quality of repair work acquires new dimensions, particularly in view of the changes that have occurred in recent years in the material basis of energy production, and of the fact that the equipment utilized is heavily loaded. Performing high-quality repairs, especially at coal-burning thermal power plants, ensuring appropriate and long-wearing spare parts and subassemblies, and ensuring timely and appropriate fuel supplies for the plants are a few of the means designed to permit the fulfillment of the electrical power production.

In this respect we have had some good experiences which highlight the role and effect of well organized actions concerning both the rational utilization of installations and equipment, and the timely performance of high-quality repairs. For example, at the Mintia-Deva thermal power plant the repair of power sets is well organized on the basis of the plan. Simultaneously, by diagnosing the performance of the sets utilized, measures can be taken well in time to repair the parts that need it, thus ensuring the necessary parts and subassemblies before hand. A special attention is paid to intensively used equipment and particularly to the running of coal crushing mills, furnaces, and collateral installations (conveyer belts, testers, etc.). In addition, the quality of repair work is closely monitored by highly trained professional personnel.

In general, however, efforts must be intensified to expand production on each power set, to lengthen their life span, reduce the incidence of accidental damage, ensure regular coal supplies, and allocate coal so as to obtain uniform calories in the quantities of coal dust fed to the furnaces.

Although in recent years the quality of repair work has somewhat improved, it is still far from satisfactory in maintaining the technical condition of the power capacities. An analysis of the availability indexes of the current coal

capacities reveals the negative impact of some of the capital repairs performed this winter at some power units (Doiceni and Paroseni), and at high capacity plants (Turceni and Rovinari). The drop last year in the average periods of utilization of the installed load was particularly due to an increase in the availability shortage of the 330 MW and 200 MW groups.

The shortcomings that facilitate damages and the frequent breakdowns of power installations in coal-burning plants are diverse and complex. The major ones among them concern the life span of certain installations, injudicious exploitation of production capacities, insufficient training of repair teams, failure to secure spare parts and subassemblies before hand, and so forth.

Although the problems are known, the solutions devised to preempt the existing shortcomings did not suffice to efficiently and operatively deal with the situation so as not to affect the production of electricity. What steps must now be taken?

Above all, equipment and spare parts suppliers and customers must closely work together to improve both the construction and technology of certain installations. We are referring to the quality of the metal used and the constructive solutions adopted in building certain installations. This concerns first of all the coal crushing mills. The operation of 5-6 mills for each power set must be ensured for the entire planned period. When one of the mills falls or becomes damaged before its time, hydrocarbons must be used for the quantity of coal dust that failed to be supplied.

The analyses carried out show that the coal crushing mills do not yield a satisfactory productivity because of impurities in the coal (particularly rocks) delivered, on the one hand, and on the other hand because of the quality of the parts subjected to heavy loads. Naturally, if the coal were better selected, by eliminating rocks and various solid foreign bodies, and if the heavily loaded parts were made of a higher quality metal, much of the damage currently incurred by the mills would be averted, their life span would conform to the plan, and the production of coal dust for the furnaces would be improved.

In order to prolong the life span of the crushing mills, it is also important to stockpile coal and to judiciously distribute it. This means that the coal must be appropriately stored to protect it against weather deterioration and maintain its initial properties (it must be kept dry so as not to lose its caloric value). Unfortunately, all the coal stores of both the power plants and the suppliers--with the exception of the Craiova and Mintia thermal power plants--are in the open, a fact which is detrimental to the quality of the coal, not to mention the damage caused to the crushing mills by the high humidity.

In this respect, too, it is possible to find solutions to prevent the deterioration of the coal and facilitate its preparation for burning, such as: providing covered storage, or coating the coal piles with layers of specific additives, or having the suppliers set aside stockpiles which, with timely preparation (discovery and ensuring means of exploitation), would permit the delivery of appropriate quantities of coal.

Along the same line, more efficient steps must be taken to improve the performance of the high-capacity boilers of the Rovinari and Turceni power groups. The many upgrades added by both equipment users and suppliers have made it impossible to standardize spare parts and subassemblies because of the new specifications acquired by almost each installation. In point of fact, we must add that although years have passed since these installations were first put into operation, they have still not be standardized. This situation, often exacerbated by inappropriate exploitation and poor repairs, cause the production of electrical power to fall below the planned level.

In view of the existing situation, efforts must be directed toward ensuring better spare parts and subassemblies. These can be more promptly provided by specialized machine-building units and through the efforts of the power plants themselves. At the same time, a greater attention must be paid to precisely ascertaining what parts must be changed before putting the installation into repair, as well as what subassemblies and spare parts are required for repairs.

In order to eliminate the existing shortcomings the responsibility of all those who work with this equipment must be enhanced in the sense of respecting technological and production discipline, as well as the responsibility of those whose task is to deal with current and capital repairs. Close cooperation between users and suppliers of power equipment in both the utilization and capital repairs of the equipment can contribute to eliminating many of the shortcomings, and to improving the construction of the installations.

At the same time, new repair technologies and relevant technical-economic documentation must be worked out, appropriate numbers of trained manpower must be ensured, and conditions must be created for the on schedule delivery of the spare parts and subassemblies recommended by the diagnosis of the equipment that is to be replaced or repaired. It is particularly important to strictly observe the envisaged repair programs, so that power sets should not be stopped for repair at the same time. Such situations, frequently encountered at the Rovinari and Turceni thermal power plants, made it impossible to have in reserve a set in good repair to replace another in case of need.

The optimal state of repair and maintenance of conveyor belts and fuel silos of thermal power plants, and of the other equipment and capacities that ensure coal feeding to the installations permit the utilization of those installations at their nominal capacity. Usually, such activities are viewed as secondary and thus not treated with the due attention. For that reason, many shortcomings emerging in this area because of failure to take timely action, had a negative impact on general activities and on the performance of the power sets.

It is believed that this year, alone by maintaining the equipment performance at the level of January this year, the total production obtained last year can be exceeded by 4 percent. This will considerably help in better meeting the power requirements of the economy.

By mobilizing the efforts of all the competent factors involved in the complete and high-quality performance of repair work on power equipment and installations at coal thermal power plants we can, as of this year, better meet the electrical power requirements of the national economy.

ECONOMY ROMANIA

# STATUS OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY EQUIPMENT EXPORTS

Bucharest REVISTA ECONOMICA in Romanian 21 Feb 85 pp 8-9

[Article by Ovidiu Rujan and Constantin Alexa: "Exemplarily Fulfilling the Export Plan"]

[Text] The Grivita Rosie enterprise for chemical equipment is one of the major exporters of technological equipment for the chemical industry, which makes up 25-30 percent of Romania's annual exports of such products. Almost 30 percent of the enterprise production is earmarked for export. In the past 20 years, its products have been exported to 23 countries, mostly to socialist and developing countries.

During the 1981-86 5-year plan, the export plan was exceeded by 24 percent in terms of value, with an average annual rate of growth of close to 10 percent, a fact which attests to the high competitiveness of the enterprise production and its capability to adapt to the increasing demands of the international market and to meet the requirements of both the domestic market and foreign partners. As is natural, we would like to mention the fact that the equipment designed for domestic consumers, too, present technical and qualitative parameters comparable to foreign products. In view of these achievements, in 1985 the Grivita Rosie chemical equipment enterprise was awarded the Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania first class; the enterprise also won the title Hero of Socialist Labor for 3 years consecutively, and the Labor Order first class.

We will present some aspects of the experience and interests of this strong collective in fulfilling its export tasks.

## In Accordance with Foreign Market Developments

One of the important areas of the machine-building industry is equipment for the chemical industry. This presents all the characteristics of machine-building: high technical properties, better and efficient utilization of raw materials, energy, and manpower, and a fast rate of long-term development of the chemical industry.

The considerable investments made in the past decades in Romania's chemical industry have been increasingly (80-90 percent) supplied with equipment

designed and manufactured in Romania. At the same time, Romanian equipment has been asserting itself in the international market; thus, our country has become a well-known exporter of chemical installations.

While in recent years chemical equipment made up approximately 1 percent of the international exports of machines and installations, it made up 2-3 percent of Romania's exports of machines and equipment, a fact which places our country among the major 10-15 international exporters.

The exports of the Grivita Rosie enterprise go mainly through ICE Industrialexportimport, and to a lesser degree through Uzinexportimport, Rompetrol, etc. The major export products are equipment for the chemical industry, such as: pressure recipients, heat exchangers, cooling systems, process reactors, and various others.

For the most part, the products earmarked for export are unique and of entirely Romanian design. However, some installations are manufactured under license or according to the specifications of commercial partners, especially in the case of cooperation ventures. In 1985, the structure of exports according to groups of products was as follows: 78 percent equipment, 8 percent spare parts, and 14 percent technical knowhow. The fact that spare parts and technical knowhow make up almost 1/4 of exports demonstrates the potential of technical intelligence in this area.

One of the important means of improving the export activities of the enterprise is international market prospecting and sales promotion, and direct participation by the enterprise experts both in drafting contracts and in international shows. Marketing research, carried out in cooperation with specialists of the relevant faculty of the Academy of Economic Studies, have furnished important guidelines for production and export.

During the 1960-84 period, the production index of the chemical industry exceeded by 45 percent the international processing industry production index. Even after the onset of the oil crisis, the chemical industry developed at higher rates than the overall processing industry, a phenomenon that was more pronounced in the developing countries. Consequently, the chemical industry makes up an increasing share of the total volume of the world processing industry: 14.5 percent, out of which 14 percent in the socialist countries, 13.5 percent in the developed capitalist countries, and 20 percent in developing countries.

In the past 25 years the chemical industry developed rapidly throughout the world, faster than the general processing industry. This development brought about increased demand for chemical equipment and a higher rate and volume of exports of such equipment. After in 1981 and 1982 the world production and export of chemical equipment stagnated and even declined, in 1984 and 1985, as a result of the development of the chemical industry, demand for such equipment increased. The majority of the main producers of equipment for the chemical industry--developed capitalist countries--are increasingly manufacturing for foreign markets (75-100 percent), with the exception of the United States and Japan (see table).

The recovery of the chemical industry in developed capitalist countries, which began in 1984 and continued in 1985, brought about a differentiated increase in orders for equipment, whereby investments were primarily channeled toward production modernization (Japan and England), but also toward expanding the existing capacities or even building new ones (FRG, France). Simultaneously, the chemical industry production is being restructured, a fact that is reflected in the demand for equipment. Thus, Japan is reducing its capacities for the bulk production of ethylene and polymeres, while the FRG, England, France, and Italy are making a transition from bulk production of chemicals to production of special chemicals involving a high degree of processing. According to studies made by the British consulting firm Information Research Ltd., demand for special chemicals in Europe will increase by an average annual rate of 6.5 percent by the year 2000, by varying degrees according to sector (30 percent for photogalvanic elements, 12 percent for chemical products for the electrical engineering industry, 10 percent for diagnosis pharmaceuticals, 9 percent for oil extraction products, 8 percent for photo chemicals, plasticizers, and elastomeres, and so forth).

This tendency entails increases in the demand for appropriate production equipment. Simultaneously, one notes continued firm demand for equipment used in the production of fertilizer, plastics, and synthetic rubber. Similarly, a considerable increase is foreseen in the market for biotechnology apparatus and equipment. According to the experts of the Monsanto company, by the middle of the coming decade, the expansion of biotechnologies in the chemical industry will bring about a qualitative leap in this branch, comparable to that occasioned by the development of the petrochemical industry 40 years ago. In point of fact, the production of equipment for biotechnologies has recently recorded an average annual growth of 15 percent, which is higher than that of other installations; the major producers and exports of such equipment are the United States and Japan.

Currently, one of the basic international trends is the production of equipment required by energy saving technologies in the chemical industry, and which require short periods of amortization. The flow of energy and materials is complexly integrated through optimal succession of equipment and processes and automatic data processing. In consequence thereof, the importance of engineering and consulting in the delivery of equipment for the chemical industry is considerably increasing. At an international level, one frequently notes the participation of consulting and engineering firms, along with equipment suppliers, in complex transactions concerning equipment for the chemical industry.

Production and export of equipment for the chemical industry of the major processing capitalist countries in the 1981-84 period

million US$

| Country | 1981 | | 1982 | | 1983 | | 1984 | | percent 1984/85 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Prod. | Exp. | Prod. | Exp. | Prod. | Exp. | Prod. | Exp. | Prod. | Exp. |
| U.S.A. | 6,300 | 1,180 | 6,400 | 1,215 | 6,500 | 1,100 | 7,020 | 1,210 | +8 | +10 |
| Japan | 2,160 | 330 | 2,030 | 315 | 1,620 | 300 | 1,653 | 320 | +2 | + 7 |
| FRG | 1,290 | 960 | 1,340 | 1,020 | 1,340 | 1,150 | 1,355 | 1,250 | +1 | + 9 |
| France | 485 | 430 | 450 | 405 | 410 | 360 | 450 | 340 | +10 | - 6 |
| England | 430 | 450 | 380 | 400 | 480 | 412 | 432 | 430 | -10 | + 4 |
| Italy | 295 | 295 | 280 | 260 | 270 | 270 | 240 | 250 | - 8 | - 4 |
| Total 6 countries | 10,960 | 3,465 | 10,880 | 3,615 | 10,620 | 3,652 | 11,160 | 3,800 | + 5 | + 7 |

Source: BIKI--Supplement No 8/1985; Statistisches Handbuch fuer Maschinenbau, V.D.M.A., 1084

Increased Value per Ton of Equipment

As is only natural, the enterprise concerns with increasing the volume and efficiency of exports have resulted primarily in a higher technical and qualitative level and at the same time, in improved production technologies. The technical novelties introduced in the export production have found recognition in foreign markets; one such example are the air cooling systems built on the basis of original, high-performance technologies. Similarly, the strict quality control performed on all the equipment produced for export is a guarantee to foreign customers of the high quality of the equipment delivered. An important role will be played in this respect by the complex, integrated system of quality control that is now being developed.

Also in the area of improvements we note the computerized supervision of production and deliveries. As a result, the period between design and delivery has been considerably shortened. From a technical and qualitative viewpoint, the products of the Grivita Rosie enterprise meet the contractual requirements of foreign partners, so that in 1985 no quality complaints were registered. Similarly, there have been no penalty-incurring export delays.

The natural consequence of the efforts made to raise production quality and increase labor productivity has been, as was to be expected, an increase in the efficiency of the enterprise's exports, which was reflected in profitable returns and in an increased value per ton of exported equipment. Thus, in 1985, the average export prices for a large number of exported equipment were comparable with those obtained by traditional exporters in this area of the international market.

Contribution to the Import-Export Balance

Another concern of the enterprise was to manufacture high-quality products to replace imports. A concrete expression of this concern is the fact that the enterprise now produces the entire range of parts for tires and for tire retreading which have totally eliminated the need for imports. At the same time, good opportunities are emerging for exporting these products, in view of the large demand of such items in foreign markets.

In keeping with the recommendations personally issued by RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on the occasion of his visit to the enterprise in 1985, a first factory hall has been built for the production of tire presses, and there are plans to build a design institute for the entire range of rubber processing equipment. In fact, as of 1984, the manufacturing blueprints for export products have been drafted at the Grivita Rosie enterprise, a fact that has contributed to raising the quality of the export production. The design capabilities of the enterprise will even be expanded, since they have become insufficient to meet the demands.

We must point out that some of the enterprise's products do not feature on its export achievements, being incorporated in the exports of other enterprises (recipients for the tankers exported by the Drobeta-Turnu Severin wagon enterprise in 1985), while some of Grivita Rosie's export products include components manufactured by other units (fans for air coolers in 1983).

The Grivita Rosie enterprise has also been manufacturing products for its own use, such as flange turning devices which, due to their high technical properties, have aroused interest at both domestic and foreign enterprises.

In view of the increased export tasks established for 1986 and for the entire 1986-90 5-year plan, the Grivita Rosie chemical equipment enterprise will continue to implement technological optimization measures and measures to shorten production duration, improve the quality control system in tandem with production, and promote exports in traditional and in new, rapidly developing markets.

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TU, OTHER DECLARATIONS CONDEMN U.S. 'AGGRESSION'

AU180821 Sofia BTA in English 2045 GMT 17 Apr 86

/Article: "Profound Indignation and Concern"/

/Text/ Sofia, 17 Apr (BTA)--The Bulgarian working people were deeply shocked and concerned to receive the news of the U.S. piratical air raid on the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, says a declaration issued by the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions.

This act of barbaric aggression, which has resulted in civilian casualties and in considerable damage to property, has once again exposed the true nature of the policy of neoglobalism, and it confirms that the United States has upgraded terrorism to the status of a government policy. It constitutes a flagrant violation of the fundamental norms of international law.

The declaration indicates that the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions and all working people in Bulgaria resolutely condemn the latest aggression of the United States. They express their solidarity and full support for Libyan working peoples struggle in defense of their independence and sovereign right to determine by themselves the road of their social and economic development.

The bombings of Tripoli and Banghazi are an inhuman act, a manifestation of political shortsightedness and an open challenge to the world public opinion, a challenge to the efforts of peoples in the world to stop the escalation of tensions in international relations, says a declaration of the National Peace Committee.

The piratical attack on a small country testifies to the categorical refusal of the Reagan Administration to take the opportunities offered by the Geneva summit.

Peace champions in Bulgaria urge an immediate end to the aggressive operations against Libya.

The declaration voices unqualified solidarity with the people of friendly Libya.

The Committee of the Movement of Bulgarian Women has issued a declaration expressing the Bulgarian women's profound indignation with the brutal aggression carried out by the United States on 15 April this year against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

Bulgarian women resolutely condemn the U.S. action against Libya which contravenes all standards of international law and spells a serious threat to universal peace and security. They express their solidarity with Libyan women and with the friendly Libyan people at this moment for them.

The BULGARIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY has received telegrams from all over the country branding the American aggression and expressing solidairty with the Libyan people.

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CSO: 2200/110

POLITICS BULGARIA

## MLADENOV SENDS LETTER TO PEREZ DE CUELLAR ON SPACE ARMS

AU041852 Sofia BTA in English 1730 GMT 4 Apr 86

/Text/ Sofia, 4 Apr (BTA)--Mr Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs, has sent UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar a letter on the issues of preventing the transference of the arms race into space.

The letter is in response to the UN secretary general's inquiry in connection with Resolution 40/87, adopted by the UN General Assembly as a result of the collective efforts of the greater majority of the member countries.

The letter gives expression to Bulgaria's support for the efforts directed towards the preservation of space exclusively for peaceful purposes to benefit all countries and peoples. It stresses the greatest importance of the agreements, restricting the military uses of space, which were concluded in the 1960's and 1970's. It emphasizes Bulgaria's full support for the constructive and all-embracing approach of the Soviet Union on the issue of the nonmilitarization of space, which has found expression in numerous initiatives put forward by it in the United Nations and outside it.

The letter points out that the actual realization of the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" would undermine international stability, peace and security in the world. What we have is a new attempt to disturb the existing strategic parity.

Bulgaria is of the opinion, that in order to stop the tendency towards the militarization of space in time, the active efforts of all countries are needed. It is of particular importance to observe the Geneva agreement on the subject and aims of the Soviet-U.S. talks and nuclear and space weapons.

Bulgaria sees the proposal of the Soviet Union for setting up an international space organization and for presently convening a world conference to this end as giving additional and yet exceptionally important possibilities.

The letter also carries considerations related to the study on the issues of disarmament in space and on the consequences of its miltiarization mentioned in Resolution 40/87. According to Bulgaria, this study should add to and aid all other efforts for preventing the arms race in space.

Keeping space free of weapons, would open up unlimited possibilities for wide-ranging peaceful cooperation. The achievements of science and technology would be used only for the radical resolution of such global problems as the doing away with diseases and hunger, the development of new sources of energy and of new industrial technologies, the protection of environment and the development of biology, medicine, geology, meteorology, communications, oceanography and many other spheres of human knowledge and activities. Conditions would be created for still more large-scale joint activities of the states for revealing the secrets of the universe.

Bulgaria believes that reason and political will finally prevail, that mankind will overcome the threat from space and will be able to undertake the truly impressive task of the peaceful mastering of peace to the benefit of all peoples, the letter reads in conclusion.

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POLITICS BULGARIA

## WPC CONCLUDES WORK SESSION HELD IN SOFIA

### Nuclear Test Ban Appeal

AU262001 Sofia BTA in English 1906 GMT 26 Apr 86

/Article: "Appeal in Memory of Olof Palme"; passages between slantlines are underlined in original/

/Text/ Sofia, 26 Apr (BTA)--This evening the participants in the World Peace Council session adopted an appeal: "Let Us Strengthen the Campaign For a Halt to Nuclear Testing--in Memory of Olof Palme." It was adopted at a special plenary sitting devoted to the work and life of the renowned Swedish political and public figure, fighter for international security and for peaceful life on the planet.

The appeal reads as follows:

"The whole world was shocked to learn of the assassination of Olof Palme, prime minister of Sweden.

"This outstanding figure devoted all his time to the cause of peace and disarmament. On the day before his death, he said: 'Let us hope for a mutual and controlled halt to all nuclear weapon tests. Such a halt would give an opportunity for consultation and thorough consideration. Methods of verification can be made more efficient. It is evident that we can live in greater security if all nuclear weapon tests are stopped. /I see 1986 as a year of great possibilities./ We must all /now/ contribute in a constructive way so that the obvious opportunities can also become a reality.'

"These words express the concern of the whole world community, which is reflected in UN resolutions and the stand of the nonaligned movement and all peaceloving nations.

"It is in this context that many voices have been raised to urge a halt to all nuclear testing. This demand is at the core of the joint declaration by the heads of state and government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and Tanzania.

"In order to achieve this goal, it requires political will and determination on the part of those responsible for the destiny of our respective nations. We note with satisfaction the measures advocated by the Soviet Union which unilaterally declared and observed a nuclear test moratorium, thus demonstrating that it is really possible to achieve this goal.

"A large number of Swedish peace and antiwar movements have called for the intensification of the mass actions for the banning of nuclear weapon tests, as a tribute to the memory of Prime Minister Palme.

"We, the participants in the World Peace Council session in Sofia, wholeheartedly endorse this call and urge all peace forces to redouble their common or convergent efforts in the campaign for an end to all nuclear testing which must lead to the total elimination of nuclear weapons."

The appeal will be circulated in the United Nations.

Chandra Re-elected President

AU271853 Sofia BTA in English 1637 GMT 27 Apr 86

/Text/ Sofia, 27 Apr (BTA)--The session of the World Peace Council ended its work here, today. In the year proclaimed by the United Nations as an international Year of Peace, representatives of more than 120 national movements for peace and 28 international organizations discussed the role and the new tasks of the World Peace Council in the struggle for halting of arms race, for disarmament and elimination of the nuclear threat in the present exacerbated international situation, through the fault of imperialism.

After a 4-day discussion the delegates adopted a declaration of the World Peace Council, which analyses the international situation, the structure and the condition of the international movement for peace, and the tasks standing before it.

At a plenary sitting, before that, the representatives of the peace movements summarized the results of the sittings of the five work groups and five commissions, which analyzed in detail the various aspects of the activity of the national committees for peace, exchanged experience and specified measures for improvement of the work of the World Peace Council.

The session passed under the sign of universal concern over the future of mankind. The report of Mr Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council, the greetings addresses of Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, secretary general of the CC of the CPSU, and Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations, were the starting point of the discussions.

At the plenary sitting new leading bodies were elected--Presidium president and 50 vice presidents of the World Peace Council.

The 67-year-old, Mr Romesh Chandra was unanimously re-elected as a present of the World Peace Council.

It was decided that the post secretary general of the World Peace Council should be re-established, as the figure leading the work of the secretariat in the absence of the president. Mr Johannes Pakaslahti, secretary general of the Finnish Peace Committee, was elected to this post.

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CSO: 2200/110

## TOPENCHAROV COMMENTS ON ANTONOV TRIAL

AU031405 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 31 Mar 86 pp 1, 7

/Academician Vladimir Topencharov article: "And Now?"/

/Text/ Sergey Antonov is free. And now? The accusation against Bulgaria as regards our country's involvement with terror and terrorism has collapsed. However, the question of terrorism remains.

Vile accusations and deception! Even the bourgecis court of justice was forced by the strength of facts and by public opinion to pronounce a verdict of acquittal, because of "lack of evidence." Nevertheless, a very grave "but" is pending over this verdict.

Who will forget and justify the campaign conducted for over 3 years against Bulgaria and how will we forget this campaign which raged in the West and which submerged the Western press and public opinion with a flow of slanders? Who will forget the fact that most high-ranking and well-known Italian, British, Washington, and all kinds of other statesmen, journalists, investigating judges, and public prosecutors were involved in this sordid campaign against Bulgaria, a campaign aimed at attacking Bulgaria, at insulting the Soviet Union and socialism.

There was an accusation against Bulgaria, accusing our country of terrorism--but neither Bulgaria nor any other socialist country is involved in the terrorist attack against the pope's life. Only Agca remained a terrorist according to the verdict of the court. However, the entire indictment, the "documents" submitted by investigating Judge Martella, as well as Prosecutor Marini's summation which lasted 5 days, reveal the fact that Agca was not alone, that there is an organization, a state, and even several states behind him, that his act of terrorism was an organized deed.

Let us recall the Western press--the Italian, Washington, New York, and British press, all the newspapers throughout the years 1982, 1983, 1984, and 1985. They were all looking for the "Bulgarian trail" and for "socialist terrorism." In their speeches U.S. statesmen used to scream: "Look for the Bulgarian trail!" It was they who in their interviews, articles, and commends repeated and propagated--with the most insulting expressions--the slanders and lies spread by Agca against Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, against socialism!

Now these people will say: "We were deceived." Who deceived them? Was it Agca? As if it was not obvious from the very first day why this professional killer and terrorist had addressed his accusations against the socialist world and against socialism! It was obvious that this was prompted. Or, did you gentlemen believe a notorious terrorist who is an instrument of terrorism? He is either a grey, or a black wolf, but he is still a wolf.

And now? Is it now not necessary that the deceived international conscience should seek justice and retaliation? There is a verdict, but the trial continues. For as long as 3 years the world was deceived, misled, and led astray. Not you, but we are accusing you now! We are accusing all the press that accumulated, collected, and spread lies against socialist Bulgaria and socialism; what a fiasco!

We are now accusing. We are accusing Investigating Judge Martella and prosecutor Marini, who constructed a complex mechanism of lies and deceptions. They were looking for "guilt" and for incriminating material in Sofia. They did not find any. They were looking for the roots of terrorism in socialist Bulgaria and did not discover them, because they do not exist here! It is not now the duty of the Italian justice organs, above all, which accepted the slander and were involved in it to continue their research and to discover the source of the lie, as well as to unmask the liars and to show them to the world with the same energy with which they tried to accuse Bulgarian citizens and the socialist countries of terrorism?

There is terrorism in the contemporary world, indeed. This terrorism attempted against the life of the pope. It killed Indira Gandhi, who was a champion of peace, it also assassinated Olof Palme, the Swedish prime minister. Terrorism exists. It also took the life of Ipekci, the Turkish worker's leader and journalist. Terrorism exists. Is it not true that millions, even dozens of millions of dollars taken away from the American taxpayer are granted and another 100 million dollars are still demanded for terror against independent Nicaragua? Terrorism does exist—was not an entire air force detachment from Israel (and it is well known who is standing behind Israel) dispatched to kill Yasir 'Arafat in Tunisia?

"We believed in the accusation about the Bulgarian trail." This is what they repeat. Who is this Mrs Sterling, this lady, who is to be bought in every sense of the word, who had access to all American and West European chanceries, in order to concoct the accusations against Bulgaria and about the "Bulgarian trail?" What kind of publishing houses are these which readily opened their doors to her and subsidized her books and the books of the American spy Henze in order to deceive and mislead public consciousness which, unfortunately, turned out to be very gullible. Is it not high time for many people to revise their conscience and to discover the source of deception!

What now? The whole prolonged trial showed that slanderers are standing behind Ali Agca. It was established that Agca is linked to the Turkish "Grey Wolves." Who is standing behind the "Grey Wolves?" It was proved, at least, that the "Grey Wolves" are subsidized by someone, that they handle large amounts of money. Who is subsidizing them? Who gave passports and other means to Agca,

whom one newspaper called "Ali Baba and the 40 thieves." Ali was in prison, but who are the robbers? This verdict with its tentative motives demands an answer to this question, at least. There is even more to ask: Who concocted the accusations against socialist Bulgaria and against the communists? Who was it? Who shifted the responsibility for the attempt against the pope's life and the accusation of worldwide terrorism to Bulgaria and to socialism, and what was the reason for doing so? The boomerang is returning. Bulgaria and socialism are coming out clean and immaculate from the Rome trial! Terrorism is not a characteristic trait of the communists and of socialist states.

Should we not rather seek the responsibility for terrorism among those who gained from the accusation and deceived international public opinion? From those who for more than 3 years lied to the world and misled a court of justice? There is an ancient rule in Roman Law stating that the one who profits from a trial is guilty. The slanderers against Bulgaria, who throughout the investigation period and the trial spread slanders against communism, gained political profit from these accusations. They gained profit from slandering. There is a trial against slander! What about slander and the slanderers, must they not be held personally responsible, must they not be indicted?

We demand a trial of the journalists Sterling and Henze! We demand that all slanderers, regardless of their rank, titles, and state positions should be indicted!

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CSO: 2200/110

## REPORTAGE ON 13TH BCP CONGRESS SESSION

### Foreign Delegates' Meeting

AU160727 /Editorial Report/ SOFIA RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 11 April 1986 carries on pages 6 through 10 the texts of the following greetings to the 13th BCP Congress from foreign delegates in the name of their parties or organizations:

1. "Greetings of Comrade Behidzhe Boran, /spelling of name as transliterated/ chairwoman of the Turkish Workers Party." /name as published/ (page 6, 1050 words)

2. "Greetings of Comrade Walid Masri, chairman of the World Federation of Democratic Youth." (page 6, 1000 words)

3. "Greetings of Comrade Fenna Bolding, member of the Central Committee Politburo and organizing secretary of the Communist Party of the Netherlands." (page 6, 1200 words)

4. "Greetings of Comrade Renald Dali, /spelling of name as transliterated/ deputy secretary for propaganda of the Malta Labor Party." (page 7, 600 words)

5. "Greetings of Comrade Joseph Scala, chairman of the International Students' Union." (page 7, 1200 words)

6. "Greetings of Comrade Gunnar Wahl, member of the central leadership of the Norwegian Communist Party." (page 7, 550 words)

7. "Greetings of Comrade Badmon Lhamsuren, /spelling of name as transliterated/ member of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, and member of the Editorial Collegium and Editorial Council of the JOURNAL PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA." (page 7, 400 words)

8. "Greetings of Comrade Klaus-Dieter Heiser, bureau member and secretary of the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin." (page 7, 850 words)

9. "Greetings of Akira Ono, deputy chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party." (page 7, 850 words)

10. "Greetings of Comrade Elijah Mudenda, /spelling of name as transliterated/ member of the Central Committee of the United National Independence Party of Zambia. (page 8, 1100 words)

11. "Greetings of Comrade Malam Idii Abdulay, /spelling of name as transliterated/ member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Benin People's Revolutionary Party." (page 8, 1100 words)

12. "Greetings of Comrade Osvaldo Lopes da Silva, member of the Political Commission of the National Council of the African Party for the Independence of Cap Verde and minister of transport, trade, and tourism." (page 8, 500 words)

13. "Greetings of Hernan Melgar Custenyano, /spelling of name as transliterated/ member of the Political Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bolivia." (page 8, 1000 words)

14. "Greetings of Comrade Andrew Barr, member of the National Political Committee and the National Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Ireland." (page 8, 1000 words)

15. "Greetings of Comrade George Jackson, national secretary of the New Zealand Socialist Unity Party." (page 9, 1050 words)

16. "Greetings of Comrade Aihan Kutlay, /spelling of name as transliterated/ Politburo member of the Left Unity of Turkey and Turkish Kurdistan." /name as published/ (page 9, 1500 words)

17. "Greetings of Comrade Harikishna Singh Surdjit, /spelling of name as transliterated/ member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Communist Party of India--Marxist." (page 9, 1400 words)

18. "Greetings of Comrade Isahak Basir, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Guyana People's Progressive Party." (page 9, 1200 words)

19. "Greetings of Comrade Andrianatiana Rakotovao, Politburo member of the Congress Party for Malagasy Independence and minister of posts and communications." (page 10, 700 words)

20. "Greetings of Comrade Mohammed Talibe Sumare, /spelling of name as transliterated/ member of the Central Executive Bureau of the Mali People's Democratic Union." (page 10, 850 words)

21. "Greetings of Comrade Elin Thomas, /spelling of name as transliterated/ member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Workers Party of Jamaica." (page 10, 1000 words)

22. "Greetings of Comrade Humberto Vargas Carbonell, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Popular Vanguard Party of Costa Rica." (page 10, 1000 words)

23. "Greetings of Comrade Amath Dansoko, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Independence and Labor Party of Senegal." (page 10, 1200 words)

## More Foreign Greetings Reported

AU160716 /Editorial Report/ SOFIA RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 12 April 1986 carries on pages 5 through 8 the texts of the following greetings to the 13th BCP Congress from foreign delegates in the name of their parties:

1. "Greetings of Comrade Terry Wild, member of the National Executive Council of the Communist Party of Great Britain." (page 5, 1400 words)

2. "Greetings of Comrade Otello Kasadei, /spelling of name as transliterated/ deputy chairman of the Control Commission of the San Marino Communist Party." (page 5, 1100 words)

3. "Greetings of Comrade Moven Maachi, deputy secretary of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union--Patriotic Front on Production, Construction, and Development Matters." (page 5, 900 words)

4. "Greetings of Comrade Carlos Esteves Hostolaza, /spelling of name as transliterated/ member of the Political Commission of the Peruvian Communist Party Central Committee." (page 5, 1000 words)

5. "Greetings of Comrade Ramu Sheykhu, /spelling of last name as transliterated/ Politburo member and secretary of the Syrian Communist Party Central Committee." (page 6, 1100 words)

6. "Greetings of Comrade 'Abd al-Majid Tariki, Politburo member of the Tunisian Communist Party Central Committee." (page 6, 700 words)

7. "Greetings of Comrade Sarat Mutetuvegama, /spelling of name as transliterated/ Politburo member of the Sri Lanka Communist Party Central Committee." (page 6, 1100 words)

8. "Greetings of Comrade Hassan Nasoro Moyo, /spelling of name as transliterated/ member of the Central Committee and the National Executive Committee of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania." (page 6, 400 words)

9. "Greetings of Comrade Andre Muele, /spelling of name as transliterated/ member of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labor and first deputy chairman of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of the Congo." (page 6, 700 words)

10. "Greetings of Comrade George Louison, deputy chairman of the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement of Grenada." (page 7, 1000 words)

11. "Greetings of Comrade Rabezandrini Raveloarimefi, /spelling of name as transliterated/ Politburo member of the Central Committee of the Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution Party." (page 7650 words)

12. "Greetings of Comrade Sa'dun Shakir Mahmud, member of the Regional Leadership of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party of Iraq and Minister of the Interior of the Republic of Iraq." (page 7, 1200 words)

13. "Greetings of Comrade Mamdukh Naufel, /spelling of name as transliterated/ member of the PLO delegation." (page 7, 1100 words)

14. "Greetings of Comrade Adzhoy Roy, /spelling of name as transliterated/ secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bangladesh." (pages 7, 8, 1300 words)

15. "Greetings of Comrade Walid Jumblatt, president of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon." (page 8, 400 words)

16. "Greetings of Comrade Claude Demere, /spelling of name as transliterated/ member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Canada and organizing secretary of the Communist Party of Quebec." (page 8, 900 words)

17. "Greetings of Comrade Alf Leovenborg, /spelling of name as transliterated/ deputy chairman of the Leadership of the Swedish Communist Workers Party." (page 8, 1000 words)

18. "Greetings of Comrade Manuel Mora Salas, /last name as published/, member of the Political Commission of the Costa Rican People's Party Central Committee." (page 8, 1000 words)

19. "Greetings of Comrade Closi Shipotel, /spelling of name as transliterated/ Politburo member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Guadeloupe." (page 8, 1000 words)

## BTA Commentator Assesses Congress

AU061727 Sofia BTA in English 1715 GMT 6 Apr 86

/Article: "The Party Is United, the People Are United"/

/Text/ Sofia, 6 Apr (BTA commentator Sergey Nakov)--The party is united and the people are united around the party. Its Leninist course set by the April Plenum of 1956 has again received the nation's unreserved backing. This is the main conclusion that can be drawn from the work of the 13th BCP Congress which ended here yesterday. The congress demonstrated in a most convincing manner the unity of the Bulgarian Communists around the party line, around the Central Committee, headed by its Secretary General Mr Todor Zhivkov.

"The most characteristic and determining feature of the congress is the fact that it defined all that has been done during the years after the historical April Plenum of the CC of the BCP of 1956 and the achievements of the period starting from the 12th Party Congress. The speeches made during the congress are indicative of the vital power of the BCP's April line, of the fact that the work and the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress are a considerable contribution and impetus to the development of this line, a new peak in the theoretical, organizing and practical work of the party," stated Mr Choudomir Alexandrov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, at a press conference yesterday.

The congress showed clearly that the internal policy in the coming years will be centered on the problems of technoscientific progress and no one is speaking here about technocratism, or about progress for progress' sake. The party's guiding idea is that the top achievements of technoscientific progress must be the result of the full employment of the peoples creative potential, of the potential of every person.

The main aim is to make Bulgaria a highly developed socialist state by the end of the century. The party's main field of work will continue to be man and the care for his wellbeing. The ever growing material and spiritual requirements of the people must be satisfied more completely both quantitively and qualitatively. Special attention is paid to socialist democracy, which elevation to a new and higher stage must be guaranteed not only politically and economically but also juridically.

As far as foreign policy is concerned, the congress supported the course aimed at an increasing closeness with the Soviet Union in all fields. Bulgaria will continue to be an active member of the Warsaw Treaty, the defense alliance of the socialist states. The country will continue to develop the integration with the fraternal socialist countries within the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

Peace and security in the Balkans, in Europe and worldwide, detente in international relations, dialogue, understanding and cooperation of the states of different social order: these will continue to be the main aims of Bulgaria's foreign policy. The Bulgarian Communist Party's international prestige is due to these characteristic features of its consistent and peaceloving foreign policy. This conclusion was categorically backed by the speeches of all foreign guests to the congress.

The Bulgarian public is statisfied with the atmosphere of the congress. The discussions took place virtually in front of the nation. All sessions (with the exception of the closed session when the new Central Committee was elected and which according to the party's statutes could be attended only by the delegates to the congress) were shown live on television.

The opening speech by Mr Todor Zhivko, secretary general of the CC of the BCP, set the correct tone to the discussion of the problems: an indepth, comprehensive and sober analysis, an innovative approach, an open and critical tone. This was also the spirit of the delegates' speeches. That is why, as all observers here agree, the discussions were very fruitful.

The congress can also serve as an example of an open political dialogue between the party and the people. The congress also showed the socialist Bulgaria has no such problems that it cannot discuss openly with the people. The congress demonstrated that the strength of the party is in its faithful adherence to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in its ideological stability and organizational unity. The congress once again proved that throughout its 95-year long history the Bulgarian Communist Party has always given the people the right direction.

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CSO: 2200/110

## PAPER CARRIES ARTICLE MARKING ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

AU291051 /Editorial Report/ SOFIA OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian on 24 April carries on page 4 a 2000-word article by Prof Dr Garo Karprelyan, meritorious physician, entitled: "History Does Not Forgive Crimes" and devoted to the 71st anniversary of "genocide" of Armenians in Turkey. The article opens with the following passage: "Every year on 24 April the Armenian people and the whole of progressive mankind pay tribute to the memory and suffering of more than a million and a half innocent victims of the monstrous crime of Turkish nationalism and chauvinism committed in 1915--which was the first genocide of the 20th century."

The author goes on to describe the Ottoman Empire's "assimilation" efforts, which were intensified particularly during the 19th and 20th centuries when the "enslaved peoples" began to rise against Turkish oppression. Karprelyan adds: "The progroms and tortures to which the Bulgarian population and the participants in the national liberation struggles against Turkish slavery and tyranny were subjected, especially following the April uprising, will always be remembered."

The author describes developments under the young Turks who, according to him, were "following the old nationalist and chauvinist policy" of the former Turkish regime, a policy which culminated in the "genocide" against the Armenian people in 1915. Dwelling on the international reaction to this tragic event, Karprelyan mentions the interventions of great European writers, such as Maksim Gorkiy and Anatole France, but also of the U.S. consul in Aleppo who reported the event to the State Department with comments of sympathy for the victims. The author emphasizes the support and sympathy of the Bolshevik Party in Russia and of the Bulgarian Communists, who issued a special protest on the subject at their 21st Congress. He mentions the mass emigration to Soviet Armenia in the twenties and cites the general secretary of the present Armenian Communist Party Central Committee at the 27th CPSU Congress, who expressed "filial gratitude for the care devoted by the CPSU and the Soviet Government to the comprehensive upsurge of Soviet Armenia."

As to the Armenian refugees who found "asylum and support in Bulgaria," Karprelyan states that they "built their homes in Bulgaria and linked their fate to the Bulgarian people's destinies." He adds: "During the antifascist struggle the Bulgarian Armenians, under the leadership of the BCP, fought for the bright socialist future of their motherland--Bulgaria. Hundreds of Armenians

served in the ranks of the first Bulgarian Army and gave their lives for the present peaceful and constructive life of our country; many of them perished in the antifascist struggle."

The article closes with the following passage: "Today, in marking the 71st anniversary of the Armenian genocide, we Bulgarian Armenians once more express our gratitude and attachment to the Bulgarian people, to the policy of the BCP, including our gratitude for everything that was accomplished, so that today we may be citizens and builders of socialism in our native land--Bulgaria--citizens enjoying equal rights."

The article does not mention the "anti-Bulgarian campaign" in connection with recent events involving the Turkish or Muslim population in Bulgaria.

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CSO: 2200/110

TANCHEV HAILS APRIL UPRISING AT PANAGYURISHTE COMMEMORATION

AU011939 Sofia BTA in English 1745 GMT 1 May 86

/Article: "National Ceremony to Mark 100 Years Since April Rising"/

/Text/ Sofia, 1 May (BTA)—The town of Panagyurishte, which was one of the centers of the April uprising 110 years ago, became today the venue of a national ceremony.

Mr Petur Tanchev, first vice president of the State Council and secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party (BZNS), delivered a speech on the heroism of the insurgents who rose in arms against the age-long enslavers and drew the attention of the whole world to the unbending will of the Bulgarian people for freedom and national independence.

The Ottoman enslavers, the speaker recalled, wiped out the Bulgarian state, they destroyed the heritage of an advanced Bulgarian culture, they turned our people into "Rayah," i.e., cattle, deprived of all human rights and fundamental freedoms. In the course of five centuries they sapped the vitality of our country and smothered its advancement.

In order to perpetuate its supremacy, the military and feudal topcrust upgraded to the status of a government policy its methods of forcible assimilation of the subjugated people. This policy was implemented on the largest scale and in monstrous forms in our lands. This was one of the gravest calamities which our people has ever lived through. Its consequences are being overcome now, with the final stage of the regenerative process which has unfolded in our country over the last few years, Mr Tanchev stressed.

Despite the mass heroism of the Bulgarian people, the April uprising was defeated, the speaker went on to say. The Turkish authorities threw incomparably superior forces against our freedom fighters: regular troops and fanaticized "bashi-bzouks" who committed savage brutalities.

With the April uprising, Mr Tanchev said, the Bulgarian people proved in the eyes of the whole world that it would no longer suffer the rule of a crumbling empire, of an outdated social system, of a barbarous hopeless slavehood. With its wondrous heroism, it won over the democratic public opinion in Europe and above all the support of Russia whose army, helped by the Bulgarian volunteers

and by the broad popular masses, achieved what was the much coveted dream of the long-suffering Bulgarian people, won the historic victory in 1877-1879, and re-established Bulgarian statehood.

Mr Petur Tanchev dwelt on the new era which was inaugurated in Bulgaria's development with the triumph of the socialist revolution on 9 September 1944, achieved with the decisive assistance of the Soviet Army. Our homeland is a free socialist state, without exploitation and oppression and free and equal people live and work here. Socialist Bulgaria is a land of advanced industry and socialist agriculture, of floruishing science, education and culture, of steadily rising living standards and intellectual level of the population, of socialist way of life.

Mr Tanchev laid an emphasis on the constructive approach of socialist Bulgaria to the strengthening of peace and confidence in the Balkans, to goodneighborliness and active mutually advantageous cooperation. "We attach particularly great importance to the idea of turning the peninsula into a nuclear- and chemical-weapon-free zone," he said, pointing to the series of concrete proposals towards the materialization of this idea advanced at the 13th Congress of the BCP. /Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT on 1 May 1986, in reporting the same vent, adds that Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, was also present at the festive meeting/

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## BRIEFS

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES ROMESH CHANDRA--Sofia 21 Apr TASS--Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of Bulgaria, received here today Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council, in Bulgaria to attend the WPC session opening on 24 April. It was pointed out during the conversation that the session held in the international year of peace, was called upon to reaffirm the will of all sober-minded people to live in a world without wars and weapons. Bulgaria was backing the efforts of the WPC and millions of peace campaigners to eliminate the nuclear threat, the Bulgarian leader said. He expressed confidence that the WPC session would promote the unity of the peaceloving forces, enhance cooperation and solidarity between them in order to protect the greatest value--human life. /Text/ /Moscow TASS in English 1932 GMT 21 Apr 86 LD/ 12228

DZHAGAROV AWARDS PRDY AMBASSADOR--On 29 April Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council, awarded Muhammad Haydarah Masdus, PRDY ambassador to Bulgaria with the Madara Horseman Order--First Class. The ambassador has been awarded with the high order on his contribution to strengthening relations between Bulgaria and Democratic Yemen, and on his final departure from the country. /Text/ /Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 29 Apr 86 AU/

TOURISM COOPERATION WITH GREECE--Athens, 30 Apr (BTA correspondent)--During the Philoxenia '86 International Tourist Show, the Bulgarian delegation established fruitful contacts with representatives of Greek tourist agencies and discussed with them tourist cooperation with neighboring Bulgaria. Balkantourist signed agreements with the Greek companies Lev Tours, Apia, Arion and Angelos on the further expansion of the tourist exchange in the interest of the two people's increasing closeness. /Text/ /Sofia BTA in English 1735 GMT 30 Apr 86 AU/ 12228

HEALTH COOPERATION WITH INDIA--Sofia, 29 Apr (BTA)--A plan for cooperation was signed here today between the Bulgarian Ministry of Health Care and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The document which covers the period up to 1988 provides for the exchange of experience in the planning, organization and management of health care. Specialists of the two countries will jointly study the achievements in certain spheres of the medical science and of public health care and will take part in the national medical congresses. The two countries will render each other aid in the control of the infectious and parasitic diseases. The plan includes the obligation of the two ministries to assist the establishing of direct cooperation between the similar research institutes of

the two countries and the working out of joint projects as well as for the exchange of technologies in the production of medical equipment, medicines and vaccines. The two sides will study the possibilities for a more active cooperation between Bulgaria and India in the work of the World Health Organization. /Text/ /Sofia BTA in English 1734 GMT 29 Apr 86 AU/ 12228

VISITING USSR MINISTERS--Today Mr Andrey Lukanov, alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of BCP and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Mr Yuriy Kozhin, deputy minister of foreign trade of the USSR. They discussed the further extension of trade and economic cooperation between the two countries. Mr Georgi Yordanov, deputy premier and chairman of the Council for Intellectual Development with the Council of Ministers, met today with Dr Felleke-Gedle-Giorgis, Ethiopia's minister of information and national guidance. /Text/ /Sofia BTA inEnglish 1715 GMT 25 Apr 86 AU/ 12228

BTA REPORTER INTERVIEWS ANTONOV--Sofia, 18 Apr (BTA)--More than 2 weeks have passed since Mr Sergey Antonov's return to Bulgaria. A number of people in this country and abroad are interested how does he feel, what is the condition of his health, is he making a recovery after all that happened to him. Today, a BTA reporter visited Mr Sergey Antonov and spoke with him: "I am very happy that I am free, in my motherland, among my closest friends and relatives. I meet them every day. I receive a number of letters from Bulgaria and from the Soviet Union. From the bottom of my heart I want to thank everybody, who wrote to me, everybody who believed in my innocence all the time and defended it," said Mr Sergey Antonov. To the question how does he spend his time, he answered: "I meet my friends and relatives. I love to walk around Sofia. The city has become even prettier, and the people are smiling. There is nothing more beautiful than Sofia and Bulgaria." Mr Sergey Antonov makes a slow recovery. His health continues to be in bad shape. But the cares, the warmness and the attention are helping him. /Text/ /Sofia BTA in English 1618 GMT 18 Apr 86 AU/ 12228

ZHIVKOV, ATANASOV RECEIVE PDRY AMBASSADOR--Today Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, received Muhammad Haydarah Masdus, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to Bulgaria, in connection with his final departure from Bulgaria. Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, took part in the meeting. Muhammad Haydarah Masdus was also received by Comrade Georgi Atanasov. /Text/ /Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 25 Apr 86 AU/ 12228

BULGARIAN-YUGOSLAV RADIO/TV AGREEMENT--The agreement concluded yesterday for cooperation in the field of television and radio is a manifestation of the desire to expand the ties between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. The document provides for an exchange of topical information, television films and programs, reports, sports transmissions, and theatrical productions. The agreement was signed by Lalyu Dimitrov, chairman of the Committee for Television and Radio, and Ljubomir Jakimovski, chairman of the Executive Council of Yugoslav Radio and Television /title as published/. Ilija Djukic, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Yugoslavia to Bulgaria, was present at the signing. /Text/ /Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Mar 86 p 8 AU/ 12228

SRI LANKA AMBASSADOR DEPARTURE--Petur Tanchev, first deputy chairman of the State Council and secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union Permanent Board, received yesterday Richard Samuel Ramanayake, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Sri Lanka to Bulgaria, on the occasion of his forthcoming, final departure from our country. The meeting and talk was attended by Lyubomir Popov, deputy minister of foreign affairs. /Text/ /Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Mar 86 p 2 AU/ 12228

HUNGARIAN STATISTICAL OFFICE DELEGATION--Ivan Iliev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, received yesterday Vera Nyitrai, chairman of the Central Statistical Office at the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic. The meeting was attended by Veselin Nikiforov, chairman of the Central Statistical Administration attached to the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, as well as by Gyula Dobay, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic to Bulgaria. Opinions were exchanged during the meeting on questions pertaining to the further expansion of cooperation between the statistical departments in the two countries. /Text/ /Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Apr 86 p 2 AU/ 12228

KOREAN DELEGATION VISITS--Kiril Zarev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, received a delegation of the Korean Workers Party /KWP/ from the editorial board of the periodical KULLOJA, theoretical organ of the KWP, headed by (Yi Song-nam), deputy editor in chief of the periodical, which is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the editorial board of the periodical NOVO VREME. Comrade Kiril Zarev briefed the Korean guests on certain topical issues which the BCP is dealing with in the course of the preparations for its 13th congress. Ha Tong-yun, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the DPRK to Bulgaria, attended the meeting, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. /Text/ /Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Mar 86 p 8 AU/ 12228

USSR CHURCH DELEGATION LEAVES--The delegation of the USSR Council on Religious Matters at the Council of Ministers, led by its chairman, Konstantin Kharchev, left the country. The delegation had consultations at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with a delegation of the Committee on Issues of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church and Religious Rites at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, led by its chairman, Lyubomir Popov, deputy minister of foreign affairs. During the consultations opinions were exchanged on the work of the two departments on religious matters. The two chairmen signed a cooperation protocol between the governmental organs of the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria on religious matters. /Text/ /Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 31 Mar 86 p 8 AU/ 12228

BULGARIAN-USSR TV PROGRAM--On 31 March for the first time Sofia and Moscow were connected through a satellite link for the 1-hour program "Addresses of Friendship." The program was carried simultaneously by the Bulgarian and Central Soviet television stations. This initiative of the Soviet television workers has been devoted to the 13th BCP Congress. The program has been conceived as a part of a series in which all capitals of the socialist countries will take part. The Bulgarian-Soviet edition of this original television friendship bridge was led by the journalists Anton Vergiev and Aleksandr

Tikhomirov, known to the Bulgarian audience from his commentaries from the Baykonur space launching center. Construction workers, architects, scientists, artists, youth, and students talked about their daily work, their participation in the construction of their cities and their future general creative activity. /Text/ /Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Apr 86 p 2 AU/ 12228

PETUR DYULGEROV IN PLOVKIV--Plovdiv, 24 Mar (RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent's report)--The precongress days here were marked by a new demonstration of the working people's creative ideas. An okrug exhibition opened at the Plovdiv Fair grounds, which demonstrated the highest achievements of the innovators during the passed, fourth review on the working people's scientific-technical creativity. The exhibition in Plovdiv was opened by Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the Politburo and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions. Ivan Panev, first secretary of the Plovdiv Okrug BCP Committee, and leaders of various departments and organizations attended the opening of the exhibition. The exhibits convincingly express the active approach of the working people to the party program on the accelerated application of scientific-technical progress which was worked out in the decisions of the February 1985 Plenum of the BCP Central Committee. /Excerpts/ /Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Mar 86 p 6 AU/ 12228

YOTOV RETURN FROM INDIA--The BCP delegation which, under the leadership of Yordan Yotov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, participated in the work of the 13th Congress of the Communist Party of India, returned to our country yesterday. At Sofia airport the delegation was welcomed by Emil Khristov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee. At the "Indira Gandhi" airport in Delhi the delegation was seen off by members of the Communist Party of India leadership. /Text/ /Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Mar 86 p 8 AU/ 12228

DOYNOV RETURN FROM BUDAPEST--Ognyan Doynov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Economic Council, returned from Budapest yesterday. He participated in the Fourth Session of the CEMA Committee for Cooperation in the Machine Building Sector. Among those who greeted Comrade Doynov at Sofia airport upon his return was (Istvan Kiss), counselor at the Hungarian People's Republic Embassy in Sofia. /Text/ /Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Mar 86 p 2 AU/ 12228

LUKANOV RETURN FROM MOSCOW--Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, who participated in the working meeting of the CEMA permanent representatives, returned from Moscow yesterday. He was welcomed at Sofia airport by Leonid Grekov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to Bulgaria, among other officials. /Text/ /Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Mar 86 p 8 AU/ 12228

KUBADINSKI MEETS WFSF PRESIDENT--Sofia, 21 Mar (BTA)--Today Mr Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, received Prof Dr Eleonora Masini, president of the World Futures Studies Federation (WFSF), who is visiting here at the invitation of the Nationwide Committee for Environmental Protection. Their talk focused on the preparations for the international

conference on environmental protection and on the defense of world peace, which is due to be held in Bulgaria this August. Mr Pencho Kubadinski familiarized the guest with the work of the Faterland Front as the largest mass public and political organization in this country and more specifically with the activities of its specialized body, the Nationwide Committee for Environmental Protection. /Text/ /Sofia BTA in English 1429 GMT 21 Mar 86 AU/ 12228

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## BRIEFS

CSSR TRAFFIC SITUATION--Prague--According to statistics, traffic accidents increased last year in Prague: in the 14,116 accidents registered, 62 persons were killed and 2,928 injured. Last year 305,092 passenger cars were registered in Prague, that is, 3.9 cars per citizen. /Summary/ /Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Apr 86 p 2 AU/ 12228

COOPERATION WITH CUBA--Bratislava (CTK)--Juan Escalona Raguera, Cuban minister of justice, on 3 April concluded his 1-week working visit to the CSSR at the invitation of the Slovak and Czech ministers of justice, Jan Pjescak and Antonin Kaspar, respectively. During their talks in Prague and Bratislava the ministers exchanged views on, and knowledge in, implementing legal policy and the work of law agencies in the two states and dealt with the tasks set for the judiciary by the 17th CPCZ Congress and the 3d Congress of the Cuban Communist Party. They appraised the results of mutual cooperation in the legal sphere, based on traditional friendly mutual relations. The Cuban minister was received during his visit by Jan Janik, Central Committee Presidium member and secretary of the Slovak Communist Party, and Julius Hanus, Slovakia's first deputy premier. /Summary/ /Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Apr 86 p 2 AU/ 12228

CULTURAL EXCHANGE WITH BRITAIN--The negotiations between the Czechsolovak and British delegations in Prague were concluded by the signing of the program of cultural, school, and scientific exchanges between the CSSR Government and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The program was signed for another 20-year period. /Summary/ /Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Apr 86 p 2 AU/ 12228

USSR AVIATION MINISTER VISITING--USSR Minister of the Aviation Industry Apollon Systsov arrived for a working visit in Prague yesterday /8 April/ at the invitation of Pavol Bahyl, CSSR minister of general engineering. During his stay he will discuss issues connected with the further expansion and deepening of cooperation in the sphere of aviation industry. /Text/ /Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 9 Apr 86 p 2 AU/ 12228

COOPERATION WITH USSR ARTISTS--A plan of creative cooperation between the unions of the CSSR and the USSR creative artists for the 1986-90 period and a working plan for 1986 were signed in Prague on 7 April by the representatives of the two unions, national artists Josef Matejovsky and Petr Ossovskiy. /Summary/ /Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Apr 86 p 2 AU/ 12228

CEMA EXPERTS CONFER--A conference of experts from the CEMA countries was opened on 17 March in Lnare, Strakonice District. It will be dealing with technical demands for introducing the linear code /carovy kod/ marking the goods sold on the domestic market. With the aid of computer technology the code registers the stocks of every kind of goods and the deliveries of commodities, and requires precise graphic equipment for printing and reading in electronic cashier desks. /Summary/ /Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Mar 86 p 2 AU/ 12228

VISITING FRG SOCIAL DEMOCRATS--A 40-member group of the Bonn SPD city organization has arrived in the CSSR for a week-long working visit at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Peace Committee. On Monday /24 March/ in Prague, the Czechoslovak Peace Committee organized for the group a seminar where the West German guests acquainted themselves with various aspects of Czechoslovak social life. /Text/ /Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Mar 86 p 8 AU/ 12228

SOVIET NUCLEAR PHYSICIST--Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received in Bratislava yesterday Venedikt Dzhelepov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and laboratory head at the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research at Dubno. The meeting was attended by Academician Vladimir Hajko, chairman of the Slovak Academy of Sciences. Comrade Dzhelepov briefed Comrade Lenart on the current orientation and results of international cooperation of CEMA states within the framework of the Dubno Institute. Comrade Lenart expressed great appreciation for the results of the institute, which has for 30 years stood in the service of the peaceful use of nuclear physics and nuclear engineering. Venedikt Dzhelepov is in the CSSR to attend a 3-day scientific conference in Smolenice, marking the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Dubno Institute. The conference, which opened yesterday and is attended by more than 80 scientists, will assess the results of cooperation between Czechoslovak scientific institutions and the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research at Dubno and will outline the prospects for further cooperation. /Summary/ /Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 Mar 86 pp 1, 2 AU/ 12228

CSO: 2400/262

## NEPSZABADSAG DEFENDS SOVIETS, ATTACKS U.S. ON CHERNOBYL

Budapest MTI in English 0857 GMT 7 May 86

[Quotation marks as received.]

[Text] "We have no intention of convincing the reader that what happened in Chernobyl is merely a harmless episode in the history of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Such an attempt would be doomed to failure, as would endeavors to exaggerate the case and use it for the service of particular political interests," runs an article in the Wednesday [May 7] issue of NEPSZABADSAG.

There are numerous examples in the history of the press to show how short-lived some reports and commentaries are, but now we only quote an American colleague, the Moscow correspondent of the NEW YORK TIMES, as writing in the May 5 issue of the newspaper. 'Months, maybe even years will have to pass before we learn what really happened in Chernobyl,' the report begins, suggesting perhaps that there is not enough information available on the event. But after 24 hours, an on-the-scene report was published in PRAVDA in confirmation of the official Soviet statements and carrying further details. It said that the explosion had occurred in the Reactor Bloc No. 4 of the Chernobyl nuclear plant on April 26, the blast caused a fire, and two people died and 204 were injured in the accident. Nevertheless, the U.S. CBS television company refused to accept the official Soviet communique and, referring to the information of 'a woman from Kiev,' it spoke about '2,000 casualties.' Even State Secretary George Shulz said, 'I will bet ten dollars that the casualty list given by the Soviets does not match facts.' The bet was not considerable, and losing it was obviously not too painful to Shultz. A day later, a British Embassy staffer in Moscow said to REUTERS that the story about 2,000 casualties was a rumor."

"This is just to indicate the rapid spreading of reports on rumors in the West about the melting of reactor(s) and Gamma radiation. An increase in radiation levels beyond the borders of the Soviet Union was first observed in Sweden, where the first precautions were taken, which have since been lifted. Restrictions have just been announced in other West European countries. In Italy a two-week ban was imposed on locally grown vegetable and fruit sales,

alarming the population and causing no small damage to peasants at a time when radiation levels hardly differs from the normal.

This is perhaps the reason why the Common Market standing committee decided to introduce unified control, 'lest the crisis serve as a basis for protectionst measures that restrict free trade,' writes the AFP news agency. "Nevertheless, the concern of people in Kiev and Chicago, Budapest, and Rome is justified, as our age is ridden with the hazard of disasters, although it is not the accident of a nuclear plant for peaceful uses that carries the biggest danger.

"Yet, what accounts for the conduct of leading politicians responsible for the fate of tens of hundreds of millions, who--as the participants in the Tokyo capitalist summit--devote a separate statement to the Chernobyl accident and set demands for the Soviet Union which they have never met?

"In the United States, for instance, last year 2,974 accidents were recorded in 100 civilian reactors, 20 percent more than the year before. One can wonder at the calls for 'prompt information' and 'international inspection,' when the WASHINGTON POST says that the 1979 'mysterious overheating' at the Pennsylvania nuclear plant was not commented on by the American authorities for three weeks, and the causes of the accident have not been investigated up to the present day."

"Of course, Chernobyl also has its lessons and, as the Soviet side stressed, the necessary conclusions will be drawn after the investigations, including safety measures, international cooperation to overcome dangers carried by similar accidents, or the improvement of the international information service. The same intention is reflected by the Moscow talks with leaders of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

"It is obvious that the peaceful use of nuclear energy is an international affair of greater importance than to enable some circles to use it for their political ends, inadmissible manipulations, and the poisoning of the international atmosphere. Such attempts meet with the aversion of all people of good will," concludes the commentary in NEPSZABADSAG.

CSO: 2020/125

## SIGNERS OF ANTI-DAM AD POLITICALLY MOTIVATED, SELF-SERVING

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 19 Apr 86 p 6

[Article by Laszlo Szabo: "Advertisement." The article is directed against thirty Hungarians who signed a paid advertisement that appeared in the April 16 Viennese journal DIE PRESSE appealing to Austrians not to help finance the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros dam project being built as a joint venture by Hungary and Czechoslovakia.]

[Excerpts] On Wednesday morning readers of the Viennese DIE PRESSE had an opportunity to study a massive paid advertisement in which thirty famous and less famous Hungarian citizens appealed to them to prevent Austria from taking part in the project to build the Bos [Gabcikovo]-Nagymaros dam and electric power system. It is common knowledge that under the provisions of a contract between the Austrian and Hungarian governments, the Nagymaros project is being built with a twenty-year loan from Austria, which can be paid back with electric power. The thirty's proclamation stressed that "The power plant that Austria is helping build in the neighboring country is considered harmful by Hungarian environmental experts."

One can only guess to what extent the Hungarian "seers" were able convince the Austrian readers of the purported harmful effects of the project. It is a fact, however, that this is not the first time that the readers of DIE PRESSE have come upon appeals that were disguised in the cloak of environmental protection but actually served individual interests and political goals. [A long description follows of the private interests and political goals served by previous Austrian protests against a proposed dam system in Austria.]

In recent years it has become fashionable for certain exhibitionist people, and others who are outstanding in their own callings (ranging from the arts to sports, from general culture to history) to make believe that they are apostles of the environment; they think that they have to save the country from others who are no less worried than they about the environmental factors damaging it, but who also happen to be experts on the issues in question, and who have examined the plans and expected effects very responsibly. In addition to these apostolic delusions, of course what is decisive is the ambition of those who think that perhaps this is the way to strike at the government and to suggest that it is irresponsibly sweeping aside all

scientific and professional opposition. The political intentions which show through this are, I think, unnecessary to qualify.

The Austrian reader of course is in no position to judge how untenable the ad's assertions are, and how much they are incited by malevolent intentions. He cannot know about the scientific experimental work, comprehensive and lasting for years, that preceded the government's decision to finally go ahead with the project's implementation. [Several paragraphs offer justification for the project and assert that Austrian dam systems have had no harmful effects.]

Incidentally, it must be admitted that a bit of bravery was needed by the signers. Oh, of course not in order to have their statement appear in the Austrian press in a--to say the least--conservative newspaper. For that, all they needed was money, which they obviously managed to get. Their bravery consists, rather, in having taken a position without having among them even one--we can't find one no matter how we try--accountable expert who could have explained to them how all those scientists, researchers, and men of practical experience, who worked on the plans for years and finally approved them, managed to make such a serious mistake. But it seems that they were listening more to the whisperings of some inner voices than to the opinions of experts. And those inner voices--presumably as in the case of other undertakings of this kind--were inspired by the thought that some vigorous stirring would not harm those who like to fish in agitated waters. And if they could not manage to stir up public opinion directly here at home, which had received with serenity the announcement that was made before the work was started, well then, they would try to do it through Austria. Of course they could count on finding supporters there among those who don't especially like the fact that relations between the Hungarian and Austrian states are developing in such a positive and promising direction.

We know that in many parts of the world Austria and Hungary's political, economic, cultural, and tourist relations are considered an example that should be followed as an attractive example of peaceful cooperation between the two systems. We don't believe that this can be disturbed so easily. Not even with paid advertisements.

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POLITICS POLAND

## PZPR CC CHAIRMAN ON CULTURAL POLICY PROGRAMING, IMPLEMENTATION

Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 15 Mar 86 p 2

[Excerpt from an interview with Prof Dr Hieronim Kubiak, Politburo member, chairman of the PZPR CC Cultural Commission, by Grazyna Bral and Ryszard Socha; originally published in WYBRZEZE, 23 February 1986; date and place of interview not given]

[Text] Question: Does the commission fully approve of CC Cultural Department practices?

Answer: The formula of fully approving something is a matter of protocol. Meanwhile, practice shows that most often it is used when real differences of opinion exist.

Question: And do they exist?

Answer: Where people are concerned, many individual pecularities arise that emanate from different viewpoints, experiences and inclinations. (...) I prefer, however, not to discuss specifics. (...).

Question: Often the program statements of culture policymakers abound in details informing us about the work of Bryll and Woroszylski and tell us whether the writer Konwicki finally has come over to the right side and the like. How are we to believe that with such involvement in individual details, politicians have enough time and energy to solve problems of a more general scope?

Answer: That is an awful accusation. If not even everyone, but at least a certain group takes the statements of the people responsible for the programing and implementation of cultural policy in this way, it is enough cause for alarm. Nonetheless, I believe that if you addressed this accusation to a specific person, you certainly would hear that it is not he, that he is different.

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POLITICS POLAND

## ACCESS TO HISTORICAL ARCHIVES NECESSARY

Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 15 Mar 86 p 2

[Excerpt from an interview with Prof Dr Tadeusz Jedruszczak, historian, by Zbigniew Morski; originally published in KIERUNKI, 2 February 1986; date and place of interview not given]

[Text] Prof Dr Tadeusz Jedruszczak: Our neighbors' archives still are not widely accessible, although some states have published a portion of their documents from the past in print. Of course, the situation is better than it was 30 years ago, for example, but the present generation of historians still continues to be somewhat hampered in this regard. This applies both to our bordering states and to more distant countries with which Poland had many contacts. The issue of access to foreign archives is one of the conditions underlying the thorough understanding and clarification of Polish issues, not only domestic, but above all in our relations with other countries. (...)

Question: Is it the gap in years or in events that determines this?

Answer: It is primarily the gap in years and the issue of individual personalities. For example, in France the limitations concern issues related to individual persons that lives in the 19th century. Here, on the other hand, the barrier affects the 20th century, for the most part.

Question: But I believe it is not only the 20th century...

Answer: Perhaps you are confusing this with censorship restrictions, but that is something entirely different that is, moreover, subject to frequent swings. I do not think it should be overestimated. I know historians that blame their lack of scholarly productivity on censorship. This does not alter the fact that the various types of censorship are a serious concern for the humanist.

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POLITICS POLAND

PARTY ACTIVITIES, MEETINGS REPORTED FOR JANUARY, FEBRUARY

Warsaw ZYCIE PARTII in Polish 12 Feb 86 p 23

[Unattributed report: "Party Chronicle: 20 January--2 February 1986"]

[Text] 24th PZPR Central Committee Plenum:

31 Jan--1 Feb

-- The 24th plenary session of the PZPR Central Committee was held. A Politburo report on the directions of further advancement and development of the school system was presented by Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Tadeusz Porebski. Information on the implementation of the resolution of the Ninth Plenum concerning youth matters was presented by Central Committee Secretary Waldemar Swirgon. Twenty-eight comrades took the floor in the discussion on the education and upbringing of youth. Next, a report on the draft PZPR Program was presented by Central Committee Secretary Henryk Bednarski. The Central Committee adopted a resolution on directions of further advancement and development of the school system in the Polish People's Republic as well as concerning the party-wide discussion of the draft PZPR Program. As regards organizational matters, the Central Committee Plenum appointed Prof Jarema Maciszewski to the post of president of the Academy of Social Sciences under the Central Committee, replaced some of the members of problem-oriented commissions of the Central Committee and appointed a Central Committee team for pro-export policy under the direction of Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Marian Wozniak. After the agenda was over, First Central Committee Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski delivered an address.

Sessions of the Politburo of the Central Committee:

21 Jan

The Politburo:

-- evaluated the results of the foreign policy of the Polish People's Republic in 1985 and discussed the prospects for the international situation

and, against this background, the principal tasks as regards foreign relations in 1986;

-- accepted materials for the 24th Central Committee Plenum, which it resolved to convoke on 31 January and 1 February of this year. The draft PZPR Program was examined and forwarded for deliberation to the next plenum;

-- discussed the main directions of activity of the PZPR Club of Sejm Deputies.

The Politburo expressed its support for the results of the deliberations and the resolution of the Congress of Intellectuals in the Defense of a Peaceful Future for the World.

Session of the Central Commission for PZPR, ZSL [United Peasant Party] and SD [Democratic Party[ Cooperation:

29 Jan

-- A session of the Central Commission for PZPR, ZSL and SD Cooperation was held with the object of assessing last year's results of the foreign policy of the Polish People's Republic and considering the principal tasks and main directions of foreign relations in 1986. At the session the PZPR was represented by: Wojciech Jaruzelski, Kazimierz Barcikowski, Jozef Czyrek, Tadeusz Porebski and Marian Orzechowski.

Conferences and Meetings:

20 Jan

-- The Commission for Representative Bodies and Self-Governments under the Central Committee discussed the cooperation between the NIK [Supreme Chamber of Control] and the province people's councils as well as the implementation of the recommendations ensuing from the campaign for elections to the Sejm. The deliberations were chaired by Candidate Member of the Politburo and Secretary of the Central Committee Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak.

-- A meeting of Central Committee lecturers was held with the object of discussing the 1986 Socioeconomic Plan. The meeting was attended by Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Marian Wozniak.

21 Jan

-- Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Marian Wozniak took part in the Fifth All-Polish Conference of Representatives of the Self-Government of the Workforces of State Enterprises.

22 Jan

-- A meeting of the Congress Commission Team was held with the object of drafting theses of the PZPR Central Committee for the 10th PZPR Congress. The team, chaired by Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Marian Wozniak, discussed the main assumptions and structure of the theses, which will be, in addition to the draft party program, the basis for pre-Congress discussions.

-- Problems of PZPR cadre policy were the topic of a meeting between Director of the Cadre Policy Department under the Central Committee Wladyslaw Honkisz and the cadre of the Military Political Academy.

23 Jan

-- First Central Committee Secretary and Chairman of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski received Horst Sindermann, chairman of the GDR People's Chamber, member of the Politburo of the SEPD Central Committee, and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State, during the latter's sojourn in Poland at the head of a delegation of the GDR People's Chamber.

-- First Central Committee Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski received the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic Peter Varkonyi during the latter's sojourn in Poland.

-- Zofia Gomulkowa, who celebrated the 65th anniversary of her activities in the revolutionary worker movement, was visited by Central Committee Secretary Henryk Bednarski and the chairman of the PZPR Central Committee Team for Merited Activists of the Worker Movement. The merited activist was decorated with the Ludwik Warynski Badge of Honor, and cordial greetings from First Central Committee Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski were conveyed to her.

-- In Warsaw was held a conference of Central Committee secretaries in charge of agriculture and the food economy, with the object of discussing party work in the countryside on the eve of the 10th PZPR Congress. Central Committee Secretary Zbigniew Michalek was the chair.

-- The monthly SUGESTIE celebrated its 25th anniversary. A jubilee meeting with the editorial team was attended by Central Committee Secretary Henryk Bednarski.

24 Jan

-- First Central Committee Secretary and Chairman of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski received the newly appointed Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary USSR Ambassador to Poland Vladimir Brovikov.

-- First Central Committee Secretary and Chairman of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski took part in the session of the PRON [Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth] National Council.

-- First Central Committee Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski received, in the presence of Central Committee Secretary Waldemar Swirgon, the chairmen of the Main Board of the ZSMP [Union of Socialist Polish Youth], the National Board of the ZMW [Union of Rural Youth], the National Council of the ZSP [Polish Students Union] and the chief of the ZHP [Polish Scouts Union]. The participation of youth in the preparations for the 10th party congress was discussed. The meeting was attended by Director of the Chancellery of the Central Committee Secretariat Boguslaw Kolodziejczak and Director of the Department for Youth, Physical Culture and Tourism Leszek Miller.

-- The Presidium of the CKKP [Central Party Control Commission] discussed a report on the activities of party control commissions in 1985 and the assumptions of the audits planned for the present semiannum. Its deliberations were chaired by CKKP Chairman Jerzy Urbanski.

-- The Commission for Science and Education under the Central Committee evaluated the materials and status of preparations for the 24th Central Committee Plenum, dealing with enlightenment and higher education. The session was attended by Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Tadeusz Porebski and chaired by Central Committee Secretary Henryk Bednarski.

-- A 2-day seminar for first secretaries of plant party committees from 208 large enterprises and economic secretaries of province committees was ended. Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Marian Wozniak met with the seminar participants.

23-25 Jan

-- In Serock near Warsaw was held a training seminar for editors-in-chief of press agencies, radio and television, dailies and periodicals. First Central Committee Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski met with the seminar participants. Other representatives of the party and state leadership, including the candidate members of the Politburo and secretaries of the Central Committee Jan Glowczyk and Waldemar Mokrzyszczak, also briefed the seminar participants about the situation in various domains of social and economic life.

27 Jan

-- First Central Committee Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski paid an unscheduled visit to Piastow near Warsaw. Wojciech Jaruzelski familiarized himself with the working conditions of the personnel of the STOMIL [Tire Plant] and visited the home of a former plant employee now living on a disability pension, M. Stawicki. In addition, he toured a chemistry technikum and talked with its faculty and students.

-- On the eve of the centenary of the execution of the leaders of the First Proletariat wreaths were placed in front of the Execution Gate of the Warsaw Citadel. A wreath from the Central Committee was placed by a delegation headed by Central Committee Secretary Waldemar Swirgon, CKR [Central Audit Commission] Chairman Kazimierz Morawski and CKKP Chairman Jerzy Urbanski.

-- A general plenary meeting of the Plant Committee under the Polish Academy of Sciences was held. Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Tadeusz Porebski took part in the deliberations.

29 Jan

-- First Central Committee Secretary and Chairman of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski granted an interview to Mamcile Stefanovic, a well-known publicist for the Belgrade POLITIKA. Also present at the conversation was an editor of the Sarajevo TV station who is producing a documentary TV series dealing with prominent politicians and statesmen.

30 Jan

-- The Ideology Commission under the Central Committee discussed the assumptions of the modified party training system. Its deliberations were chaired by Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Jozef Czyrek.

-- The first session of the Statute Drafting Team of the Congress Commission was convened under the chairmanship of Candidate Member of the Politburo and Secretary of the Central Committee Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak. The team adopted a program of action and elected its presidium and its editorial group headed by Director of the Political-Organizational Department under the Central Committee Kazimierz Cypryniak.

At Party Echelons and Organizations:

20 Jan

-- Politburo Member Stanislaw Kalkus met with the party aktiv at the Association of Ceramic Tile Plants in Opoczno. Preparations for the 10th party congress were discussed.

-- The Lodz Province PZPR Committee evaluated the preparedness of the Lodz party organization for the 10th PZPR Congress. Its deliberations were chaired by Politburo Member and First Lodz Province PZPR Committee Secretary Tadeusz Czechowicz.

21 Jan

-- The Wroclaw Province PZPR Committee discussed the tasks of the province party organization for the first half of this year on the eve of the 10th party congress.

22 Jan

-- Politburo Member and Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner took part at an open meeting of the faculty of the Economics Academy in Katowice held to discuss the conditions for the country's socioeconomic development.

-- In Biala Podlaska was held a conference of first POP [basic party organization] secretaries from the entire province, devoted to discussing the tasks of party organizations in the campaign on the eve of the 10th party congress. Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak took part in the conference.

-- The Lublin Province PZPR Committee discussed the main directions of party work to improve the educational system in the province. Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Tadeusz Porebski took part in the deliberations.

-- The Zielona Gora Province PZPR Committee evaluated the fulfillment of the 3-Year Plan in the region and the tasks of the province party organization in implementing the 1986 Socioeconomic Plan.

-- In Zgierz was inaugurated the centenary of the execution of "Great Proletariat" revolutionaries. The deliberations were attended by Politburo Member and First Lodz Province PZPR Committee Secretary Tadeusz Czechowicz and Central Committee Secretary Henryk Bednarski.

23 Jan

-- The Warsaw Province PZPR Committee discussed the situation of enlightenment and higher education in the capital-city province. The Politburo members Central Committee Secretary Tadeusz Porebski and Albin Siwak took part in the deliberations.

-- Politburo Member Zofia Grzyb took part in a meeting with the faculty of the Ensemble of Academic Schools in Radom.

-- The Ciechanow Province PZPR Committee discussed the tasks of party echelons and organizations in implementing the 1986 Socioeconomic Plan as well as the plan of action of the province party organization on the eve of the 10th party congress. Director of the Department for Youth, Physical Culture and Tourism under the Central Committee Leszek Miller took part in the deliberations.

-- The Piotrkow Trybunalski Province PZPR Committee evaluated the fulfillment of the 3-Year Socioeconomic Plan and discussed the tasks of the province party organization in implementing the tasks of the 1986 Plan. Candidate Member of the Politburo and Secretary of the Central Committee Jan Glowczyk and Director of the Cadre Policy Department under the Central Committee Wladyslaw Honkisz took part in the deliberations.

-- The Sieradz Province PZPR Committee discussed the principles for drafting the concept of the province's socioeconomic development in the years 1986-1990. Director of the Economic Department under the Central Committee Marek Holdakowski too part in the session.

-- The Torun Province PZPR Committee formulated the tasks of the province party organization ensuing from the resolution of the 23rd Central Committee Plenum on economic matters. Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Marian Wozniak took part in the deliberations.

-- Politburo Member Albin Siwak met with representatives of the Warsaw-East Housing Construction Combine.

24 Jan

-- The Bydgoszcz Province PZPR Committee discussed the tasks of party work in rural milieux and adopted political-organizational assumptions for the campaign on the eve of the 10th party congress. Director of Agriculture Department under the Central Committee Stefan Zawodzinski took part in the deliberations.

-- The Rzeszow Province PZPR Committee evaluated the state of the province party organization and defined ideological-political and organizational tasks on the eve of the 10th party congresss. The plenum elected Wlodzimierz

Bonusiak to the post of province committee secretary for science, education and culture. Candidate Member of the Politburo and Secretary of the Central Committee Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak took part in the deliberations.

27 Jan

-- A meeting of the members of the gmina party organization in Michalowice was attended by Politburo Member Albin Siwak.

-- The Kielce Province PZPR Committee discussed the implementation of cadre policy and the tasks of the province party organization in the pre-Congress campaign. As regards organizational matters, Zbigniew Dulewicz was appointed to the post of province committee secretary.

-- The Opole Province PZPR Committee discussed the accomplishments of the province party organization following the Ninth Congress and the tasks for the period until the 10th party congress. The plenum elected Zdzislaw Kabza, heretofore rector of the WSI [Higher School of Engineering], to the post of province committee secretary.

-- The Wloclawek Province PZPR Committee evaluated the results of party work in the rural milieux. Central Committee Secretary Henryk Bednarski took part in the deliberations.

The Przemysl PZPR and ZSL province committees at a joint session evaluated the development of food production in the province during the years 1983-1985 and the directions of development of the countryside, agriculture, food economy and forestry until the year 1990. Central Committee Secretary Zbigniew Michalek and ZSL Supreme Committee Vice Chairman and Deputy Prime Minister Jozef Koziol took part in the deliberations.

28 Jan

-- The Chelm Province PZPR Committee discussed the principal problems of strengthening legality and socialist ethics. Central Committee Secretary Jozef Baryla took part in the deliberations.

-- The Katowice Province PZPR Committee outlined the tasks of the province party organization in implementing the 1986 Socioeconomic Plan. Politburo Member Jerzy Romanik took part in the deliberations.

-- The Krosno Province PZPR Committee discussed this year's economic plan for the province and the directions of development until 1990.

29 Jan

-- The Skierniewice Province PZPR Committee discussed the tasks of the province party organization in implementing this year's socioeconomic plan. Candidate Member of the Politburo and Secretary of the Central Committee Jan Glowczyk and CKKP Vice Chairman Wladyslaw Beben took part in the deliberations.

-- Central Committee Secretary Henryk Bednarski took part in a session of the Bydgoszcz City PZPR Committee dealing with the analysis of the implementation of basic intraparty and ideological-upbringing functions by the basic party organizations.

30 Jan

-- The Krakow Province PZPR Committee evaluated the implementation so far of the "Main Assumptions of PZPR Cadre Policy" within the area of its operation. Politburo Member Hieronim Kubiak, CKR Chairman Kazimierz Morawski and Director of the Cadre Policy Department under the Central Committee Wladyslaw Honkisz took part in the deliberations.

-- The Legnica Province PZPR Committee discussed the effectiveness of management and the living conditions of workforces in the socialized sector of agriculture.

-- The Nowy Sacz PZPR Province Committee outlined the tasks for the province party organization in implementing the 1986-1990 Socioeconomic Plan. Director of the Economic Department under the Central Committee Marek Holdakowski took part in the deliberations.

-- The Plock Province PZPR Committee evaluated the condition of the province party organization on the eve of the 10th Congress. Candidate Member of the Politburo and Secretary of the Central Committee Jan Glowczyk took part in the deliberations.

-- The Suwalki Province PZPR Committee discussed the assumptions of the province socioeconomic plan for 1986.

Interparty Cooperation:

20 Jan

-- Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Jozef Czyrek met with the Vice Chairman of the Finnish Social Democratic Party and Minister for Environment Matil Ahde.

-- Director of the Foreign Department under the Central Committee Ernest Kucza held talks with Deputy Director of the Foreign Department of the Hungarian Socialist Worker Party [HSWP] Laszlo Kovacs. A plan for cooperation between the PZPR and the HSWP for the years 1986-1987 was agreed upon.

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POLITICS POLAND

## RESEARCH INSTITUTE ON YOUTH PROBLEMS FILES REPORT

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 28 Feb 86 p 5

[Article by: akow]

[Text] (Own information) What is the nature of our younger generation? What do they think about national issues, about themselves and about the problems they face? What are their aspirations in terms of learning, work and recreation?

The first press conference organized by the Youth Problems Research Institute was devoted to this topic. According to Prof Dr hab Jan Bogusz, director of the institute and conference chairman, the institute will soon issue a report entitled "Polish Youth 1985."

Whom will this report cover? Its writers have adopted the age range of 15-35 as the boundaries of youth, since the youth movement also designates youth in this way. Thus, the report will cover more than 32 percent of the inhabitants of Poland, for this is the group included in the category of young people. We also should add that young people represent more than 43 percent of all those employed in the national economy and more than 45 percent of those that are active in a profession.

This large share of the younger generation in sociopolitical and economic life is an irrefutable argument in favor of continual research of all youth communities. It was for this reason that the institute was established 3 years ago. The first report was published last year. The report just announced will be the second report and one of many to be prepared systematically.

About 180 institutions in Poland deal with partial research into the various youth problems. Thus, there is a need for a comprehensive study that would synthesize many studies and analyses on the state of awareness of youth, their education, their access to culture, employment, material circumstances, the health of the young family and social pathology.

What does this year's edition of the report show? The research shows that there is still much diversity in the attitudes and views of young people. Often this results from a lack of knowledge, but, as Prof J. Bogusz emphasized, they also speak of their hopes and desires. Young people want to learn and they want to work. At the same time, they make great demands with regard to the usefulness of this work, its efficient organization and its profitability.

They want to be able to travel abroad, but they want to live in Poland. It was emphasized at the conference that many of the opinions circulating about young people are often false and must be verified.

The share of young people in representative organs, i.e., in people's councils, self-governments and the various leadership bodies, is too small. The report confirms the still poor housing situation of young people. It speaks of credit for young couples, suggesting that in its place, it should be made possible for young people to earn money. The situation in education and culture is still unsatisfactory. Only 60 percent of the need for books is now being met. The indexes in these areas are particularly unfavorable in the rural community.

The full text of the report will be published in March 1986. It also will serve as an aid in decisionmaking with regard to the younger generation and in the passing of legal regulations on youth issues and problems.

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CSO: 2600/333

POLITICS POLAND

## KALISZ PZPR PLENUM DECRIES INEFFICIENCIES

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Feb 86 p 2

[Article by Zbigniew Menes: "Voivodship Committee of the Polish United Workers Party Plenum in Kalisz: The Need for Greater Aggressiveness"]

[Text] (Own Information) A plenary session of the PZPR Voivodship Committee was held on 5 February in Kalisz. The fundamental topics were the tasks of party members and party organizations in implementing the resolutions of the XXIII Plenum of the Central Committee, and the precongress campaign.

The proceedings were led by Jan Janicki, first secretary of the Voivodship Committee. Among those participating in the proceedings were Jan Glowczyk, secretary of the Central Committee and a deputy member of the Political Office, and Antoni Banaszak, deputy director of the Political-Organizational Department of the Central Committee.

Lechoslaw Szczepanik, head director of the Shipbuilding Industry Union "Kalpo" in Kalisz, said that it is difficult to consistently implement all the items of the resolutions of the XXIII Plenum of the Central Committee because many difficulties arise during implementation. For example, last year a contract with Libya valued at $330,000 was completed in the agreed upon time. However, the goods were not sent to the customer because of the "Confexim" partnership's slowness.

This and other "fine things" in the economy do not aid in the correct development of the economy. Fortunately, the number is decreasing. Presently in Kalisz, the great majority of firms have socio-economic plans that are correlated to advancements in scientific-technical progress. The work in automation and computerization of production in the "Mera-Zap" Industrial Automation Plants in Ostrow Wielkopolski is a positive example of this. Another example is the "Jafo" Machine Tool Factory in Jarocin which was, is, and will be the conveyor of technical progress according to Franciszek Dostatni, the director of its commerce division.

Jan Glowczyk, a deputy member of the Political Office and Secretary of the Central Committee took the floor at the end of the proceedings and responded to statements made during the discussions. Among the areas he covered were

the country's socio-economic situation and the resulting difficulties, as well as the threats to the Party's program for rapid recovery from the crisis. The secretary of the Central Committee said that the Party faces immense work in the next few weeks. It would be unfortunate if the precongress campaign became an internal matter of the PZPR, therefore a complete ideological and organizational mobilization is indispensable. During the preparation period for the Congress, the Party must present its unity and dedication to proletarian issues, and by its actions the Party must show how deeply it is committed to the matters affecting all society. The Party must be completely assertive in these issues.

Describing the PZPR's authority, the secretary of the Central Committee pointed to many positive examples of the Party's gaining new members. The basic Party groups and organizations have much to do in this area. Too many of them are not the Party's avant-garde. The PZPR has much to do in workplaces and residences. The Party cannot be reconciled with manifestations of evil, and cannot tolerate favoritism and injustice. These things must be rooted out because they hurt the Party's authority and the social concerns of society. The secretary of the Central Committee said that an atmosphere must be created in which events of this kind are met with general condemnation and social disapproval.

In addition, plenum participants appraised the degree to which party resolutions concerning the investigation of letters, complaints, and signals from the people had been implemented. The main points of the PZPR policies concerning members were also appraised. Many proposals outlining the most important tasks for party members and organizations were formulated in resolutions and accepted by the plenum.

13073/9738
CSO: 2600/284

## OSTROLAKA PZPR PLENUM FOCUSES ON ECONOMIC PLAN

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Feb 86 p 2

[Article by Witold Sawicki: "Voivodship Committee of the Polish United Workers Party in Ostroleka: Bringing about Effectiveness and Social Involvement"]

[Text] (Own Information) Concern for improving society's living conditions was stated as the guiding principle for the socio-economic development in the voivodship from 1986-1990, and to be the primary activity to be carried out by party organizations and channels.

Henryk Szablak, first secretary of the Voivodship Committee, led the proceedings. Among the issues raised during the proceedings was the need to stimulate initiative among the people, and the necessity of strengthening efforts toward a permanent improvement of management effectiveness. In addition, the need to support innovation and the cult of productive work was pointed out. This is something that should take high priority in the Party's activity in the economy.

Jerzy Glowacki, executive secretary of the Voivodship Committee maintained in a presentation that given the multitude of socially justified needs and lack of investment in the region, the fundamental problem in administering funds is which of the many important tasks to fund. This requires the selective appropriation of funds so in the end the disproportion between the needs of the particular branches in the economy and between various cities and towns is minimalized.

The successful implementation of the 3-year plan in the Ostroleka voivodship brought about an increase in industrial production of 18.3 percent, and an increase in total agricultural production of 16.8 percent, and record-breaking results last year in housing construction. This is a good base from which to begin the tasks of the current 5-year plan.

In a resolution, the Voivodship Committee has given party organizations and channels the obligation of inspiring and coordinating action in the economic arena and in socio-political relations, with the goal of obtaining the largest possible improvement in living conditions for the residents of the voivodship. The PZPR Voivodship Committee appealed to all Party members for active participation in the social-economic development of the voivodship for the good of the residents. The campaign connected with the 10th Party Congress should further this activity.

13073/9738
CSO: 2600/284

## PZPR AKTIVS, PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE MEET IN ZIELONA GORA

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Feb 86 p 2

[Article by (tkj): "Partymindedness Means Aggressiveness: Meeting of PZPR Aktiv in Zielona Gora"; passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] /(OWN INFORMATION) "The party is the organizer of cooperation between the forces of progress and development" -- this slogan accompanied the meeting in Zielona Gora on 8 [Feb 86] between the Executive Board of the PZPR Province Committee and more than 600 OOP [branch party organization] and POP [basic party organization] secretaries as well as a group of outstanding party activists from basic-level echelons./

During the deliberations, which were chaired by First Province Committee Secretary Zbigniew Nieminski, reports were presented on feats of production and civic-mindedness on the eve of the [10th PZPR] Congress, initiated by the party organizations of the Zielona Gora region.

The first in the province to throw the gauntlet and initiate a feat of production in honor of the coming Congress was the plant party organization at the Cotton Industry Enterprise in Zary. There, the output of contton materials was expanded on the basis of local technological and organizational solutions at a recently modernized department operating with a pool of Soviet-made looms.

/"Within our province party organization we are saying that the barrier of illwill and mistrust felt by various communities toward the party has been overcome,/" declared Province Committee Secretary Jozef Malanczuk. /"But an aggressive and competent expansion of the positions and influence of the PZPR in various communities of laboring people is the behest of the moment as well as a longrange task./ This should be promoted by greater activism and militancy of basic party organizations and a display of ingenuity and resourcefulness on the part of these organizations as well as of occupational or community groups of our aktiv and every individual party member."

"Social expectations of progress and effectiveness in most domains of our life require of the basic party organizations and echelons a style of work distinguished by an approach that is both critical and realistic./ Complacency is out, but so is vacillation. Openness to discussion and clarity as to principles also are needed." This is how the participants in

the discussion characterized the requirements which, at the threshold of the party campaign on the eve of the 10th Congress, they desire to translate into reality within their OOP's and POP's, in attempting to link to the party's causes the largest possible numbers of nonparty members at their workplaces and in their communities.

The Director of the Political-Organizational Department under the Central Committee Kazimierz Cypryniak, who was present at the meeting, also took part in the discussion.

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## BRIEFS

PROVINCIAL COURTS PRESS SPOKESMEN MEET--On 27 February, at a conference of the press spokesmen of provincial courts held in Warsaw, methods for disseminating knowledge about the operation of the administration of justice and the penal policy implemented by the courts were discussed. Likewise, methods of the cooperation of spokesmen with the mass media were discussed. The need for informing public opinion of the motives underlying court rulings was indicated. Government press spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban took part in the deliberations. He outlined the major directions of government information policy that deal in particular with the legal-state education of society in the broad sense. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 28 Feb 86 p 2] 8536/13104

MEDIA ROLE IN LEGAL AWARENESS DISCUSSED--A symposium on the topic of the role of the mass media in molding the legal awareness of society was held in Bielsko-Biala. PRL Deputy Prosecutor General Hipolit Starszak took part in the symposium. The symposium was organized by the PZPR KW in Bielsko-Biala, the local ZW of the Association of Polish Lawyers and the Provincial Prosecutor's Office. It was organized as a part of the all-party discussion preceding the 10th Party Congress. It was based on reports from journalistic studies and sociolegal data in the national and provincial press compiled by the Provincial Prosecutor's Office in Bielsko-Biala dealing with the role of the press in educating society towards legal awareness and crime prevention. Politicians, legal advisers, including representatives of the judicature, the prosecutor's office and the advocacy, journalists from the national and local press and representatives of the Sociolegal Journalists Club of the PRL Journalists Association took part in the symposium. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Feb 86 p 6] 8536/13104

NON-AFFILIATED SEJM DEPUTIES CLUB FAVORED--Edward Szymanski: Regarding nonparty deputies, in actuality 48 of them spoke out in favour of the proposal for cooperation with the PZPR Deputies Club to create the Nonparty Deputies Circle. The leadership of the circle organizes its work. All members of the circle may participate in the various forms of work of the club. They take part voluntarily and of their own free will, obtaining reports and information on party policy and listening to agruments that favor one solution or another. They discuss and make their recommendations and proposals without being bound by club discipline. This means that even if the club passes a resolution obliging a specific position to be taken (and it does this extremely rarely), this decision is not binding on nonparty deputies. [Text] [Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 15 Mar 86 p 2] 8536/13104

POLITICS ROMANIA

DISCUSSION ON ESSENCE, CONTENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Bucharest ERA SOCIALISTA in Romanian No 2, 30 Jan 86 pp 36-41

/Discussion by Univ Prof Dr Constantin Vlad, Univ Prof Dr Ion Dragan, Vasile Radu, Dr Nae Androne and Univ Reader Dr Victor Duculescu/

/Text/ Nicolae Ceausescu says, "As contrasted with capitalism, which is based upon class dominance and inequality, Romanian society emphasizes social equity and justice, the individual and his material and cultural needs, and all-around development of the personality."

Questions of human rights in the contemporary world are the subjects of extensive discussions and heated political-ideological confrontations. In their attempt to obstruct man's advance on the path of socialism and progress, the reactionary imperialist circles are conducting a clamorous antisocialist and anticommunist propaganda campaign, distorting the facts of the socialist countries and disparaging the peoples' great advances in building the new social order. Posing as "defenders" of human rights, these circles are trying to find "arguments" to justify their efforts to interfere in other states' internal affairs and also to distract public and workers opinion in their own countries from the serious problems facing the capitalist societies today and the violations of the essential human rights in those countries as well as the serious social anomalies vitally affecting the human condition, such as exploitation and oppression, economic and social inequalities, unemployment, discrimination etc.

The RCP and its general secretary Nicolae Ceausescu believe that solving humanitarian problems and securing the basic human rights are first necessities of our time and of international politics and must be a true concern of all peoples and progressive forces everywhere.

Experience tells us that the socialist countries have made great progress in their socioeconomic development in a short time and in the face of great difficulties, demonstrating the superiority of socialism in practice as the only system that enables man to abolish exploitation, oppression and economic and social inequalities, to establish justice and equity, and to assert the essential human and national rights actually and permanently. In Romania, as we know, the essential human rights (to work, education, health care, equal pay for

equal work, and full equality for all citizens regardless of sex or nationality) have been secured on the basis of the great revolutionary reforms under socialism and the new socioeconomic relations that have been instituted and developed. As the party general secretary said, "When it comes to the right to work or political rights, the workers' and masses' direct participation in social management, or the real and not spurious freedoms, we can argue with any western society or state not as equal to equal but from even better positions." In the spirit of Romanian socialist society's high democratism, the party attaches particular importance to continuing improvement of the system for workers' and all citizens' participation in building the new order and in managing socioeconomic activity and society as a whole.

Accordingly, as the party general secretary points out, the propagandists are called upon to bring out the historic achievements of Romania and the other socialist countries more strikingly, as well as the great superiority of the system the peoples of these countries are building, to answer the imperialist circles' antisocialist and anticommunist propaganda and hostilities against socialism more firmly, and to be more aggressive in promptly exposing bourgeois propaganda.

In the light of these requirements, ERA SOCIALISTA arranged a discussion of some important aspects of the question of human and national rights, which we are publishing below.

Constantin Vlad: A Realistic, Scientific Approach

Romania's and President Nicolae Ceausescu's innovating and profoundly original scientific views on human rights are based on the facts and requirements of Romanian socialist society and the unprecedented opportunities the new order offers everyone for development and advancement and for full expression and fulfillment of his personality, while allowing for the major requirements of the world of today. The essence of the revolutionary humanism consistently promoted by the RCP and its general secretary lies in its emphasis on the individual as the center of all economic, political and social activity and in its constant effort to bring about harmonious relationships between the individual and society and to keep improving the conditions for exercise of the individual's basic rights and freedoms in full accord with the general interest and the requirements for socialist Romania's development and rise to new heights of progress and civilization.

The party general secretary has pointed out that the contemporary world has some real priorities indispensable to individual and national development, such as the rights to life and peace, to work and to free and independent development, and he has stressed their critical importance among all human rights as well as the main courses of action to be taken in order to guarantee people and nations a free and worthy existence, liberation from exploitation and oppression, and a fully equal share in discussion and solution of the vital problems of our time.

In building a new society freed of any exploitation or oppression the Romanian people, under party leadership, have established a lasting and viable system for implementing human rights, based upon the inseparable unity of individual and collective interests, a real and effective guarantee of those rights, and

continued efforts to expand and improve the organizational structure needed for their increasingly full implementation and their exercise in accordance with the requirements for the progress and prosperity of society as a whole. In Romania, as we know, political rights have been actually implemented, and the rights to work and to remuneration according to quantity and quality of work are guaranteed, as well as unrestricted access to the benefits of science, education and culture and direct and active participation in socioeconomic management. Romania's experience emphatically proves that the guarantee of human rights, further enhancement of socialist democracy, and expansion and diversification of the ways and means of workers participation in socioeconomic management, political activity, and in management of the country as a whole are inseparable from revolutionary social reform and establishment of a new order and socioeconomic relations based upon justice and equality. As Nicolae Ceausescu points out, "The overthrow of the bourgeois-landowner system and abolition of social and national exploitation and oppression in Romania are the Romanian people's greatest revolutionary gains, enabling them to be free and masters of their destiny, to take their fate in their own hands, and to enjoy the broadest democratic rights and freedoms."

Nicolae Ceausescu has brilliantly explained the inseparable connection between every citizen's rights and the general interests of the people and socialist Romania. This close correlation requires more intensive revolutionary patriotic indoctrination (as a means of forming the new man as a builder of socialism and communism and of informing him not only of his rights but also of his obligations to Romanian society) and complete understanding of all citizens' responsibility to make an effective contribution through their work and actions to the nation's economic, scientific and cultural potential and to its rise to higher levels of prosperity and progress. Pointing out the new qualities of the inseparable bond between the individual and society under socialism can bring about all citizens' increasingly full and committed participation in making and implementing the decisions.

The concept of revolutionary humanism, brilliantly expounded in the party general secretary's theoretical works, brings out the inherent tie between human rights and the great contemporary international problems in advocating abolition of the policy of force and threat of force, war and armament, elimination of the scourge of underdevelopment, and provision for conditions under which all peoples and nations will enjoy a free and worthy existence. Now more than ever the assertion of human and national rights calls for all efforts toward solutions of the real problems of work and life facing mankind, full and committed solidarity among all forces militating for elimination of the danger of war, prevention of a nuclear catastrophe, and abolition of all forms of the policy of domination and oppression, and establishment of new international relations based on equality and justice and observance of national sovereignty and independence and all the principles of international law.

The particular importance of Romania's and Nicolae Ceausescu's conception of human rights comes out strikingly when we also consider the confrontations on this question that are going on between socialist and bourgeois ideology and, on a more general level, between the advanced, progressive trends and the backward, conservative ones. It may be said that the questions of human rights are regarded by the reactionary imperialist circles as a large-scale political-

ideological diversion and a new way of combatting socialism, the socialist states and the democratic, progressive and revolutionary forces, to which they assign one of the most important roles. In fact, by heating up anticommunist propaganda the imperialist circles are trying to distract attention from the increased exploitation of workers, from the annual growth of the ranks of tens of millions of unemployed, from the socioeconomic inequalities and flagrant discrimination based on sexist, national-ethnic and racial distinctions, and from the deplorable position of immigrants in capitalist countries. They are trying to obscure the actual deprivation of large masses of the populations of those countries of their real political rights and freedoms and in that way to disorient the social forces seeking a way out of the general, worldwide crisis of capitalism by overcoming the bourgeois system and by innovating, revolutionary social reform in the direction of socialism.

Furthermore the so-called promoters of human rights in the western countries are trying to hide the socialist countries' great progress in the essential socioeconomic human rights, the truly historic gains of socialism, from the masses in those countries. In their attempts to undermine the new order, the reactionary circles are specially emphasizing distortion of the social-political facts of the socialist countries as well as the content and significance of socialist democracy and the arrangements made under the new order for the workers and the entire people to participate effectively in social management. These circles are capitalizing for diversionary purposes on certain defects and errors that have occurred in some of those countries in various periods and using any misunderstandings or differences among some socialist countries to their own advantage.

The RCP and its general secretary keep stressing the point that ideological work and propaganda must be actively aggressive, since socialism has no reason to be and certainly should not be on the defensive in its confrontation with capitalism on the subject of human rights. By abolishing any exploitation or domination and by intensive political, economic, social and cultural development on all levels, the socialist states have made development of the personality possible, and in these countries the guarantee of human rights is an integral part of their revolutionary socioeconomic and political reform and of the free and allaround development of their peoples. The stark realities of capitalism, the historic achievements of socialism, and the efforts of the communist and workers parties and the socialist states to develop the new society steadily on all levels and to solve the problems inherent in such a great and complicated undertaking as socialist and communist construction fully justify an actively militant stand in combatting and exposing bourgeois imperialist propaganda.

Another and by no means negligible trend in anticommunist propaganda is the attempt to "demonstrate," by using some international treaties and documents as a pretext, that the question of human rights allegedly "transcends" national-state borders and enters into the "international" field, giving some countries the "legitimate" right to "intervene" and "watch over" other states' observance of human rights. It is true that the present international system has a number of political-legal instruments for human rights to which most states of the world have subscribed. But those documents are primarily intended for international collaboration to emancipate peoples and nations and to solve such vital problems as elimination of the danger of war and underdevelopment, expanded international exchange of material and cultural values, etc. They also concern economic and

social rights and the political freedoms, but they are not in any instance intended to institute any "international supervision" or the "right" to interfere in other states' internal affairs. In combatting such ideas it should be pointed out both that effective implementation of human rights is possible only within a definite state jurisdiction and that if existing international regulations on human rights provide general legislation for states' cooperation on this subject, there is not one provision permitting any states to intervene in matters directly under each state's internal jurisdiction on the pretext of "protecting" human rights.

To be sure a careful look at the international situation reveals many serious and regular violations of human rights in various parts of the world or situations directly threatening the existence of millions of human beings, due to maintenance of exploitive and oppressive relations and promotion of the imperialist, neocolonialist policy. But experience has shown that these really alarming situations do not concern the promoters of the actions in "defense" or "protection" of human rights in other states. The real purpose of these actions is not at all to defend any humanitarian principles but to serve some political and ideological ends as well as economic interests of the forces interested in maintaining the old social systems and the old international order.

Ion Dragan: Inherent Unity of Democracy and Socialism

The theories about the inherent unity of democracy and socialism, the regularity of development and improvement of democracy as a fundamental premise and overall result of construction of the fully developed socialist society and the advance toward communism, the nature and functions of workers revolutionary democracy, and the nature and content of human rights under the new order and in the contemporary world in general form the nucleus of the innovating, profoundly creative political conception of democracy that Nicolae Ceausescu has developed since the Ninth Party Congress.

The last two decades have been characterized by a striking manifestation of the innovating spirit in the theory and practice of socialist construction, thanks to the combination of Nicolae Ceausescu's bold dialectical-materialist thought and consistently revolutionary action in a unified whole, and by an increasingly intensive development of socialist democratism as a basic feature and major motive force of the great undertaking of building the fully developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism.

It is to the party general secretary's historic credit that he fully substantiated the conclusions that socialism is inconceivable and impossible in all its values and aims without a new and revolutionary system of workers democracy and that socialism must be based politically upon a new kind of democracy that must be continually improved by the people's purposeful efforts. As Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out, "We must realize therefore that development of socialist society directly depends upon a broad democratic structure providing for participation of all social categories and the masses regardless of nationality in the management of the various activities. We must proceed from the fact that socialism is the work of the masses accomplished by the people and for the people and that socialist democracy is an objective necessity for the purposeful progress of the masses in managing all activities. We must demonstrate in practice the

superiority of socialist democracy and the masses' direct participation in social management over any form of bourgeois democracy."

This truly revolutionary program for creating and constantly enhancing the democratism of Romanian society, continually enriched with new theories and conclusions according to the objective requirements of each developmental stage, is reflected in theory in the formulation of such new concepts and principles of organization and management as those of workers democracy, collective management, workers self-management, and revolutionary responsibility and in the new designation of the Romanian state as one of revolutionary workers democracy, the supreme representative of the owners and producers and the organizer of the whole nation's economic and social activity. It is reflected in political practice in the formation of a harmonious and original system of institutions lending permanent support, efficiency and effectiveness to socialist democracy, from the workers general assemblies to the national bodies and organs of revolutionary democracy and in the promotion of effective methods of widely involving the working class, the leading class of socialist society, all social classes and categories and the entire people in discussing and making political decisions and in economic and social management.

All these policies and measures are viable answers to problems and objective requirements of history, and they are particularly valuable on both the national and international levels because they began to be developed and implemented after a period when the new society's democratic structures were in an initial stage and there were some violations of democracy because its role in organization and practice of socialism had been underrated.

The policies and the steps taken in the constructive period inaugurated by the historic Ninth Party Congress reflect a viewpoint conducive to renovation of the theory and practice of socialist revolution and construction, and the main features of that viewpoint could be summarized as follows: Socialism and democracy are inseparable by nature. Socialist democracy is not just a method of political organization and management, but the quintessence of the new society and of the changes made in the relationship between the individual and society. It is the key to full assertion of the strength and vigor of socialist society and also to complete fulfillment of the human being, to formation of the new man, and to assertion of the basic and vital human rights. Socialist democracy is not only an advanced political structure but also a chief source of the economic and social vitality of the new order and a characteristic of its historical superiority over all previous orders. Socialist democratism and its enhancement is no longer regarded merely as an effect of socioeconomic development but also as a leaven of it and an essential active component of the developmental processes and accentuation of their qualitative aspects. This put an end to the restrictive conceptions of democracy as only a factor in the superstructure by demonstrating that it is and must be an integral part of the whole socialist socioeconomic organism and actually the overall social-political reflection of the new socialist production relations and the workers' status as owners, producers and beneficiaries of the national wealth.

On Nicolae Ceausescu's initiative, representative democracy has been reinforced in the last 20 years by an increasingly comprehensive framework and structures of direct democracy, being itself developed and improved in accordance with the

new facts and requirements, which structures enable all citizens to participate directly in economic and social management. The comprehensive character of Romanian socialist democratism is reflected in the forms and institutions of revolutionary workers democracy in the economy, education, science, culture and society in general. The party regards the relationship between intensified socialist democratism and improvement of the masses' awareness and sense of responsibility as a dynamic dialectical interaction wherein all these elements affect each other so that accentuated democratism appears not only as a result but also as an essential source of amplification of the socialist traits in social relations, awareness and behavior.

The superiority of revolutionary workers democracy is graphically reflected in its consistent implementation of the basic human rights and freedoms. Despite the reactionary imperialist circles' mystifications and calumnies of socialism, the facts of Romania show that socialism took a historic turn when it abolished exploitation of man by man and social and national oppression, sources that have caused and maintained the great economic, social and political inequalities among men. Socialism laid the foundation for consistent implementation of the basic human rights by establishing new and just economic and social relations. As Nicolae Ceausescu said, democracy and true humanism "are incompatible with perpetuation of exploitation of man by man and the economic, social and political inequalities of capitalism and with national, social and racial discrimination. There can be no real democracy, freedom or assurance of the basic human rights in a society that does not give masses of millions of people the essential opportunity to earn their living by work and to participate directly in the management of society and its various activities and in making the decisions that concern their own future."

Socialism provides a lasting economic, social and political basis for the fundamental human rights (the rights to work, education, science, culture and social management), which are the main rights and freedoms whereby the individual is fulfilled in the entirety of his creative powers and qualities. In that way socialism has opened up a new approach to the question of human rights that emphasizes what is really fundamental in this field rather than collateral aspects, the real solution to the problems of asserting these rights in keeping with the essential requirements for full expression of the personality, and formation of the socioeconomic and political basis for their effective implementation.

The all-around development and continuing improvement of Romanian society and its social relations, the prosperity of all counties and regions of the country, enhanced socialist democratism, improved quality of life, formation and development of socialist awareness, and the process of social leveling make it possible to assert social, economic, political and all civil rights more and more widely and effectively and to implement socialist ethics and justice consistently. Experience and the facts accordingly show that human rights are actually fulfilled solely on the basis of socialism as a society of equity, social and national justice and revolutionary humanism.

Vasile Radu: Mass Unemployment. A Flagrant Violation of Human Rights

Any analysis over a period longer than the scope of the annual economic reports, conveying the impression that any of the socioeconomic phenomena of the

capitalist world, especially the less favorable ones, is limited and temporary, makes it very obvious that unemployment is one of the serious phenomena of that world and that its proportions are constantly growing. Unemployment, characteristic of capitalism, illustrates the lack of any guarantee of the most elementary human right, namely the right to work, synonymous with the right to life, a free existence and provision for a real development of the personality. As Nicolae Ceausescu points out, "When a man is out of work he cannot be free. He cannot be called free when he must hunt and wait for work for months on end. He is free who is sure of a job and tomorrow and who can think of his and his family's future with confidence and certainty."

The scourge of unemployment has now reached very high quotas in the developed capitalist states. According to the OECD's latest report, at the end of 1985 there were over 31 million unemployed in the OECD member nations, or 8.5 percent of the active work force. Actually one out of 12 people fit for work cannot earn his living by working. Moreover the unemployment rate in the western world has been constantly rising in the last decade. It reached 7.5 percent in the United States in 1985 (from 4.8 percent in 1973), 11 percent in the West European countries (from 3.5 percent), and 2.5 percent in Japan (from 1.3 percent). The official forecasts admit that there will be no improvements in the following period.

The total number of unemployed in all the OECD countries is now over 3 times greater than it was 12 years ago. The aggravation of unemployment was unprecedented in the first years of this decade, when it nearly doubled. It is significant that unemployment has continued to increase in the last 2-3 years, especially when the capitalist countries applied their strategies to overcome the effects of their economic crisis and when, after the worst crisis they had suffered in the postwar period, they showed signs of economic recovery albeit a tenuous one and uneven in the various regions of the OECD. This was unknown in previous periods of economic recovery.

Increased unemployment is the very heavy socioeconomic price paid by the developed capitalist countries for the restrictive policies they have adopted in recent years in the name of checking inflation, which has abated but has not succumbed. But aggravated unemployment is not only a direct result of the unsuitable policies adopted in the western countries' national economies but also an outcome of their restrictive and discriminatory policies in international economic relations. The policy of shifting the effects of the crisis upon the shoulders of the developing countries, the recrudescence of protectionist measures and the policy of high interest rates, which has caused and burdened the huge foreign debts of the developing countries and forced them to curtail their developmental programs drastically with serious consequences for their present and long-range socioeconomic progress, have ultimately limited the developed countries' possibilities of economic growth, increased production and more jobs.

Many western publications point out that in addition to its quantitative growth, unemployment has also been aggravated as regards the period of inactivity of the job seekers. Recent statistics show that long-term unemployment, that is for more than 1 year, now afflicts 33-42 percent of the total unemployed in the chief West European capitalist countries compared with 10-25 percent 10 years ago. Prolonged unemployment, indicative of capitalist society's inability to

provide for the most elementary economic human rights, confronts those who have lost their jobs with a veritable vicious circle from which the chances of rescue are becoming less and less. Regarding the individual solely from the standpoint of manpower, as a commodity he has to offer for sale in order to survive, the employers have no confidence in rehiring the unemployed in production, especially the better qualified ones, because they think "The quality of the labor force deteriorates" in the period of inactivity. Accordingly, as some western studies acknowledge, "The probability of finding a job goes down as the period of unemployment lengthens."

In the capitalist countries unemployment infests all social-occupational categories, including alike unskilled workers and highly trained specialists, young graduates of general and trade schools or colleges, persons on the verge of retirement, men and women. Unemployment of youths, which is increasing faster than overall unemployment, is particularly alarming. The number of unemployed youths up to 25 years of age increased by 2.4 million in 1980-1985, reaching 10.4 million. And when we consider that these figures refer to only 12 western countries, it follows that the number of youths denied the opportunity of leading worthy lives in all the developed capitalist countries is considerably greater. In the same period the rate of unemployment of youths also increased, from 12.9 to 16.5 percent, and it was much higher in a number of countries (47 percent in Spain, 34 percent in Italy, 24.4 percent in France and 21.5 percent in Great Britain). The statistics show that the average risk of unemployment is 3 times greater for youths than for the rest of the population.

The facts prove that unemployment is a constant of the capitalist system. It is significant that unemployment is especially high in the most advanced capitalist countries despite their great economic potential. Therefore the conclusion is clear that the chief human right, the right to work, life and remuneration according to ability and training, is not and cannot be guaranteed under contemporary capitalism.

Nae Androne: The Right to Develop and the Facts of the Capitalist World

In the last few years questions of human rights have polarized public opinion in many countries as the center of attention in many international discussions, in the press and in the technical literature as well because of the far-reaching political, economic and social considerations they involve upon which full development of the human being and the solution of some vital problems of the peoples' lives depend. But the clamorous publicity given these questions and their one-sided and tendentious treatment in various western countries do not indicate that this approach to human rights is impartial or motivated by any genuine concern.

The reactionary imperialist circles are trying to use the questions of human rights to distort the facts in the socialist countries, to hide the defects in the bourgeois order, to promote a policy of interference in other states' internal affairs, and ultimately to undermine peace and international collaboration. Most of the "arguments" made by the bourgeois indeologists, even when accompanied by learned political, philosophical or legal "theorizings," have the same substratum regardless of their diversity, namely justification and maintenance of the class structures based on exploitation and of the imperialist, neocolonial policy and evasion of the causes and the measures that can really lead to actual promotion and assertion of humanitarian rights throughout the world.

In the world of today the far-reaching questions of human rights are closely related to the right to develop, which is widely recognized in UN resolutions and in many other international documents as a basic right of both persons and nations.

By its very nature and purposes, economic and social development serves the individual and the requirements for improving the human condition everywhere in the world. The human factor is the one upon which development depends, and it will also be its beneficiary. As an official UN document quite right y says, "Development would be aimless if the human being were not its main consideration and final purpose." While the right to life is recognized as a basic, elementary right, it necessarily implies the right to material and cultural conditions indispensable to a worthy life in keeping with people's needs, beginning with the most elementary ones. That is why the International Pact on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, approved by the United Nations in 1966, establishes "every person's right to an adequate living standard for himself and his family, and especially to food, clothing and shelter as well as continuing improvement of his living conditions." The right to life and the related rights to work, education and health and other essential rights are inherently dependent upon the basic right of persons and nations to development, to the material and cultural conditions of welfare and progress without which they cannot be truly free or fulfill their creative capacities. Reputable specialists are quite right in maintaining that the right to development is "anyone's right" and that it is to be regarded as a "component part" of the "right to existence."

How does the state of human rights in the contemporary world appear from this point of view? We think it is significant to note, first of all, that flagrant mass violations of the citizens' basic rights and freedoms are going on in the capitalist countries that profess to be the most ardent "promoters" and "defenders" of human rights. According to the figures published by the OECD, to which 24 industrialized states belong, there are over 31 million unemployed in those countries. There are over 11 million unemployed in the United States alone, or 10.1 percent of the labor force. Unemployment and inflation afflict many categories of those countries' populations, who are suffering a decline in their living standard, lack of adequate social aid, and serious restrictions on their access to education as well as moral and mental degradation. How free can a man be who is living under uncertainty of the morrow for himself and his family? The right to benefit by the economic, cultural and scientific advantages of contemporary civilization, by work, and by opportunities to participate in management ultimately depends in the capitalist countries not upon individual effort and qualities but primarily upon the individuals' social affiliation, which varies greatly with the social classes to which they belong and with race, sex and age.

But are the impassioned "defenders" of human rights in the West ignorant of these situations? How does it happen that the long lists of "disregarded" human rights they invoke most often omit just these very striking considerations and the sad fate of millions in their own countries? They are obviously trying to evade the real causes that have created and maintain these situations. For that purpose they often resort to promoting a narrow, individualist, formal-legal conception of the rights of an abstract man apart from the social conditions. Many bourgeois political scientists, sociologists and jurists treat the questions of human rights outside of their socioeconomic context and emphasize, from a

one-sided viewpoint, only the rights in connection with inviolability of the person, civil freedoms and problems of emigration and "human contacts," plainly ignoring or underrating the socioeconomic rights that are ultimately basic, essential rights.

Even some more realistic western political figures acknowledge the inconsistency of such ideas of human rights. It is significant here that the Norwegian foreign minister said in a declaration a few years ago (published in FORUM, a publication of the Council of Europe) that "Human rights are more today than protection against arbitrary violation of individual rights... We cannot confine our efforts to the traditional human rights while the vital needs of major groups of the world's population are not met."

While unemployment, social, political and cultural inequalities, terrorism and racial discrimination characteristic of the systems based on exploitation and oppression seriously affect human rights on the national level, we find these violations and injustices in even more pronounced and more extensive forms on the international level, most flagrantly defying the rights of hundreds of millions over vast areas of the globe. The very acute condition of the poor and developing countries is well known, whose backwardness is caused by the imperialist, colonial and neocolonial policies and does not permit the conditions essential to the exercise of elementary rights to work, health, education etc. Today there are 900 million poor and very poor people in the world, about 1 billion illiterates, and 50 million children working in order to subsist, while over a third of the world's population is suffering from hunger and malnutrition. Average longevity in the poor countries is 20 years less than in the developed countries, and 20-25 percent of the children die before they are five. The Senegalese jurist Keba M'Baye quite rightly wondered at a meeting under UN auspices, "What does freedom actually mean to those who will die of hunger? The human rights as they are proclaimed in the Declaration of Human rights have no meaning to people who are living in hunger, disease and ignorance."

Nevertheless the apologists of capitalism are trying to hide the true cause of underdevelopment and rejecting the measures that can ensure the "third world" countries' progress and consequently the exrecise of the basic rights and freedoms of hundreds of millions. The American expert John Kenneth Galbraith, in his work "Theory of Mass Poverty" published in 1980, calls poverty an "immemorial fatality" and justifies it by "accommodation of the poor" to their condition. Similarly, in the view of another author, W. M. Corden, underdevelopment is explained "primarily in terms of politics, social behavior and historical factors that have little or nothing to do with the international order. Actually, elimination of underdevelopment and the gaps between the rich and poor countries (a crucial problem for the guarantee of all nations' and states' development and essential to universal assertion of human rights) requires abolition of the old international economic order and establishment of new international relations based on justice and equality that will favor the more rapid development of the backward countries.

In promoting this priority objective, Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu have been making vital contributions both to definition of the concept of the new international economic order and to promotion of ways and means of attaining that goal, such as equitable economic exchanges, a suitable ratio between prices of raw materials and those of industrial products, access of all states to the

modern technologies on favorable terms, a new treatment of the problem of the poor countries' foreign debts by canceling them entirely or considerably reducing them, a cap on interest rates, allocation of funds for the poor countries' development through reduction of military expenditures, etc. Similarly, according to Romania's proposals to improve and democratize UN activity, every nation's right to development and progress should be entered in a universal Code of Conduct, prepared and adopted under the United Nations, establishing the states' basic rights and obligations.

Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu believe that the right to development requires, as a sine qua non, the guarantee of all peoples' right to self-determination and close observance of the principles of national sovereignty and independence, equality of rights, every nation's sovereignty over its natural riches and resources, noninterference in other states' affairs, and abstention from use or threat of force. Protection and consolidation of national independence guarantee full exercise of every nation's right to choose its own paths of development in a free and sovereign way and to pursue objectives according to its own political and socioeconomic conditions and its national priorities.

Victor Duculescu: Peoples' Basic Right to Share in Solution of World Problems

It is an urgent requirement of the present period, placed acutely on the agenda by the whole course of international affairs, to guarantee all peoples' right to share on equal and fair terms in the solution of the world's problems and to fully contribute to the preparation and implementation of measures to resolve them justly and permanently. It is certain that those problems, which have now become global because of their extent and significance, as well as cessation of the armaments race, the start of disarmament, defense and consolidation of peace, elimination of underdevelopment, construction of a new international economic order, and extensive development of international cooperation demand the full and democratic participation and active contribution of all states and peoples of the world.

The world dialog with all states' participation is not just a sine qua non for solving priority problems and, of course, it is not any kind of dialog, but only a dialog based on respect for every country's independence and sovereignty, for every state's equal wish to speak its mind on matters that concern it, and for its basic right to share in preparation and confirmation of measures that will reflect all peoples' interests and provide for their progress and independent development. It is a fact of the present period that the new principles of international relations are making more and more progress in world public opinion and that they are fostering a new attitude and a firm and committed stand on the part of the peoples, strikingly reflected in the growing role of the small and medium countries and the developing and unaligned states, who can no longer accept measures prepared by others but wish to express themselves firmly on all matters that concern their own destinies.

As we know, the theory of international relations is the area of bitter confrontations between the views favoring equality and justice and the conservative views that reflect the narrow interests of the reactionary imperialist circles in further promotion of the policy of force and dictation and reallotment of the spheres of influence and that contest the peoples' equality of rights and the

right of each of them to share in the solution of the great international problems. For example, there is a wide assortment of doctrines to discredit the idea that in the world of today the sovereign equality of the states differs from equality of rights by maintaining that while the UN Charter recognizes the states' legal equality it does not accept all states' rights to equal participation in making decisions. There are also "theorists" who do not shrink from asserting that in spite of their legal equality the countries that are not of political or military importance are "objectively" condemned to play a minor role in the decision-making system. They are trying in this way to restrict the states' equality to a principle applicable only to relations among the countries with the greatest economic or military strength. Moreover, even in the next to the last meeting of the UN General Assembly an attempt was made, and defeated, to replace the principle of "one state one vote" by introducing the "weighted vote," a formula to disadvantage the small and medium countries and to make the principle of the states' sovereign equality inoperative.

Even today the reactionary imperialist circles are promoting an "elitist" view of international relations in an attempt to present the world of today as an "aristocratic circle" from which the small nations are automatically excluded. On grounds of the real existence of a differentiation of countries according to size and economic and military importance, the ideologists of these circles are trying to prove that actually some heavily armed countries have "greater" rights than the other states and that there is a "double standard" in the community of nations that would allegedly justify barring the small, medium and developing countries from the international decision-making process and from adopting and implementing mutually acceptable solutions to the problems that concern them and actually concern the entire community of nations of the world.

In opposition to the "elitist" views quite contrary to the evolution of current international relations and the principles of international law, many realistic scientists, theorists and politicians even in the capitalist countries are advocating recognition of all nations' right to praticipate on equal and fair terms in international affairs and promotion of new, effective and lasting formulas for collaboration that are based on observance of equal rights and will facilitate determination and application of lasting solutions to the great problems of our period. Jan Tinbergen in his well-known report to the Club of Rome correctly concluded that "The nations of the world are more than a collection of giants and dwarfs." In his turn Willy Brandt in the report of the independent commission he heads demanded a new kind of relations "that will suit all nations." And the Algerian theorist Moharmed Bedjaoui, considering the era of radical changes in international relations imminent, pointed out that "The problem is not to know whether a new order must be established, but how it will be done and what content we shall give it." And Maxwell Stanley, the founder of the Stanley Foundation in Iowa (United States) thinks "The way we will answer the appeal for a dialog between North and South will determine not only how we are viewed by the rest of the world but also how we view ourselves as a nation."

Socialist Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu are promoting a radically innovating view of international relations making the peoples' right to a fair and equal share in solving the contemporary world's problems a fundamental principle calling for democratic procedures, new formulas for collaboration, and effective and lasting programs reflecting the interests of all states regardless of size

and economic or military potential. Romania feels that the great principles of international law are the sole rational basis today for relations among the peoples and states of the world in the political, economic, cultural, technical-scientific and other fields.

The solutions to the vital problems of our period (cessation of the armaments race, especially nuclear, elimination of underdevelopment, construction of a new international economic order etc.) depend more than ever upon some radical structural changes in the system of international relations and the true democratization of international relations. As examples of this it is sufficient to mention Romania's proposals to democratize the United Nations and enhance its role in solving the main problems of the contemporary world; Romania's consistent stand on disarmament negotiations, the progress of which requires some form of participation of the small and medium countries and all member states of the two military alliances, NATO and the Warsaw Pact, and Romania's proposals for arranging global negotiations between the developed and developing countries in order to determine and adopt some effective solutions to the world's economic problems and to resolve them in the interests of all peoples and all mankind.

Romania and Nicolae Ceausescu believe the system of international relations itself and the present international order must be reconstructed on new, lasting and equitable principles, permanently eliminating any vestiges of the policy of force and dictation, armament and war and any forms of injustice and oppression. Of course these changes in international relations require overcoming backward attitudes and practices that unfortunately still persist in today's world.

Socialist Romania is convinced that by taking concerted and united action the peoples of the world can impose a new kind of international relations as the guarantee of equitable solutions to the great current problems in order to fulfill all nations' aspirations to independence, peace and collaboration and to freedom and progress.

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- END -

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# East Europe Report

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ECONOMY INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

# HUNGARIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT REVIEWED BY ROMANIAN REPORTER

Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 8 Feb 86 p 5

[Article by Crina Sirbu: "Signs of the New"]

[Text] An unplanned meeting in Szentendre and a question: "Did you have an opportunity to see signs of something new, of new developments?" The question did not surprise me since it came in a Sunday setting, in a place strewn with museums, a picturesque place near the capital with exaggerated colors due to an exuberant sun, a sun in flagrant contradiction with the calendar, with the rigors of the season. The question, which apparently befit the occasion, by the Secretary of State Banyasz Reszo, the chairman of the Information Office of the Council of Ministers, came naturally from the moment that I first declared I would revisit these places, this neighboring country, Budapest, after exactly a decade.

Now in Budapest, but not only here, the conventional impression at first glance would certainly be irrelevant, tempting one, in fact, to recognize many images known already for a long time and, thus, to redefine the landscape marked with the elegance of the old Danube, in step with one's memory. For, obviously, you will again find the imposing Chain Bridge; you will find, on the other hand, the always famous Bastion of the Fishermen and, on the other, the continually impressive Parliament building. And, obviously, you will find the wide boulevards guarded by massive buildings; you will also find the old metro that, despite its "fin de siecle" character, did not capitulate but maintained itself in the ambience of urban traffic, the intensity of which could test the skill of the best of drivers. But gradually in the day to day hubbub, in the streets throbbing with life, the eye gets used to discovering arguments justifying the statement that the times, these Socialist times, have proposed to complement the existence of this city on the shores of the Danube with attributes that plead for the modern, for the beautiful, for development.

Thus signs of the new, of new developments? In light of a sustained program of construction, new residences, industrial and socio-cultural buildings, commercial centers and hotels have appeared or are being planned. Concrete, glass, prefabricates. Increased attention to architectonic styles so as not to appear discordant with the surrounding view. Thanks to the obliging and helpful proprietors of the newspaper MAGYAR HIRLAP, I learned several of the steps

undertaken. For example, in the mid 1960's prefab technology came to Hungary, allowing the construction industry to eliminate periods of stagnation and inactivity during the cold season and to work the whole year through, thus accelerating, in particular, new housing starts. The dearth of housing was and is the number 1 problem in the capital; since the liberation 450,000 apartments have been built here. But these have tended toward a certain monotony. Therefore architects, sociologists, writers and psycgologists have begun to push for an orientation that would reduce alienation and the disappearance of an esthetic sense. That is why, according to the vice chairman of the Budapest city council, Janos Penczs, the policy now for new buildings is for large assemblages, embellishment through volume techniques, green space and respect for both quantitative and qualitative desires as well as urban exigencies by obtaining a greater harmony in the city's geography through comfort and balanced development. Even the exteriors of some factories, in accordance with their function, are viewed from this angle, the idea being to contribute to the advantageous isolation of the principal thoroughfares in the industrial quarters. Thus here, as in the center of Bucharest (whose population has doubled in the last 4 years), traffic looks, to the city fathers, like a permanent question mark. That explains the appearance of a new metro, inaugurated in 1972. Rapid and efficient, it lines will be extended in the coming years. It thus follows that other investments of varying profiles will be added, which, when taken together, have the task of specifying the future economic characteristics of the capital.

It is also natural that the plans of the city fathers take cognizance of the fact that a fifth of the country's population lives in the capital and an important part of the industrial production is concentrated in Budapest. That certainly causes great problems. It should be recalled, for example, that in the problem of residences--considered for the future, too, as I have said, to be an essential problem--a policy is being followed of modern progressive urbanization and of peripheral zones where old buildings are on the way out to make way for the new. Those efforts are justified not only by the creation of architectonic ties between already existing buildings and those quarters now under construction or that will be constructed, but also by consolidation of economic and administrative ties to make the city pulsate uniformly. Thus in this ensemble of considerations another factor, equally significant, that the municipality has constantly in view, are the 3,000 economic units in Budapest in which 22-24 percent of the country's industrial production is realized. For a balanced evolution it is proposed that in the future the industrial development of the capital acquire an intensive but selective character, which means the preferential preservation and extension of some sectors in particular; for example, telecommunications, mechanical construction and the so-called prefabrication industries.

Undoubtedly all of these are also components of a strategy that aims at the economic and social development of the country in general in the framework of the new 5-year plan that debuted this year, proposing, as expected, hard priorities. Some details? I signed in at the National Planning Office, an institution the seat of which also recently introduced one of those modern accents into the very heart of the capital. The chief of the long-term planning section, Illes Janos, went right to the defining characteristics of the forecasts for 1986 and the out years--the wish that there be concordance

between continuity and change and the desire to establish a basis for durable growth of the Hungarian economy in this second half of the decade of the 1980's. As such, in accordance with the directives of the 14th Hungarian Socialist Party Congress, the first order of business for economic policy is the extension of intensive development to all levels of the production process. High commandments: increasing the capacity of the economy to realize benefits; better adaptation to specific internal conditions as well as to external market demands, in the scope of which an acceleration of change is considered necessary in the structure of production; and a greater, more rational application of our own resources. In this context the fundamental requirement is the raising of product quality to the international level in step with technical progress.

The interesting conversation at the National Planning Office certainly demonstrated numerous concerns for the immediate future and for the long-term--aspects having to do with the rate of economic growth and the improvement of the balance of trade to reduce foreign debt emerging as a point of reference, and contemporary interdependences, by virtue of which a permanent desideratum is the strengthening of economic ties with the socialist countries and the industrialized countries. These ties, the man indicated, have shown significant results in recent years, and it is anticipated that they can reach new levels. Illes Janos indicated particular interest in collaboration with neighboring countries, among them Romania, starting from the existence of several possibilities that could be more widely explored and fruitful. The economic potential of those two countries, Romania and Hungary, he indicated, offer conclusive data in that direction.

They are data that have just recently received new confirmation, providing substance to the new long-term government accord on the reciprocal exchange of goods and payments between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Hungary for the period 1986-1990, an accord that calls for significant growth in bilateral supplies of products in the next 5-year period. Thus there are provisions that, as I mentioned and as the Hungarian minister of foreign trade, Veress Peter, declared at the signing of the document, reflect a common interest that can foreshadow steps forward on the road to mutually beneficial collaboration.

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ECONOMY

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

## BRIEFS

YUGOSLAV-SOVIET TRADE AGREEMENT --Moscow, 4 Apr (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia and the USSR are to continue their economic and technical cooperation in the construction of 21 industrial facilities in the Yugoslav electricity and chemical industries, coal mining, and ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy. A protocol was signed today which extends the 1981 agreement between the two countries in this area until the end of 1990. The protocol was signed by Vuk Ognjanovic, deputy federal secretary for finance, and Aleksandr Kachanov, deputy chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. The protocol envisages that the value of this Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation in the coming 5-year period should be increased from 450 million to 500 million clearing dollars, which Yugoslavia will utilize according to the present credit terms. Yugoslav industrial facilities whose construction will be financed from these funds include, among others, the 300 megawatt Ugljevik thermoelectric power station, for which the Soviet engineering industry is already supplying equipment; the Tuzla-B thermoelectric power station, for which the plan and technical documentation is being drawn up; and the new Ugljevik-Istok coalmine, whose annual production will amount to 1.8 million tons. /Text/ /Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1550 GMT 4 Apr 86 LD/ 12228

CSO: 2800/238

# COMBINES' ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION, ACHIEVEMENTS LAUDED

East Berlin EINHEIT in German Vol 41 No 3, Mar 86 (signed to press 12 Feb 86) pp 208-213

[Article by Prof Dr Fritz Haberland, department head at the SED Central Committee's Central Institute for Socialist Economic Management, and Prof Dr Walter Maeder, deputy department head at the same institute: "An Inexhaustible Source of Growth"]

[Text] Last year the working people in all sectors of the GDR national economy produced unprecedented results in the effort to implement the policy designed to further the welfare of our nation. Reflecting creative work, these results represent an important contribution to the strengthening of Socialism and the safeguarding of peace.

Whereas the bourgeois point of view recognizes creative faculties only in a so-called elite, our world-outlook proceeds from the assumption that while no two people are alike in regard to creative potential, all working people are capable of creative achievements and that under Socialism--under the direction of the Marxist-Leninist Party--such achievements are systematically encouraged and tapped for the benefit of all people. Ultimately, living labor, above all the working people's intellectual potential, is the mainspring of economic growth. It is and remains the "vital, constructive flame" of production, particularly under the conditions created by the scientific-technological revolution. This is why Comrade Erich Honecker emphasized the fact "that every new demand in the field of production is first of all a demand on the people .... As the objectives come to be more exacting, it becomes increasingly important that more and more workers, engineers, and scientists assume responsibility for accomplishing these objectives and totally commit themselves to this task."(Footnote 1: Erich Honecker, "Zu aktuellen Fragen der Innen- und Aussenpolitik. Reden und Aufsaetze" [Current Problems of Domestic and Foreign Policy. Speeches and Articles], Vol 8, Berlin, 1983, p 489.)

The premise of Marxist thought--that man is the main productive force, the creator of all values--was the cornerstone of the CEMA states' complex program concerning scientific-technical progress up to the year 2000. This program regards man as the crucial factor underlying all changes. The exacting objectives confront the working people's creativity with the unprecedented challenge to gain new insights, develop new ideas and work out

new solutions. This applies as much to products, processes and technologies as to revolutionizing scientific-technical solutions that open up new horizons for mankind.

New Essentials in Our Society

"Whatever possibilities the latest scientific findings hold out, the extent to which these possibilities are turned to account depends primarily on the working people's commitment, inventiveness, qualifications, and experience."(Footnote 2: Erich Honecker, "For the New Year, the Best Wishes for Peace, Happiness and Prosperity," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 31 Dec 85, p 1.) Consequently, qualifications and the politically inspired motivation to make a contribution are among the most important subjective prerequisites of creativity. The higher the level of general education and the greater the specialized knowledge (in terms of the latest research and development), the more promising the situation in regard to the innovation movement and creative activity. If such qualifications are combined with strong, performance-oriented and politically inspired motivation and with the requisite fighting spirit, creative activity is stimulated to such as degree that the superiority of the socialist system becomes evident.

As is well known, much has been done in our republic in regard to working people's training: 85 percent completed their vocational training, with approximately 21 percent graduating from a university or technical college. With this high level of training, we are in the lead in the international arena. In both vocational and advanced training, the latest scientific-technical results are taken into account. Computer training, for example, is offered at all educational institutions--ranging from polytechnical high schools to universities--with the object of facilitating the transition to computerized work stations. At the same time, new fields of training, e.g. information science, are being established.

Being both a prerequisite of rapid scientific-technological progress and a constituent element of personality development, continued education will remain part of man's entire life, enabling him to meet the growing demands and to hold his position in society. The objective here is to raise training standards--for university and technical college cadres as well as for skilled workers--"in acordance with the latest findings of advanced science" (Lenin).

The Creative Potential of the Combines

Considering it the mainspring of increased economic performance, the combines attach great importance to training and they have at their disposal a pool of superior intellectual talent. In the Berlin Electrical Installation Planning and Construction VEB, for example, every third worker is a university or technical college graduate. But the working people's creativity is not only the most important growth factor; it is also the only unlimited source of growth. Consequently, the key prerequisite of comprehensive production intensification is tapping this source through prudent political guidance in all sectors of the national economy and of social life. "The 'secret' behind the success of the intensification drive is attributable to the combines'

significant scientific research capacities which are closely linked to the economic cycles of this economic unit."(Footnote 3: "Remarks on the Preparations for the 11th SED Congress. From the Speech Delivered by Comrade Erich Honecker," in: "10th Tagung des ZK der SED" [Tenth Session of the SED Central Committee], Berlin, 1985, pp 31-32.)

Regarding innovations in the production process, the scientific-technical realm is of crucial importance. This is where the course is set for the combine's long-term production and efficiency development--in accordance with economic requirements and on the basis of the ultimate users' diverse needs which are studied in collaboration with the marketing/foreign trade sector. In these areas, the personal commitment of the general directors and plant managers is of great importance. It is precisely their personal involvement which can greatly stimulate the researchers' and developers' creative energy, risk-taking, and politically motivated activities.

Studies undertaken in combines and enterprises--as a result of which the commodity turnover has been considerably accelerated in the last few years--have produced important findings in regard to ways of developing creativity (coupled with the requisite fighting spirit) in the scientific-technical sector. It has been shown that a good economic effect and positive results in regard to production innovations have been produced by those combines and enterprises whose management--guided by the Party and in close collaboration with the trade union and the other social forces--attaches great importance to the researchers' and developers' political motivation to put forth a great creative effort. Success always depends on acceptance of personal responsibility--coupled with the fervent desire to produce first-class, internationally competitive results in one's own field. This type of basic attitude is the result of an interplay of various factors, the most important of which is the convincing political substantiation of economically significant scientific-technological objectives and tasks. It is for this reason that the general directors, plant managers and party secretaries bear so much personal responsibility. This responsibility is discharged in an exemplary fashion in combines such as the Jena Carl Zeiss VEB, the Schmalkalden Machine Tool Combine, and the Dresden Electrical Machine Building Combine; the research and development work of these combines is distinguished by a high degree of creativity.

This presupposes total clarity in regard to the standards of scientific-technological work. The excellent economic results produced in foreign markets by many enterprises--e.g. the Leipzig Kirov Works, the Eberswalde Crane Building Works, the Niesky railroad car builders, and Zeitz ZEMAG--were attained on account of the fact that in their planning and in pursuing the objectives stipulated in the task lists, these enterprises adhere to the highest international standards. The scientific-technological work performed here is consistently measured against the high quality and cost indicators of internationally successful products. As they work out--and periodically update--the refinement conceptions, the Science and Technology Plan, the task lists, and other decision-making and planning instruments, the managers of these enterprises see to it that the growing demands of the users, i.e. their domestic and foreign customers, are met on a continuing basis. In their management work, they aim to create conditions conducive to providing the

researchers and developers with solid knowledge reflecting the latest results of the scientific-technical revolution and with deep political insight in regard to economic requirements and their social effects. The general director of the Bitterfeld Chemical Combine amplified these findings by stating: "Moreover, my personal commitment forces me more closely to examine matters; it is a source of productive curiosity and thus of new ways of viewing the combine's scientific-technical progress."(Footnote 4: NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 16 Dec 85, p 3.)

It has been shown that a sense of achievement is an important part of the motivation toward high-level creative achievement. The researchers' and developers' pride and joy at the fact that their ideas assume material form in the production process and yield high returns (in foreign markets in particular) have proved to be a strong impulse toward creativity and initiative. Good results have been produced primarily by those enterprises and combines whose managers have exerted a strong influence on the creative process of producing new, original, and technically and economically superior ideas and solutions. (The following areas have turned out to be productive sources of new ideas: Determination of user needs; analysis of research and development results; patent studies; market and demand analyses; brainstorming conferences; customer service; participation in national and international conferences; reports by the field representatives; use value, cost and process analyses.) The task lists are also used for recording ideas that greatly exceed the current national and international level--otherwise the innovation would be obsolete the moment it is conceived. These managers proceed from the realization that it is primarily those products and processes that as a result of applications of key technologies represent qualitative innovations (i.e. surpass customary products) and are distinguished by a high degree of reliability, which are in great demand in foreign markets and meet the more and more exacting domestic requirements.

The sense of achievement experienced in connection with innovations in the production process can be "programmed," as it were, if the researcher and developer collaborates with other specialists and skilled workers in the production sector, with all of these people pooling their knowledge, skills and experience. This is why promotion of interdisciplinary cooperation--within the combines' research institutions, with institutions of the Academy of Sciences and of the universities and technical colleges, and with partner combines--is crucially important. A good example in this regard is the effort put forth by the experts of the TEXTIMA Combine: In close collaboration with their partners in the parent enterprise of the Schwarza "Wilhelm Pieck" Synthetic Fiber Combine, they succeeded in setting up a new type of hith-speed spinning installation for the production of Dederon silk, the first test runs of which will begin shortly. This great scientific-technical achievement is the result of well-organized inter-disciplinary cooperation between the two combines--from conception to implementation.

To successfully upgrade the production process on the requisite scale and with the necessary effectiveness and quickly and flexibly to respond to the customers' wishes, it is imperative that the researchers and developers master and utilize the modern computer technology for solving their problems. This technology provides technical production preparation with a new foundation.

This results in a significant increase in the productivity and quality of scientific-technological work and in the work share invested increative labor; it also produces considerable changes in the work performed by many designers, project planners and technologists--including working conditions such as the shift system. In the Berlin Automation Equipment Combine, for example, establishment of 128 CAD/CAM work stations--designed primarily to render the project planning work more efficient--has yielded working time savings of more than 500,000 engineering hours.

Appreciate Great Achievements

Another significant motivating factor in the combines' research and development departments is the desire for intra-plant, national, and international recognition of individual and collective creative achievements. Consequently, moral incentives and appreciation are of great importance and there are various ways of showing this appreciation--coupled directly or indirectly with material incentives.

Certain forms of appreciation--characterized by reliance on moral incentives--have proved particularly effective. In the Schwedt Petrochemical Combine, for example, "honorable tasks" are assigned by the general director to outstanding managers and staff members; coupled with effective material and moral incentives, these assignments are intended to help solve crucial scientific-technical problems. There are other forms of appreciation of great achievements in this combine, including various awards--e.g., the "Best Inventor" award (annual), the "General Director's Science Prize," the "Invention of Economic Significance" award--permission to publish and to participate in international scientific conferences (with due regard to observance of secrecy), mention of special individual or collective achievements in reports or in the press, entry in the honor roll of the bezirk or kreis [GDR administrative units] administration.

Strictly speaking, these forms of appreciation also comprise permission to participate in the combine's strategic decision-making process, in negotiations with leading firms, in pivotal work teams or scientific organs (in government commissions or in the Research Council), or in arrangements concerning reserve cadres and management trainees.

It goes without saying that in these fields, too, performance-oriented material incentives and appreciation are an important driving force. Consistent implementation of the socialist performance principle has a strong effect on people's motivation and work discipline--indispensable prerequisites of great creative achievements.

In the scientific-technical fields, systematic efforts are made to improve the effectiveness of socialist competition, of the innovation and efficiency movement, and of the young researchers' collectives. Along with various moral incentives, ample bonus funds are made available with the object of speedy accomplishment of priority tasks. In this array of performance-promoting activities, it is above all the project-related performance bonuses (ALZ) which have released strong impulses and creative capacities in science and technology. The experience gained in many combines and enterprises shows that

the ALZ are becoming an element characteristic of the performance-oriented salaries paid to those university and technical college cadres who work on economically significant research and development or project planningtasks based on certified task lists or project passes.

The incentive provided by the project-related performance bonus is oriented toward the final result. This incentive expands the range of performance-related differentiation. Through this form of material appreciation, it is possible to elicit high-level achievements that are technologically and economicallly superior even by internaional standards.

Since the ALZ has proved an important motivating factor in regard to creativity and initiative, in increasing number of combines and enterprises have begun--within the framework of the projected wage fund--to use it on a broader scale, primarily with the object of speedy introduction of the highly effective key technologies.

For the performance principle in science and technology to be consistently implemented, it is necessary that the appropriate managers--in close collaboration with the Party and trade union leaders--evaluate the work of the university and technical college graduates on a regular basis.

Good results in this field have been produced by the Berlin-Treptow "Friedrich Ebert" Electrical Equipment Works VEB. In this combine, evaluations are made on a regular basis to determine if the results, work performance, and capability of the individual researcher and developer meet the requirements of the task at hand. In personal talks conducted in an atmosphere of trust, appropriate conclusions are drawn and the requisite measures (e.g., systematic training) are initiated. Some of the combine's new products--such as the Module System 8000 and the EAW-Compact S 2000--which take into account the latest international advances, are evidence of the success of this consistent personnel work.

Prerequisites of a Creative Atmosphere

Creativity is promoted by a work atmosphere that draws forth new, original ideas and solutions and that induces every staff member to apply high standards to his or her work and of his own initiative to compare that work with the latest international advances. This type of work atmosphere is distinguished by the following characteristics:

--A progressive attitude toward new and novel ideas; encouragement of productive debates. This is the only way to produce many ideas, to "filter out" the economically most effective solutions on which the task lists have to be based;

--responsible application of high standards to one's own work; willingness to take risks and responsibility; comradely relations between the managers and their staff members; willingness to engage in interdisciplinary cooperation; openness to constructive criticism;

--delegation of responsibility--coupled with trust. The researchers and developers should always be made to feel that the general directors, plant managers, and party secretaries have an ear for their advances and setbacks in the ups and downs of creative work, that they have confidence in them and their capability, that they stand by them in complex situations (such as frequently arise in the breaking of new ground), and that they support them whenever they take calculable risks to attain a high degree of innovation;

--working conditions conducive to creativity; this includes availability of modern, efficient research equipment (including testing, measuring, process-simulating and data-processing equipment) as well as all the prerequisites of a high rate of equipment utilization.

As creativity is bound up with thought processes (above all problem solving) coupled with productive imagination, it can to some extent be trained and developed. It is imperative that such instruction be instituted at certain stages of the professional training. There are a number of successful program in this regard, e.g., the KDT's [Chamber of Technology] "inventor schools" and the training courses conducted jointly by the GDR Building Academy and the Jena Carl Zeiss VEB. These courses combine independent study, instruction in problem-solving techniques, and work on exacting scientific-technological problems. Highly gifted young research scientists are tutored here by experienced, particularly successful inventors who teach them the "algorithm of invention." The success of these courses is evidenced by the fact that so far they have resulted in outstanding inventions and innovative solutions ready to be applied to the production process.

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# AUTOMATION EXPERTS ASSESS EFFICIENCY OF CAD/CAM APPLICATION

East Berlin WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFT in German Vol 33 No 11, Nov 85 pp 1704-12

[Report provided by Prof Franz Pleschak, Dr of Economics with the Technical University of Dresden, Section for Socialist Industrial Economy. Original title of report: "Flexible Automation--Effectiveness"]

[Text] A joint scientific conference of the faculty for economics and management of the M. I. Kalinin Polytechnical Institute in Leningrad, the Institute for Organization and Management of the Technical University of Warsaw and the Section for Socialist Industrial Economy at the Technical University of Dresden took place in May 1985 at the Technical University of Dresden before four hundred participants. The theme of the conference was "Flexible Automation--Effectiveness." The theme of the conference consisted of focusing on effectiveness as a fundamental criterion for the efficiency of automation and pointing to experiences, ways and tasks by means of which the effectiveness potential can be fully translated into a real growth in effectiveness via the planning and design of flexible automated solutions. At the same time, the wide-ranging results of international research cooperation and of interdisciplinary cooperation at the Technical University of Dresden became evident.

In his keynote address, Prof. Dr. Heyde, director of the Section for Socialist Industrial Economy, emphasized that in the interest of comprehensive intensification, the realization of complex, flexible automated solutions is becoming increasingly important. As was emphasized at the seminar of the Central Committee of the SED with the general directors of the combines and the party organizations of the Central Committee in March 1985 in Leipzig, automated solutions must be looked for which make it possible to react in a flexible way to need-demands in a broad range of applications. The creation of automated production phases must be linked to automation in the technical preparation as well as in the planning and control of production. These are important prerequisites for moving ahead with the renewal of production, accompanied by a simultaneous shortening of delivery times, an increase in responsiveness and an improvement in the quality and efficiency of products. Research in the social sciences at the Technical University of Dresden will in the future be directed primarily at the problems and tasks involved in the preparation, development, introduction and application of complex, flexible

automated solutions. Interdisciplinary cooperation between social scientists, engineers and natural scientists is to be raised to a new level.

In the keynote address, which was entitled "Experiences and Tasks Involved in Increasing the Effectiveness of Flexible Automation in the Combines and Enterprises," Prof. Dr. Pleschak (Technical University of Dresden, Section for Socialist Industrial Economy) first discussed ways in which the potential effectiveness of flexible automation can be utilized in more efficient ways. He asked that individual elements involved in the solution of complex automation be increasingly linked together in complex solutions, because multiple effects of economic utility can be transferred in a market-oriented way to greater product efficiency only as a result of an on-going improvement in the technical and economic level of the products as well as of the management and planning processes which prepare and carry out production. This leads to the conclusion that each partial solution should be consistently projected and designed as a component of future complex modifications. Workplace-related solutions must be gradually expanded into process-related and finally into completely automated operations. Based on the present status and the requirements of comprehensive intensification, the general orientation was towards a consistent reduction of the one-time costs for the preparation, development and implementation of automated solutions. It is necessary to develop the automated solutions primarily from available capital assets. These must be brought up to a higher level of automation by means of the central allocation of sub-assembly modernization and by the performance of streamlining measures--also with regard to the required software.

In the preparatory stages of automation, more attention must be paid to questions of effectiveness. The formulation and design of the national economic correlations and the ways in which the automation parameters are influenced in terms of effectiveness must especially be improved. The economic impact of automation on the entire reproduction process of the national economy and of the combines must be objectively quantified. Moreover, comparisons of alternatives must be more consistently carried out in the initial and long-range planning stages of automated solutions.

Pleschak devoted the second portion of his talk to economic and organizational aspects of the introduction and application of solutions for general computer-assisted work in the preparation of production (CAD/CAM solutions). Favorable prerequisites now exist for this, with the broad allocation of decentralized hardware technology that is oriented to the work station, progress in the scientific penetration of processes in construction, long-range planning, technology and manufacturing and the standardization of primary documentation. The beginning realization of complex, flexible automated solutions underscores the need for computer-assisted work in the preparation of production. The development of CAD/CAM solutions requires profound basic planning. This involves decisions concerning:

-the objects of the development process, for which a CAD/CAM solution is to be developed,
-the processes which are to be integrated into the CAD/CAM solution (program structure),
-the structure of computer technology and peripheral devices,

-the effectiveness of the planned CAD/CAM solution.

Criteria for these decisions were formulated and design pointers for CAD/CAM solutions were derived.

In conclusion, Pleschak emphasized that the social scientists of the Technical University of Dresden will in the future continue to focus their research on the problems of flexible, complex automation as they relate to the social sciences, within the framework of interdisciplinary cooperation in the focal areas of "Complex Production Preparation" and "Management, Planning and Control of Automated Production."

In his speech entitled "Organizational and Economic Aspects in Determining the Social-Economic Benefits of Flexible Automation," Prof. Dr. Kozlovsky (M. I. Kalinin Polytechnical Institute, Leningrad) gave a description of flexible automated production (GAP). He stressed the following characteristics:

-operative, automatic adaptability of production to any type of product within the framework of a given nomenclature,
-the rapid adaptability of production to new products,
-the operative, automated adjustment of a process within given threshold values in the event of breakdowns in individual elements of a system,
-realization of a complete production cycle for components or products,
-realization of a multi-leveled, hierarchical automated control system.

According to Kozlovsky, the flexible automation of production is carried out in several successive stages:

1. The introduction of equipment with program control as well as individual manufacturing complexes for the automation of technological operations with the implementation of robots;

2. The introduction of automated transportation and storage systems which permit a coordinated interaction between the elements of flexible automated production within individual assembly lines and production segments, taking into consideration the change in internal process environments;

3. Creation of an automatic management system that guarantees the coordinated work of individual, flexible automated assembly lines and production segments and the functions of the operative planning, supervision and control of this enterprise, taking into consideration the change in internal and external operating conditions;

4. Linkage between flexible automated production (GAP) and the automated system of technical production preparation (ASTPV) and the system of automated project preparation (SAPR); the complete integration of flexible automated production into all of the controllable external flows of material and information and the creation of an integrated system of automated production, which includes the major portion of production processes within a given enterprise.

The gradual realization of flexible automation is linked to the solution of specific organizational tasks which must be assigned to the individual stages.

In connection with a benefits analysis, Kozlovsky focused on the need to base the decision-making process concerning automation on its benefits to the national economy as a whole. Using examples of the freeing-up of manpower, the shortening of time requirements and the increase in quality, calculation formulas for this were given. But other factors which also must be included in the determination of the overall benefits include cost savings due to rhythmical and continuous production runs, extended periods of operation, the optimization of the temporal structure, of the flow of materials, energy and information and the shortening of run-through times.

Dr. Dworczyk (Technical University of Warsaw) focussed his talk, entitled "On the Problems of Preparing for the Implementation of Means of Automation for the Manufacturer and the User," on the tasks which must be taken up by means of a division of labor in the life cycle of means of automation. These include:

1. Needs assessment for the means of automation: analysis and prognosis of the scientific-technological development of automation and of the means of automation, assessment of domestic and export needs, formulation of a long-range development program;

2. Development of technical and economic lead times for the production and application of means of automation: formulation of the economic objectives, the technical concept, the requirements placed on production preparation, evaluation of the conditions of realization, effectiveness objectives for the application, preparation of the users;

3. Production preparation of the means of automation: technical production preparation, preparation of the basis of production, preparation of materials, preparation of cadres, preparation of cooperation, preparation and conclusion of economic contracts;

4. Manufacture of the means of automation: series production of components and sub-assembly units, modification in accordance with customer requirements in keeping with technical support, completion of the partial solutions for automated systems and installation;

5. Implementation preparation of the user as well as sales and service: implementation preparation of the user including development of the plan for the implementation of the measure, delivery of the means of automation, testing, securing the start-up, provision of spare parts, service, investigation of complaints, manpower training, management of the introductory process;

6. Utilization of automated solutions: on-going assistance and utilization, periodic analysis of effectiveness in the utilization and derivation measures for the perfecting of the solution;

7. Modernization or elimination of means of automation: preparation of general repairs and modernization, conversion, scrapping.

The entire life cycle, i.e., the introduction, maintenance and the later modernization of the means of automation, should be encompassed. The optimal combination of the accomplishments of central manufacturers of means of automation with the accomplishments of the streamlining measures of the combines is an important factor in effectiveness.

From the viewpoint of the introduction of automated solutions, the mastery of the complexity of all changes in the reproduction process was put forth as a task of management. In addition to the measures in production, the support areas (maintenance, transportation, equipment/tools/testing facilities, material requirements, production control) must be reorganized, the supply of information (program base, database, hardware) must be prepared, and political-ideological, technical-organizational, labor science, financial and material preparations are to be carried out in a coordinated fashion.

At the beginning of the discussion, Prof. Dr. Will and Dr. Stollberg (Technical University of Dresden, Section for Production Engineering and Machine Tools) described the main directions taken by the technological development for increasing the flexibility of automated solutions. They showed how the scope of the processes involved in automation is gradually being expanded by means of NC, CNC and DNC technology, machining centers, production cells and manufacturing techniques and how at the same time, along with the integration of computer and control technologies, flexibility is increasing. Special attention was paid to the effectiveness-oriented treatment of the relationship between the flexibility and the productivity of automated solutions. It is possible to tap numerous productivity reserves by means of constructive, technological and organizational measures. In the future, it will be possible to increase flexibility and productivity especially by the implementation of sensor technology. The future direction will be away from status-tracking and status-monitoring towards adaptive and later learning automatic-control processes.

Prof. Dr. Macher and Dr. Mielke (Technical University of Dresden, Section for Labor Sciences) based their comments on the assumption that the requirements in terms of labor science must be immediately applied to the planning of the preparation for automated operations. This is true for the evaluation of the automation-feasibility of functions, which depends on the cost intensity of manpower and on the actual utilization of working faculties, the long-range planning of working conditions, the formulation of operating figures for performance levels as well as the formulation of wage forms. These must be oriented towards a high degree of utilization of fixed assets. Flexible automated solutions involve a shift from predominantly individual to collective forms of work. This development opens up new sources for an increase in performance levels and in the development of the personality. Macher emphasized that collective forms of labor broaden the scope of action of workers and increase their independence within a larger framework. The individual becomes more responsible for his actions.

Graduate engineer-economist Haensel (Technical University of Dresden, Section for Socialist Industrial Economy) regards flexible automation as one of the tasks involved in improving the responsiveness of the combines. Flexible automation leads to shortening of the duration of the individual time elements, to an increase in inner-cyclical parallelism and in part to the elimination of individual time elements. Reaction times to need-demands can be shortened. In order to increase the ability to react, however, measures of flexible automation are always to be coupled with traditional solutions, with attention being paid to national economic priorities and to the given reproduction conditions. Haensel presented a catalogue of measures for increasing reaction capacity, from which measures for improving reaction capacity can be selected, on the basis of process analyses, future requirements, business conditions and economic evaluations.

Several contributions to the discussion were concerned with experiences that had to do with the management of projects in the area of flexible automation. Prof. Dr. Wagner (Technical University of Dresden, Institute for Socialist Economic Management) called for including these projects in the long-range refining plans, as well as preparing for them in close cooperation with product upgrading. In order to arrive at thorough-going solutions, plans should call for a high performance level of the streamlining measures. Actualization in the realization steps must not lead to cuts in the streamlined, over-all management. The plan-oriented inter-working of all participating areas in the combines and in the national economy must be reinforced on the part of management. This view was confirmed by graduate engineer Birke (orders manager in the Dresden VEB electrical engineering combine). A high degree of parallelism of product and technological development, the development of working tools, investment preparation and implementation, streamlining measures and software development for flexible solutions requires a complex production preparation. The experiences of successful management include: a clear description of the work tasks and the components and/or the products over a longer planning period, coordinated solution of technological and organizational tasks, inclusion of software tasks in implementation plans, implementation of the project in stages, organization of joint cooperation in keeping with the parallelism of the tasks. Prof. Dr. Kretzschmar (Technical University of Dresden, Institute for Industry) also underscored the need for uniform management of the various kinds of tasks that are involved in complex flexible automation. The object-relatedness of management will for this reason continue to develop. Depending on the expansion stages and internal and external conditions, however, there will be various solutions for the organization of management. Experiences related to the implementation of orders managers and their ranking in terms of managerial organization were discussed.

Dr. Zanger (VEB Robotron Project, Dresden) emphasized that the economizing of software development requires consistent work with specification sheets. In this process, preliminary data must be supplied which will ensure high quality standards, which is applications-oriented and oriented to the development process of software. Specification sheets must focus on questions of the effectiveness of software.

The idea of the effectiveness-oriented determination of automation parameters was also taken up by graduate engineer Strehle (orders manager in the VEB agricultural machines combine "Fortschritt," Neustadt). Using the example of a flexible production segment, he discussed decision-making questions involved in technical dimensioning, which have to be answered in keeping with economic criteria. Practical experience has shown that it is extremely difficult to separately demonstrate the effectiveness of partial solutions of complex projects. The determination of effectiveness must correspond to the complexity of the project.

Prof. Dr. Doerrer (Technical University of Dresden, Section for Marxism-Leninism) pointed to the following factors with regard to political leadership and management in the implementation of flexible automated solutions:

-basing the work of strategic planning on a political substructure,
-the joint cooperation of all components of the political organization under the leadership of the party organization, in order to deal with the complexity of political-ideological, technological, organizational and economic tasks,
-the further development of the qualitatively new position of the preparation phase for automated solutions.

Dr. Storz (Technical University of Dresden, Section for Vocational Pedagogics) spoke to the increasing impact of the education factor in the implementation of automation. In this, attention must be paid both to ways in which the existing educational potential can be utilized more effectively as well as to what new educational consequences are involved in mastery of automation. On the level of skilled workers and of masters, new training requirements are being necessitated by changing methods in the operation and supervision of machines and installations, by the integration of tasks of the preparation and safeguarding of production, by changes in the spectrum of maintenance tasks and by the growing importance of in-house streamlining measures.

A further focal point of the discussion concerned the problems of the determination and influencing of the effectiveness of flexible automation. Dr. Wiede (Technical University of Dresden, Section for Socialist Industrial Economy) based his remarks on the assumption that the determination of the benefits of complex solutions must be based on an analysis of the process changes that accompany automation. Process changes result from the implementation and utilization of automated solutions as compared to basic conditions and are expressed in altered process parameters, characteristics and qualities. These are linked to quite specific benefit elements, the quantification of which is the basis for the comprehensive proof of effectiveness. Wiede pointed to the essential process changes resulting from automation in the technical preparation of production, in the management, planning and organization of the reproduction process and in the manufacturing process. The benefit elements and their determining factors were described in detail for automation in production preparation. With regard to the increasing complexity of automation, the integrated character of measure-related effectiveness assessments and the linking of process analysis and design to the effectiveness-assessment were emphasized.

Dr. Makarov (M. I. Kalinin Polytechnical Institute, Leningrad) discussed ways in which the societal effects of complex automation can be systematized and described. The basic idea is to determine the economic effects of the improvement of the social characteristics of labor. Better working conditions lead to reductions in:

-the normative and real expenditure of working hours,
-the average annual loss in working hours,
-the premature departure of manpower from production,
-additional expenditures and costs.

This benefit is reflected in the freeing-up of manpower, the increase of production quantities per unit of production fund and in lowered costs and increased profits. The social improvements must be consciously formulated in the process of the preparation of automation.

Graduate engineer-economist Sehmisch and graduate engineer-economist Scholze (Technical University of Dresden, Section for Socialist Industrial Economy) focused their attention on the possibilities of the economic evaluation of the flexibility of automated solutions. Distinguishing between potential, necessary and actual flexibility offers a good starting point for designing the solutions, for determining possible economic results and their real exploitation. Even though it is extremely difficult to describe in an isolated fashion the way in which increased flexibility influences effectiveness, nonetheless partial economic considerations are required for the identification of the most favorable ways in which flexibility can be increased. These must be linked to the ability of solutions to be simply and quickly applied to other work tasks and must include the one-time cost and benefits resulting from this. Several components of the increase in profits become effective only in the case of complex solutions.

A further group of topics was concerned with special questions related to flexible automation in the preparation and implementation of production. Dr. Krejcik (Technical University of Dresden, Section for Socialist Industrial Economy) developed a concept for developmental stages of computer and CRT-assisted work in production preparation, which would lead from partial to complete solutions. Typical benefit elements are associated with each development stage. Automation in production preparation requires long-range planning that includes hardware technology, software and databases, manpower qualification and organization. Dr. Gasiokiewicz and Dr. Trocki (Technical University of Warsaw) spoke to experiences relating to automation in technological reproduction preparation in mechanical engineering in the People's Republic of Poland. The demands placed on technological production preparation are derived from the specific production tasks. The possibilities of flexible automated production are fully utilized only in the automation of production preparation. With regard to this, the processes which can be formalized and described in applied languages must be identified, the most effective means of computer technology must be selected and the optimal organizational conditions for automation must be created. The present status of computer use in the technological preparation of the mechanical engineering industry of the PR Poland were made clear by means of numerous examples, such as the computer-assisted project planning of the configuration of machine

tools, the computer-assisted preparation of technical documents, the implementation of technological calculations and the creation of databases.

Graduate engineer-economist Baum (Technical University of Dresden, Section for Socialist Industrial Economy) described typical variants of computer-supported technological work stations in the GDR. The typical scope of tasks of computer-supported work as well as the resulting benefits were given for each variant.

Prof. Dr. Mueller (Wismar Engineering College) described the following features of flexible automated, integrated production segments:

-development of integration technology and organization, for example in the form of robotics, computer-assisted process control and automated storage of tools and work pieces;
-integration of the determining sub-routines in terms of function and space;
-the bringing together of processing, work piece flow, tool change, quality control, diagnostics, supply and waste disposal, as well as process control;
-process and systems analyses as the starting point for planning and for the comprehensive interdisciplinary preliminary work which must be carried out;
-implementation of technological standardization in terms of manufacturing, technological and organizational considerations;
-a re-thinking of the determination of lot size, of multiple-machine assignments, of dimensioning and of the economic evaluation of production segments.

Prof. Dr. Neumann (Technical University of Dresden, Section for Socialist Industrial Economy) showed that an important component of flexible automated production complexes is computer-assisted planning and control. This fulfills functions such as the planning of orders and runs, planning and utilization of capacity, procurement and storage of materials, direction and control of production operations. The interactive planning and control of production joins the flexible production complexes with data processing in the managerial areas, on the basis of dialogue processing. As stages in the design of systems solutions for the computer- and dialogue-supported planning and control of production, the following factors were worked out:

1.formulation of the tasks involved in the implementation of planning and control systems,
2. designing of functions for computer- and dialogue-assisted realization,
3. design of the process bank for the realization of the functions,
4. determining the intensity of data processing,
5. determining variant solutions.

Dr. Oelsner (Technical University of Karl-Marx Stadt) developed a solutions-approach for organizing orders within the framework of computer-assisted planning and control, which provides for short delivery times and a reliable observance of contractual scheduling. The solution is based on the optimal distribution in terms of time of resources of limited availability. Managerial decisions can be prepared by means of simulation calculations.

In the conference material "Flexible Automation--Effectiveness" (Hefte zur Sozialistischen Betriebswirtschaft No. 28, Dresden 1985), in which numerous contributions to the conference discussion are published, additional theses concerning the topic of "Economic Problems of the Development and Introduction of Flexible Automated Solution" were publicized. They reflect the content of the book "Economics of Automation," which was published by Verlag die Wirtschaft in 1985.

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ECONOMY POLAND

## PARTY INVOLVEMENT IN ECONOMIC AFFAIRS DISCUSSED

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5-6 Apr 86 p 8

[Article by (PAP): "How Can the Party Enhance Its Influence Over the Economy?"]

[Text] What should party elements do in order to enhance the party's influence over every level of economic direction and control? In an attempt to answer this question, a 2-day party conference on economic theory began on 4 April this year in Katowice to deal with the issue of "The Enhancement of the Party's Style of Direction and Control of the Economy as an Indispensable Factor of the Growth of Economic Effectiveness and Management."

The reports at the conference focused on the class character of the party's and state's socioeconomic policies, the essence of socialist renovation of party leadership, the economic strategy of the party in light of the PZPR Program, the dialectics of reform of a socialist economy, and the party's control of that economy; reports were also made with regard to the functions and methods of the work of party plant organizations in economics.

Participating in the discussions were members of the PZPR Central Committee, deputies, representatives from science and industry, the government, and party and trade union socioeconomic activists of southern Poland's 10 provinces. Jerzy Romanik also participated in the conference.

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ECONOMY POLAND

## MARITIME INDUSTRY PROBLEMS CONTINUE

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 7 Apr 86 pp 1, 4

[Article by (pt): "Difficult Times for the Polish Merchant Marine"]

[Text] Many ships, particularly those of the Polish Ocean Line, are today good only for scrap. There is no freight. As unbelievable as it sounds, port freight rates are falling to a level which can only be defined as "starvation." The excess of shipping capacity available over actual requirements, which we have observed for years now in the international market, makes mutual competition destructive for everyone and everything.

Of the two largest Polish shippers, the Polish Maritime Shipping Company, which transports mass items, is definitely having considerably more luck in recent years than the Polish Ocean Line. Currently, the Polish Maritime Shipping Company has 127 ships afloat, making up almost 3 million deadweight tons. Most of these ships belong to the most modern afloat.

Of course, this means in no way that even Polish Maritime Shipping does not have its own headaches with the acquisition of freight, particularly that kind of freight which ensures a profit. In the opinion of the company's economic director, Olgierd Lorek, rates in tramping this year alone, and for the third year in a row, have fallen by 15 percent; this decline has not been eradicated by reductions in the cost of fuel which has resulted because of lower oil prices. On the other hand, other costs at home have risen significantly. It should not be surprising that a shipper's profits are not what they once were.

Most recently, in the first quarter of this year, a shipper in Szczecin transported just over 6 million tons of goods. Last year, the overall weight was approximately 28 million tons; it is easy to see from this figure that the first few months of this year have not been the best. Scandinavian ore in transit has been less than usual. Every now and then, there were shortages of coal for export; this resulted in contracted deliveries being late. Shipments of imported phosphorous and exported sulphur are running poorly. Overall, Polish foreign trade, from a shipper's perspective, did not have a good quarter. Perhaps the future will see an improvement.

At present, Polish Maritime Shipping has enough work this year for three-quarters of its fleet; inasmuch as current conditions in the international market are generally poor, this is entirely acceptable. New shipping contracts are now being negotiated.

During the next few months, the Polish tramping fleet is supposed to grow by four ships. The impressive 61,000-ton "Ossolineum," built recently by an Argentine firm, will be joined at mid-year by the "Manifest PKWN;" afterwards, three smaller ships will be provided by the A. Warski Dockyards in Szczecin.

All the problems facing Polish Maritime Shipping, however, pale in comparison to those being faced by the Polish Ocean Line in Gdynia. A considerable number of the 125 ships still in use by the line, amounting to one million deadweight tons, cannot meet the requirements demanded by modern shipping. Competition becomes even more keen as the decline in mass goods transport continues, while the export of Polish finished products moving over the sealanes is less than it was at the end of the 1970s.

For several years now, the Polish Ocean Line has had no choice but to either sell or scrap several dozen of its older, more serviced vessels. In the meantime, the line received its last new ship in mid-1983. It is a fact that modern ships of the line sail only to South America, Australia, and Great Britain. On the company's 21 other lanes, nothing much is happening.

As a result, 1985 saw the Polish Ocean Line transport just over 5 million tons of goods; 1986 will most likely see even less. In these difficult times in the international shipping market, and with the shortage of greater amounts of Polish industrial goods for export, the most important goal of the Polish Ocean Line has become the improvement of its financial situation which has become quite poor in recent years. Some successes have been scored recently in this area, but a complete balance is still quite far away.

Another important task which the directors of this enterprise have set is the partial renovation of an old fleet, the average age of whose ships is already 14 years. This year, if the dockyards get their orders, the Polish Ocean Line will get two, first-class, general cargo ships - the Warsaw II and the Krakow II. The Gdynia shipowner may also buy a container ship currently in service abroad in a European line.

Nineteen eighty-seven should see two ro-ro class ships begin sea service in the Mediterranean and a container ship, the Lenin, from the Gdansk Dockyards will also take to the waves. Representatives from the company maintain that all of these improvements together will not cover their needs, or even those of Polish foreign trade overall. Purchases of used ships abroad should partially alleviate some problems.

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ECONOMY POLAND

## BRIEFS

SOVIET 'DRY PORT' TRANSSHIPMENT--Currently in the tri-terminal border area of Zurawica-Przemysl-Medyka, approximately 30,000 tons of goods imported from the USSR are transshipped in every 24-hour period. These imports consist of mainly ore, pure iron and open-hearth materials for metallurgy. A considerable amount of the items we receive from the USSR consist of agricultural machinery and other farm equipment, including tractors and silo-combines. We also receive personal automobiles and items for the chemical industry. On 1 April 1986 the work force in the "dry port" tri-terminal area transshipped its 3-millionth ton of raw materials and goods this year. These imports have been provided in accordance with agreements concluded with our Soviet partners. [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 2 Apr 86 p 2] 12247/12851

CSO: 2600/361

## BRIEFS

SOCIALIZED SMALL BUSINESS--The legal and administrative restrictions placed on the development of the private sector [of small business] are usually stressed as the biggest problem of the small-scale economy in Yugoslavia. But for years the development of the socialized sector of small business has also been stagnating. At the end of December 1985 there were 2,605 OUR's (organizations of associated labor) and communities of small business with nearly 200,000 employees. Five years before, or in 1980 there were 2,550 OUR's and small business communities with 193,041 employees. During this period the share of small enterprises declined in the total economy, as did the share of their employees in the total number of employees in the Yugoslav economy. Of the total number of [socialized] OUR's and small business communities in 1985 most were in Serbia proper (680), followed by Croatia (581), Slovenia (371), Macedonia (343), Vojvodina (284), Bosnia-Hercegovina (226), Montenegro (63), and Kosovo (57). Most enterprises are in industry and mining (625), construction (785), artisan sector (997), and social protection (73). [Excerpts] [Belgrade EKONOMSKA POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Mar 86 p 31] /8918

DEBT REPAYMENTS--On 11 April the Assembly of the Association of Yugoslav Banks discussed how the new Law on Banks is being implemented and also noted that in the first quarter of this year $1.4 billion in debt (fixed and guaranteed obligations) had been repaid which, when current payments are added, is increased to about $2.4 billion. Compared to the first quarter of last year, hard currency repayments on the foreign debt almost doubled while the investment of foreign exchange [deviza] in exports for current reproduction was halved. The bankers say that this year Yugoslavia has to return $4.5 billion, or $1 billion more than last year. In the first quarter of this year our foreign exchange market was covered by only $159 million, or 6.4 percent of total payments. Also in this quarter almost 50 percent fewer letters of credit were opened ($366 million compared to $626 million in the first quarter of 1985), which has slowed production for export. In addition, we exported 10 percent more goods to the convertible currency market but imported 15.9 percent more. [Excerpt] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12-13 Apr 86 p 6] /8918

AGRICULTURAL LAG--Milorad Stanojevic, president of the Federal Committee for Agriculture, recently reported data which showed, he said, that the position of agriculture has worsened in the last 2 years. Only one-half of the amount called for in the Long-Term Program was invested in this branch; agriculture borrowed 85 percent of its working capital, and spent 53 percent of its income

on interest payments (compared to 19 percent for the rest of the economy). The volume of production is low and prices are above world prices: namely, our corn is 40 percent more expensive than on the world market, soybeans 65 percent more expensive, sugar 12 percent more, and pigs 10 percent more. The FAO recommends that food reserves should be 17 percent above the market consumption of a country: this percentage for us is 10 percent for wheat, corn, sugar, edible oil, and protein animal feed, and it is 5 percent for meat. The notorious truth is that the system of reserves in our country is not functioning. Our food is expensive: a family spends more than one-half of its budget on food, compared to one-fifth for Europe and 15 percent in America. Regardless of the...protectionist measures of the EEC..., if a country, like Yugoslavia, has only a 1 percent share in EEC imports, then it should seek the causes not only in EEC protectionism but above all in the weaknesses of its own production and organization of exports. [Excerpts] [Belgrade EKONOMSKA POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Apr 86 p 12] /8918

ELECTRIC POWER PRODUCTION--High water levels throughout the first quarter of this year (60 percent above that of last year and one-third above the average for the post-war period) have contributed most to the fact that the winter passed without problems and the present prognosis is very optimistic. Despite maximum operation of hydroelectric plants (which produced 8.2 billion kWh or almost 30 percent more than during the same 1985 period), water storage lakes remained constantly filled. At the beginning of April they contained enough water to produce 4.2 billion kWh which is 2 billion kWh more than at the end of 1985 and 1 billion kWh above the plan. Otherwise, in the first quarter of this year a total of 20.3 billion kWh was produced, or 7.6 percent over that last year and 1 percent above planned production. Thermal electric power plants fired by coal produced 10.3 billion kWh, the nuclear power plant produced 1.2 billion kWh, and thermal plants based on mazut and gas produced 500 million kWh (one-half that of last year). Consumption was 19.5 kWh, or 3.5 percent more than last year and 1 percent less than planned. In addition, somewhat more than 400 million kWh were imported and nearly 900 million kWh of electric power were exported in this first quarter of 1986. [Text] [Belgrade EKONOMSKA POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Apr 86 pp 29-30] /8918

BOSNIAN JOB LOAN SURPASSED--The presidency of Bosnia-Hercegovina noted the importance of action by all subjective forces to implement the investment programs to be [partially] funded by the 41,173,000,000 dinars collected from 1,245,648 workers and citizens through a public loan which by 31 March had exceeded the planned target by 3 percent. It was said that this brought to a successful conclusion the loan subscription campaign in all 109 opstinas of the republic. With implementation of the 604 planned programs at a cost of 185,335,000,000 dinars, 56,814 workers will be newly employed. [Excerpt] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Apr 86 p 4] /8918

BOSNIA TO INCREASE PRIVATE WORKERS--The Bosnia-Hercegovina Republic Assembly is expected to adopt at its next meeting a draft law on private work. It is realistic to expect that it will accept new regulations stimulating faster employment of new workers and simplifying the procedure for obtaining permits to open private shops. The law would permit two or more people to open a joint business in the artisan, restaurant and hotel, and retail sale sectors. Up to

now this has only been permitted for the artisan sector. Such joint [-ly owned] stores can be formed by a maximum of 10 people. In order to accelerate the opening of new jobs in small business which for years has not developed as planned, owners of artisan shops will be able to employ a maximum of 10 workers, or twice as many as has been the case up to now. Opstina assemblies can rule that stores which are in production sectors can employ five workers in addition to the two now permitted. Also, private transporters will be able to employ an assistant driver, in addition to three workers for loading, unloading and additional work. An innovation in the law is that the carrying capacity of trucking vehicles is no longer limited for private transporters. The draft law also explains what is considered old artisan professions in Bosnia-Hercegovina, in order that they be developed and maintained (especially those which are dying out). At the same time some occupations are banned, such as opening private stores for games of chance, using pinball machines, computers, etc. where income is made without working. [Excerpt] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Apr 86 p 5] /8918

CSO: 2800/237

## CPCZ CC REPORT TO CONGRESS

AU080601 Prague RUDE PRAVO Supplement in Czech 27 Mar 86

["CPCZ Central Committee Report on the Fulfillment of 16th Party Congress Resolutions--March 1986, 17th CPCZ Congress"--passages between single slantlines published in widespace, between double slantlines in boldface]

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee submits to the 17th Congress the report on its activity and the fulfillment of the 16th Congress resolutions. It frankly, critically, and self-critically appraising before the entire party and society how the set tasks have been accomplished.

In taking stock of the last 5 years, we can justly say that the tasks adopted by the preceding congress corresponded to the needs, conditions, and possibilities of our society. Their realization became the concern of the entire party, the National Front, and all people.

The Central Committee consecutively worked out the line of the congress, regularly checked on its implementation, assessed in good time the new phenomena and possibilities for the further dynamic development of society, did not recede before obstacles, and mobilized the party and the working people to overcome them.

The main thing was to continue to develop our national economy, progress on the road of intensification and increasing efficiency, maintain and improve the quality of living standards, ensure the citizens' social security, consolidate the people's power and the unity of our nations and nationalities, improve socialist democracy, further develop educational standards and culture, strengthen the country's defense ability, comprehensively cooperate with the socialist countries, particularly the Soviet Union, consolidate the CSSR's international position, and contribute our share to preserving world peace.

The CPCZ approaches its 17th Congress as a recognized political vanguard of the workers class and all working people; it fully relies on their support and activity. During the precongress period, the preparation and holding of annual members' meetings and party conferences, it was affirmed that the party is firm, ideologically and organizationally united, and capable of leading our people successfully on the road of further building developed socialism.

The broad activity which was developed in honor of the 40th anniversary of our fatherland's liberation by the Soviet Army, the 17th Congress and the 65th anniversary of the founding of the CPCZ, again proved the people's creative talents and their determination to accomplish the tasks the congress will set for the next 5-year plan period, with a view up to the year 2000.

We will be relying in this on the practical experience we have acquired since the 14th CPCZ Congress. The experience of fraternal parties is a source of inspiration for us, especially the experience of the CPSU. Likewise, the 27th Congress of Soviet Communists, and particularly the CPSU program and the main Guidelines of the USSR's Economic and Social Development for the Years 1986-90 and for the Period up to the Year 2000 are of extraordinary significance for us.

I. Results of the CSSR's Economic and Social Development Since the 14th CPCZ Congress

The basis of our economic and social policy for the period 1971-85 was the general line of building the developed socialist society which was adopted at the 14th CPCZ Congress and further worked out at the 15th and 16th CPCZ Congresses. It is founded on the comprehensive enhancement of efficiency in developing the national economy and on the full implementation of the intensive factors of growth, above all the social labor productivity; on cutting down the demands on materials and energy in production; and on a better utilization of basic assets, while broadly implementing scientific-technological progress, efficient modern management methods, and higher forms of international socialist integration.

In realizing this line during the past 15 years, we achieved emphatically positive results in the CSSR's socioeconomic development. At the same time it was necessary to overcome immense political, moral, and also economic damage, perpetrated by right-wing forces, as was also shown in the lessons on the Critical Development in the Party and Society after the 13th CPCZ Congress. The international conditions and influences were also most complicated, in both the political and economic sphere. Thanks to the party's great political and organizational work, and thanks to the fact that the people have identified themselves with its program, we succeeded in fulfilling the demanding tasks in the decisive directions.

The country's economic potential was significantly increased, the national income has grown substantially, and the resources of materials and raw materials began to be utilized more thriftily. In 1985 gross national income exceeded the level of 1970 by 81 percent. In 1985 social labor productivity exceeded the level of 1970 by 70 percent. The number of people employed in the national economy increased from 6,871,000 in 1970 to 7,605,000 in 1985. Industry, agriculture, the construction industry, transport, and services developed further. Industrial production increased by 97 percent, compared with 1970; the figure for agricultural production is 33 percent. The volume of construction work increased by 84 percent. The socioeconomic standards of both our national republics have, in substance, become balanced. We are participating more actively in the international division of labor. The CSSR's role in socialist economic integration has grown; and cooperation with the Soviet Union has particularly deepened.

This made it possible to fulfill the main aim of the CPCZ's economic policy--to raise and improve /living standards/. This goal was reached even though the external economic conditions strikingly deteriorated in the second half of the seventies. Personal consumption increased by 44.1 percent, and material social consumption by 108.6 percent. Social security was strengthened and the working and living conditions of the population improved.

During these 15 years, the population's actual personal earnings increased more than 50 percent, while full employment was maintained. Average wages increased by 53.2 percent.

Expenditure on pensions increased from kcs 24.7 billion in 1970 to kcs 52.9 billion in 1985. The average monthly old-age pension increased from kcs 863 to kcs 1,350 in 1985; and children's allowances increased (for instance, for 2 children from kcs 330 to kcs 650 a month).

Retail turnover increased by 81.6 percent in current prices--in this, the figure for industrial goods is 91.1 percent, and foodstuffs 72.2 percent. As regards the standard of nutrition of the population and the extent to which households are equipped with consumer durables, the CSSR has reached a level that can be quantitatively compared with the most developed countries. Supplies have gradually improved, even though there are still certain shortcomings in the regular supply of goods and the structure of supplies. Regular attention was devoted to developing services for the population. It remains an urgent task to improve their quality.

We have achieved significant progress in resolving the housing problem. During the last 15 years 1,751,000 apartments have been built, which now houses roughly one third of our population. First- and second-category apartments already amount to more than 75 percent of total housing stock. However, shortcomings in maintenance, particularly in the modernization of this stock, as well as in public facilities, continue to exist.

Considerable means were invested in education, including the construction of its material-technical base. Over the 15 years, the resources invested increased by more than 100 percent. The number of students living in university dormitories increased from 64,000 to 93,000. Of the total number of people employed in the national economy the number of workers with a university education has risen from 4.1 percent in 1970 to 8 percent in 1985; the number of employees with secondary school education from 14 percent to 21 percent; and the number of employees with completed training in workers vocations from 43 percent to 57 percent.

In harmony with the congress conclusions, we developed the health care services. Spending on health care increased from kcs 11.6 billion in 1970 to kcs 28.4 billion in 1985; of this the amounts spent on medical drugs increased from kcs 1.6 billion to kcs 5 billion. The capacity of facilities with hospital beds increased by 11.9 percent. The number of citizens per doctor dropped from 432 in 1970 to 280 in 1985. The number of places in nurseries increased by 59.4 percent. Care for senior and disabled citizens was developed and the number of places in the institutions of social care increased by 22,300,

that is, by 40.8 percent. Recreational and medical spa care, physical training, and sports developed further.

In harmony with the conclusions of the 14th CPCZ Congress, considerable means were invested in culture and the arts and in developing the mass media, particularly television. During the 15 years, the volume of means invested in culture increased by 164 percent.

During the past years the Czechoslovak economy had to cope with the changed conditions in the world economy, which were particularly affected by the rapid increase in the cost of acquiring raw materials fuels, energy, and materials, but also by critical developments in the capitalist world and discriminatory measures against the socialist countries on the part of the West. The losses from exchange ratios, caused by the export of not always qualitatively good and technically advanced products, also had a considerable effect.

Because of the slowness of our economy in adjusting to the changed conditions, and in order to prevent the living standards from dropping, foreign credit in freely convertible currency was also put to use. The repayments of adopted credits and the renewal and maintenance of the external economic equilibrium demanded a striking increase of exports in the course of the Seventh 5-Year Plan period, and a strict regulation of imports in particular.

At the turning point from the seventies to the eighties, the adjustment of our national economy to the new conditions was accompanied by a temporary slowdown in the rates of economic development and by the acceleration of certain structural changes.

The general line of building the developed socialist society, adopted at the 14th CPCZ Congress, was linked to the demand to speed up scientific-technological progress. All CPCZ Central Committee sessions devoted attention to the issues of implementing the scientific-technological development of the national economy.

Despite certain progress in the realization of scientitic-technological development, particularly in the Seventh 5-Year Plan period, the investments in this development have not yielded the expected results. Many products lack the necessary quality and reliability, and only a part of our production has achieved world standards. The demands placed by production on energy and materials decreased only slowly. Electronization, comprehensive automation and robotization of production porgrams, and the introduction of new technologies are progressing only slowly.

Capital construction played a significant role in the implementation of progress in science and technology. Roughly kcs 2,300 billion have been invested in the national economy, kcs 1,500 billion of this in the production sphere. Important branch and sector programs have been carried out. It was our primary task to ensure the fuel and energy base, to which 30-36 percent of the industrial investments were gradually directed. The construction of nuclear power stations was carried out in Jaslovske Bohunice and Dukovany, and construction work was started in Mochovce and Temelin. Selected sectors were

developed on a priority basis--they linked our economy more closely with the international division of labor--and the same can be said of sectors which enabled us to make better use of our domestic natural riches. Extensive facilities were built for the pipe and nuclear programs; the production and modernization of Tatraand Skoda vehicles were expanded, as were the production and modernization of cellulose paper combines in Paskov and Ruzomberok, of important facilities of the petrochemical and construction industries, of furniture and textile factories, as well as of transport and construction facilities. Considerable means were invested in the development of our agricultural-food complex. During the last few years, our orientation toward increasing investments for modernization and reconstruction deepened, while new construction projects were limited.

Considerable attention was devoted to construction in the nonproduction sphere. Important water economy projects were built, along with the realization of extensive housing construction. The percentage of our population living in buildings supplied with water from public water mains increased from 57.8 percent to 76.2 percent, and in buildings linked to the public sewage system it icnreased from 46.5 percent to 62.5 percent. Certain ecological construction facilities have been built. The Danube hydro project is being carried out. There has been extensive construction in Prague, Bratislava, and the north Bohemian region. A 30-km line of the Prague metro was put into operation, and the motorway network was expanded. During the last 15 years our cities and villages in all regions showed an unprecedented development. A number of school, health care, cultural, trade, and physical education facilities was built with the citizens' active participation.

However, the realization of capital construction also revealed serious shortcomings; these involved the systematic rise of budgetary costs, the overstepping of construction deadlines, belated completion of facilities, nonadherence to planned parameters, a high degree of dispersal of construction capacities, and a considerable number of uncompleted construction projects. The causes of this lie, above all, in shortcomings in our planning and management of capital construction and in the failure to prepare the plans and the ground well. We cannot be satisfied with the standards of architectural solutions for certain construction sites. We did not succeed in resisting pressure to overstep the planned scope of investments and start work on new construction projects. Likewise, despite the overall increase in the volume of construction work, construction efficiency did not reach the required level, and the structure of construction capacities did not show enough flexibility in the face of the changing needs of capital construction. The production-technical base of the construction industry did not react with sufficient flexibility to the needs of architecture and urbanism. Shortcomings were manifested in relations between suppliers and consignees and in deliveries of technological equipment, a continuing serious proglem is the insufficient utilization of our extensive production-technical base. The effectiveness of basic production means has fallen, and the shift-intensity quotient is stagnating. The liquidation of obsolete production stock, is progressing very slowly. These are serious problems on which we must concentrate extraordinary and constant attention, and which we must resolve with a greater determination.

//The most recent period// showed the closer //linkage of the Czechoslovak economy with the international division of labor,// above all by means of socialist economic integration. The CSSR is taking part in the joint construction of a whole number of production facilities in the CEMA countries, especially in the USSR; and it is developing broad specialization and cooperation of production, above all in the engineering industry. In our exports the percentage of specialized production and production undertaken in cooperation increased from 4.9 percent in 1970 to 30 percent in 1985; in this the figure for the Soviet Union is 36 percent. This was also expressed in the considerable growth of foreign trade with the socialist countries. The economic contacts and cooperation with the Soviet Union in particular enable us to acquire increasingly and advantageously raw materials, energy, and other materials, as well as new, modern technology, and they also enable us to ensure stable sales of our own products.

At the same time we have also been developing economic and commercial contacts with developed capitalist states and developing countries.

After the 14th Party Congress, the planned management of our national economy was consolidated and intensified on socialist principles. The new problems presented by life demanded an improvement in the quality of planning and management of all levels. Work gradually developed on the long-term outlook of the Czechoslovak economy as the foundation for creating medium-term plans.

Czechoslovakia achieved significant successes in realizing the line of building developed socialism. We can look back on fruitful and successful years, filled with the party's great organizational and educational work and with the selfless effort of our people. We had to overcome many an obstacle and difficulty on this road. We have not been able to fulfill everything in the way we intended; not everything could be foreseen; and we did not find sufficient strength for everything. On the whole, the economic and social development in the past 15-year period affirmed that the strategic line set by the 14th CPCZ Congress and further elaborated by the party's 15th and 16th Congresses was correct and that it corresponds to the interests of our society and working people.

The fulfillment of tasks set by the 16th CPCZ Congress significantly contributed to the overall results achieved during the past 15 years; the congress charged us in the socioeconomic sphere with the task of establishing conditions for a 14-16-percent rise in national income, and for covering 90-95 percent of the increment via increased social labor productivity.

As has already been shown, in consequence of striking changes in the external and internal conditions of economic development at the beginning of the eighties, the rate of increase in our national income slowed down in the first 2 years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan period. On the basis of increased efforts throughout our national economy, the dynamics of development was revived already in 1983, and the planned tasks made more progressive in the years 1984 and 1985. The gross national income created was thus 11.5 percent higher in 1985 than it was in 1980, and values amounting to kcs 28.5 billion were created over and above the plan for the 5-year plan period. We achieved the increase

of our national income side by side with a more favorable development of the share of production consumption in the social product than envisaged by the plan for the Seventh 5-Year Plan period; 80 percent of the increase in national income was accounted for by the growth of social labor productivity, whereas the Seventh 5-Year Plan period provided for only 86 percent.

The greatest share of national income--66 percent--was used in nonproduction consumption; this contributed toward increasing personal and social consumption. In harmony with the intention to maintain and improve the quality of living standards and to cut down the external debt, the share of national income used for investment was also cut.

The gradual increase in efficiency and the enforcement of the intensification of the economy in the creation of national income in the Seventh 5-Year Plan period were particularly reflected in reduced demand for materials and energy. The requirements as regards the creation of our national income in terms of the consumption of primary fuel and power resources dropped 1.7 percent annually, whereas the Seventh 5-Year period envisaged an average annual drop amounting to 0.9 percent. The overall consumption of fuel and power resources in our national economy in the period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan period increased merely by 2.3 percent; the state target program for fuel and energy savings and the social checks in this sphere have contributed to this result. During the Seventh 5-Year Plan period we registered an absolute reduction of the consumption of crude oil, crude oil products, bituminous coal, iron ore, cement, zinc, and a number of other raw materials, compared with 1980. Despite this, in terms of values our energy demands have strikingly increased, because of the rising price of fuels and energy on the world markets and because of the cost of acquiring them.

More favorable results than planned were achieved in cutting down the share of material costs in production. They were achieved to a considerable extent and primarily through the mobilization of quickly accessible reserves by means of limiting measures and material and moral incentives in production, and to a far lesser extent through technical-economic and organizational measures in production.

In the course of the Seventh 5-Year Plan period we substantially expanded the /material-technical base of our national economy/ in spite of the fact that the volume of capital construction was cut, compared with the level of 1980. Total investment in the national economic amounted to kcs 811 billion, and their share in national income spent amounted to 29 percent. They were directed particularly toward the fuel and power complex, agriculture, and comprehensive housing construction. We did not fully succeed in satisfying the requirement to speed up development of electronics and low-volume and bulk chemicals production, and modernize the light and food industries. In view of the large number of unfinished projects left over from the Sixth 5-Year Plan, it was necessary to cut down on starting new projects. This, together with the relatively favorable fulfillment of the planned volumes of works and deliveries, led to a certain reduction in the number of unfinished projects *in the first 3 years of the 5-year plan period. This development could not* be sustained in the remaining years, however. Despite the fact that, compared

with the past, the process of putting projects into operation improved, the situation in this sphere continues to be unsatisfactory.

The volume of long-term production assets rose from kcs 1,473 billion in 1980 to kcs 1,861 billion in 1985. The share of machinery and equipment is being increased slowly, now ever. As regards their utilization, results continue to be unsatisfactory. The effectiveness of long-term production assets (measured by the amount of national income created) decreased by 3.4 percent per annum in the course of the Seventh 5-Year Plan period. The standard of technological-economic parameters of some new long-term assets did not improve sufficiently, the liquidation of obsolete long-term assets proceeded slowly, and shift-intensity rate was low.

The 16th CPCZ Congress determined that more extensive involvement in socialist economic integration and the achievement of forward-looking changes in the structure of production were among the basic prerequisites for the dynamic development of the national economy. In the course of the Seventh 5-Year Plan period the share of raw material and energy branches declined moderately, while the importance of processing branches grew. The electrotechnical industry, engineering, the timber-processing industry, and selected sectors of chemical production were the most dynamically developing branches. However, the intensiveness of some structural changes was not always in full harmony with the intentions of the 5-year plan.

Exceptional importance was attached to scientific-technological progress and the more rapid implementation of its results in production. This key task of the 16th Congress was elaborated and concretized by the Eighth Session of the CPCZ Central Committee. The overall progress as regards speeding up the application of the results of science and technology in practice does not correspond to the possibilities and needs for the effective development of the national economy. We still have not succeeded in asserting the plan for science and technology becoming the axis of the national-economic plan. Despite the fact that the research and development base was augmented by 10,600 personnel, and at present it has 192,000 persons working in it, and the volume of expended noninvestment resources in this sphere constitutes kcs 84.5 billion in the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the measures aimed at making its work more effective are not being realized quickly enough. Shortcomings continue in the selection and preparation of tasks to be solved and in providing subject-related information and the necessary material resources, as well as in coordination of the implementation of research results in practice. Inadequate use is being made of the results of scientific research in the world and the related purchases of licenses.

The most complicated problems had to be solved in the sphere of external relations, particularly vis-a-vis the nonsocialist countries. Developments on international markets were influenced by changes in the world economy, with the resultant deterioration in the relation between the rise in prices for raw materials and the price of the export products of our processing industry. This was compounded by the mentioned objective and subjective problems, which led to a strain on our resources.

In the years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, an active foreign currency position vis-a-vis the socialist countries was maintained. The losses arising from the difference between exports and imports were offset by higher material exports. The obligations accepted in the past toward the nonsocialist countries were paid off, a matter that was made possible by increasing exports and regulating imports. One did not succeed in increasing the effectiveness of foreign trade, however. The adopted measures contributed to a marked reduction of indebtedness. At present, the Czechoslovak economy has a balanced position vis-a-vis the nonsocialist countries, despite the fact that repayment dates precede the due dates of outstanding debts.

In exports to the nonsocialist countries we did not succeed in realizing the required structure of production for export. The low export ability of the products of the processing industry, especially machinery and equipment, had to be offset by exports of raw materials and products having lower labor input, especially rolled material, crude oil products, wood, and consumer industry's products.

The Czechoslovak economy's involvement in the international division of labor increased, especially through the further development of socialist economic integration. In 1985 the share of Czechoslovak foreign trade with the CEMA member-states in its overall turnover increased to 74.1 percent, and in the Seventh 5-Year Plan period by 8.6 percent, with the share of the USSR in the overall turnover of the Czechoslovak foreign trade reaching 44.8 percent in 1985. There was a further deepening of cooperation and specialization, particularly with the USSR. Intrasectoral cooperation and specialization of production was strengthened in the Seventh 5-Year Plan period.

Economic cooperation, especially with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, is an ever more important factor of the Czechoslovak economy's intensive development.

In the realization of the strategic line of the party's economic policy great emphasis was placed on perfecting the system of planned management of the economy, with the aim of adapting the management mechanism and organizational work to the demands of intensification of the Czechoslovak economy.

The set of measures was adopted and put into practice. The purpose of these measures was to enhance the long-term nature of planning, reinforce the role of the 5-year plan, and make economic instruments more effective in creating pressure to improve efficiency and quality. Even though the set of measures contributed to better economic results, increasing thrift, and mobilizing untapped resources, it has still not created enough pressure, especially as regards utilization of science and technology and the material-technological base, and raising the quality of production and effectiveness of foreign trade.

Some important principles of the set of measures were not successfully implemented in practice, in particular the long-term nature of planning, the more extensive application of the principle of cost accounting [khozrashchet], and the closer interrelationship and greater effect of the system of material and value instruments.

At its 15th and 16th sessions, therefore, the CPCZ Central Committee issued instructions for further steps to be taken to expand the system of planned management in order to improve the efficiency of the national economy.

Despite the substantially more difficult external and domestic conditions and the considerable slowdown in the dynamism of economic growth in the first 2 years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan period, in harmony with the 16th CPCZ Congress directive, the population's current high standard of living was successfully maintained and even improved and its social security was strengthened. The slowdown in the growth of national income at the beginning of the 5-year plan period resulted mainly in a fall in accumulation and did not lead to a reduction in personal consumption or the living standard. The personal consumption of the population increased by 5 percent, and the rate of social consumption was higher than the plan envisaged. During the Seventh 5-Year Plan period it increased by 28.6 percent, and in 1985 reached more than kcs 176.4 billion. Within the framework of social consumption, resources expended per capita rose from kcs 8,962 at the beginning of the 5-year plan period, to kcs 11,380 in 1985. That contributed to the strengthening of our citizens' social security.

The overall personal earnings of the population rose. Income from wages constitutes the main part of the population's incomes. The average monthly nominal wage of an employee in the socialist sector (without counting the unified farmers cooperatives) increased in 5 years by 9.7 percent to kcs 2,961. The population's savings increased by kcs 62 billion and reached kcs 219 billion in 1985. Despite the fact that supplies were smoother and were successful as regards eliminating shortages on the domestic market, shortcomings persist as regards the range of products, Their quality, and availability. The extent to which households were equipped with consumer durables continued to increase. In 1985, the population spent kcs 55 billion on services. The volume of resources spent on education increased by 30.2 percent in the course of the Seventh 5-Year Plan period.

In harmony with the 16th CPCZ Congress conclusions, development of health care was oriented toward improving quality, prevention, and outpatient care. The expenditure on health care and social care institutions from social funds amounted to kcs 29.9 billion more than in the Sixth 5-Year Plan period. A number of projects were built or modernized, and the provision of the latest technology for health care facilities improved. The absolute majority of physicians and health care personnel work conscientiously and selflessly, but one cannot ignore citizens' criticism of long waiting times for specialized checkups, and sometimes even for admittance to hospital, of shortcomings in the supply of medicines and other abuses which are not being overcome consistently.

In the sphere of social security, the intention of the 16th CPCZ Congress to comprehensively consolidate its system and in accordance with economic feasibility to further perfect it, was gradually realized. Amendments carried out increased the social income of the population by 23.1 percent in the course of the 5-year plan period, and reached kcs 84 billion. Payments by health insurance organization increased by kcs 5.2 billion, children's allowances rose by 23.3 percent, and maternity allowances and other allowances for families with children also rose.

The 16th Congress directive envisaged the construction of 550,000 apartments. However, a breakdown showed this task to be too high. The plan determined the building of 485,000 apartments in the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and 487,300 were built. The plan also determined the modernization of 30,000 apartments in the socialist sector. Only a half of that task was fulfilled, however.

The 16th Congress put forward with great urgency the issue of the creation and protection of the environment. The direct investment alone that went into this sphere in the Seventh 5-Year Plan reached kcs 7.5 billion. In addition, in the production and nonproduction sector further considerable resources were invested in this sphere. Millions of citizens, too, contributed to the protection of the environment with voluntary work. On the whole, however, one did not succeed in preventing a deterioration of the environment. Five years are a short time to resolve such a serious problem. This also requires cooperation with the neighboring countries. However, some prerequisites have been created for a more effective solution in the years to come. This sphere continues to be among the priorities of economic and social policy, which all responsible state and economic agencies must approach with utmost responsibility.

Since the 16th Congress there has been important progress in all branches of the national economy as well as in all areas of the life of our society.

The planned tasks in //industry// were fulfilled in principle. Industrial production increased by 14.8 percent. In the individual branches, tasks were fulfilled as follows:

//In the fuel-energy sphere// one had to react to the clear changes in the conditions related to acquiring fuel-energy resources, as well as to the rise in costs connected with domestic extraction and production. One had to accelerate the development of our own fuel-energy base, above all, the extraction of brown coal. In cooperation with the Soviet Union we started to implemented an extensive program for the buildup of Czechoslovak nuclear power engineering. With our participation in the construction of transit gas pipelines in the USSR and in our own country we are assured of a considerable increase of natural gas for our needs. Because of the limited possibilities of importing crude oil, one had to give preference to utilizing it for chemical processing. Stress was put on the far more efficient utilization of fuels and energy, rationalization of consumption, and in gradually restricting energy-intensive productions. Compared with the 1970's, when consumption of fuel-energy resources was increasing by 10-12 million metric tons of standard fuel in a 5-year plan period, in the Seventh 5-Year Plan the absolute increase of domestic consumption reached only 2.4 million metric tons of standard fuel, which was overwhelmingly used in the non production sphere. These were significant steps in the long-term development of reducing energy consumption.

In the past period, and especially in the past 5-year plan period, we founded and developed in power engineering prerequisites for fundamental structural changes of great importance. After initial problems, in our country, too, we mastered the construction of nuclear power plants in principle and completely ensured the reliable operation of them. Despite the fact that the 16th Congress task of generating 15 billion KWH in nuclear power plants was not quite

fulfilled (11.8 KWH were generated), last year our nuclear power plants accounted for 14.6 percent of total electricity production. The experience we have gained must be made use of also when it comes to further blocks of nuclear power plants. At the same time, one has to continue to fully ensure all safety requirements. The development of nuclear power engineering, which is based on our own raw material supplies of uranium ores, will enable us, as of the Eighth 5-Year Plan period to reduce in a planned manner the amount of electricity generated on the basis of brown coal and thus limit the effects the burning of this substance has on the environment.

Coal mining was gradually stabilized. Because of the consolidation of the North Bohemian Brown Coal Basin in particular it fulfilled the 16th Congress tasks. Also contributing to this was the increased performance and reliability of technological units deployed at open cast mines affected by reconstructions, innovations, and deliveries of new technology. As a consequence of the deteriorating geological conditions in mines in the Ostrava-Karvina basin, despite constant attention and better technological equipment, the tasks in the extraction of bituminous coal were not fulfilled. The work efforts, selflessness, and initiative of miners in all our mining basins deserve high appreciation.

Coal will continue to play an important role in the fuel-energy balance sheet. We must handle our limited resources of it better. The past period proved the necessity of creating reserves as a prerequisite for the smooth supply of fuels and energy. Therefore, even if we are reducing extraction in a planned manner, one has to ensure the necessary development and preparedness of basins. Because of the deterioration of the quality of the extracted coal and the need to supply the population with graded coal, it will be necessary to unconditionally speed up the production of suitable boilers and the reorganization of the existing boiler economy so that it can utilize poorer quality fuels.

Improving safety, hygiene, and the conditions of work, reducing physically exhausting work in mining, being stricter about technological monitoring operations in mining, and reinforcing personal responsibility are permanent tasks and even more attention must be paid to them.

The production of gas developed greatly and became a dynamic branch of the national economy. The construction of the system of transit gas pipelines made the CSSR the largest transporter of gas in Europe. The participation in the construction of USSR gas industry, the expansion of the transit system, and the partial increase of domestic extraction will make it possible to gradually increase overall resources of natural gas. This requires us to expand the system of long-distance and distribution gas pipelines, and increase the capacity of underground reservoirs. In the immediate future, despite being gradually replaced by natural gas, city gas will maintain its important position.

In //metallurgy//, too, the changed economic conditions led to fundamental changes in its development. In view of the considerable demand for fuels and energy in the metallurgy industry and its demands as regards imports, investments, transportation, and ecology, the 16th CPCZ Congress put stress on the

qualitative aspects of the metallurgy industry, markedly slowing down the rate of quantitative growth while making important changes in its structure, bringing about a turn in the utilization and valorization [zhodnocovani] of metals and scrap metals throughout the national economy.

In the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the economy's needs in respect of metal products were fully covered, with a moderate fall in the absolute production of pig iron and crude steel. At the same time, the production of high-grade steels increased by 10.3 percent, and the production of rolled dynamo, transformer and other metals sheets for the electrotechnical industry increased by 9.8 percent. The share of ferrous metallurgy in industrial production decreased. In economic indicators ferrous metallurgy fulfilled and exceeded the Seventh 5-Year Plan tasks. However, despite the progress that was achieved, overall progress as regards raising the utility properties and stabilizing the quality of produced steels, expanding the production of economical sections [hospodarne profily] and stabilizing the dimensions of rolled materials is still slow. A number of shortcomings persisted in the supplies of metallurgy materials. These involved the observance of deadlines and the required composition of deliveries in respect of assortment, dimensions, and treatment, a matter that caused unnecessary losses to processors. The metallurgy industry's involvement in the international division of labor also proceeded slowly. The very extensive range of Czechoslovak metallurgy production was not significantly reduced.

In the Seventh 5-Year Plan some new modernized installations were put into operation, for example the oxygen converter steel plant in the Trinec Iron Works, some modern steel-making aggregates [ocelarske agregaty] in Vitkovice, and equipment for continuous steel casting in the East Slovak Iron Works in Kosice, in the Sverma Iron Works in Podbrezova, and in the Bila Cerkev Iron Works in Hradek near Rokycany. The construction of coking plants in the NHKG plant in Trinec and in Kosice continued. The medium-fine rolling train [stredojemna trat] in Poldi Sonp in Kladno was completed. The modernized cold rolling mill in the Kralovodvorske Iron Works is in test operation. The dynamolines [dynamolinky] in the East Slovak Iron Works in Kosice were modernized, and the exacting pipe programs in the VTZ enterprise in Chomutov and in the Sverma Iron Works in Podbrezova were mastered. At the same time obsolete metallurgy installations were phased out--13 open-hearth furnaces, 10 rolling trains, and 3 coking batteries.

However, the share of advanced technologies employed in Czechoslovak metallurgy remains low, the consequences of which is the relatively lower production of high-grade steels and advanced materials. In 1985, for example, continuous casting [kontiliti] accounted for only 8.1 percent. High-grade metallurgy materials accounted for only 14.3 percent of the total production, and flat [ploche] products only 44 percent. In this respect, compared with the industrially developed states, our metallurgy lags behind.

The 10th session of the CPCZ Central Committee in April 1984 worked out a program for the further intensification, restructuring, and modernization of metallurgy production, which constitutes an important material base for the development of our engineering and other branches. The session stipulated that in order to implement this program, it is necessary to make greater use of metallurgy's own repair and other capacities, increase the share of modernizations within the framework of general overhauls that are carried out, and more resolutely phase our obsolete production aggregates.

Also the nonferrous metallurgy sector did not quantitatively increase its overall production of nonferrous metals in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The second stage of the construction of the rolling mill for nickle alloys in Kovohute in Rkycany was carried out, the capacities for the production of sintered carbide in Prramet in Sumperk were expanded, and the intensification of the production of aluminum oxide in the SNP enterprise in Ziar and Hronom was carried out. Despite that, the production of hard metals, and especially of new materials for the electrotechnical industry, did not fully meet the growing demand. In order to deal with ecological aspects we must proceed with the reconstruction and modernization of selected capacities.

The 16th CPCZ Congress task of achieving relative annual savings of 4.5 to 5 percent was exceeded. In the course of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, overall relative savings reached 2.4 million metric tons of ferrous metals and 76,000 metric tons of nonferrous metals (which--compared with the plan--is 305,000 metric tons of ferrous and 19,000 metric tons of nonferrous metals more). In the course of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the growth of consumption of ferrous and nonferrous metals was not only halted, but consumption of ferrous metals decreased by 3.1 percent, and of nonferrous metals by 9.8 percent. Rationalization actions oriented toward better utilization of the metal substance, toward the rationalization of consumption, and higher valorization of metals in the users' sphere, and a higher utilization of scrap metal contributed to this. All this positive experience, including the social survey of the handling of metals, must be further developed, the application of advanced technologies expanded, engineering metallurgy modernized, and still higher savings of metals must be achieved in metallurgy workers as well as in engineering and other branches.

//Engineering and the electrotechnical industry// were the fastest developing branches in the Seventh 5-Year Plan period. Total production increased by 28.3 percent and accounted for 56 percent of the overall increment of industrial production. They ensured the dynamism determined by the Seventh 5-Year Plan, even though the original task set by the 16th Congress was not completely fulfilled.

The electrotechnical industry increased production fastest, by 49.9 percent, and thus reached the top limit of the task set by the 16th CPCZ Congress. The share of the electrotechnical industry in the overall engineering production increased to 21.2 percent in 1985 (compared with 17.9 percent in 1980). At the same time some important changes occurred in its internal structure. These changes made it possible for the electrotechnical industry to begin to contribute to an increasing extent to the gradual realization of the adopted program of computerization [elektronizace]. For example, the production of control systems, electronic investment goods, and automation, measuring, and regulatory technology proceeded at a faster pace. Production has begun of some new technological devices for automated control systems of technological processes, small computers and the like. Considerable progress was achieved as regards the technological standard of electromotors. The production of the components' base increased in the Seventh 5-Year Plan by more than 95 percent, including components for microelectronics by more than 200 percent. Despite that, even this development was not sufficient to satisfy the rapidly growing needs of

the electrotechnical industry as well as of engineering and other users' branches. The urgency of this problem increased in the final years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. This was the result of the failure to ensure adequate material supplies of special, small-volume, highly pure chemical and metallurgical materials, and adequate investment in the electrotechnical industry. Therefore it was decided to boost investment in this branch in the Eighth 5-Year Plan as a necessary prerequisite for gradual realization of the computerization program.

The harmony with the Seventh 5-Year Plan, general engineering increased production by 28.7 percent. Heavy engineering remained below the planned dynamism of gross production (only a 20.8 percent growth), mainly because of problems connected with the marketing of complete investment units.

Engineering and the electrotechnical industry fulfilled and exceeded the Seventh 5-Year Plan tasks in economic indicators, especially in reducing material and general costs, in the growth of the adjusted value added, in profits, and in the profitability of production assets. They maintained the planned ratio between the development of wages and their labor productivity on the basis of adjusted value added. Compared with 1980, in 1985, turnover of inventories accelerated by 22.9 percent, even though considerable room for improvement remained in handling them.

Considerable difference remained in the general standard of management and performance of engineering and electrotechnical economic production units and enterprises. Not all of them mastered the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan period. Quite a number of them showed shortcomings in ensuring the required assortment and in respect of smooth deliveries of machinery and equipment, and components, and the observance of economic contracts. Only in some sectors was there certain progress toward improving the spare parts supply. But the situation remains unsatisfactory in a number of branches, for example in the automobile industry, in the production of electric locomotives, in services for the needs of enterprises of local economy, and in other sectors. Some enterprises and economic production units lag behind as regards making prompt changes in their production programs in order to be able to react to the changing needs of domestic and foreign markets. In respect of quality and the technological-economic standard of manufactured production, a number of enterprises did not keep abrest of developments in the world and did not ensure the required performance parameters and competitiveness of their products.

In the Seventh 5-Year Plan period, engineering and the electrotechnical industry fulfilled and exceeded planned deliveries for investments on the whole and thus contributed to the modernization of the economy's technological base. Compared with 1980, in 1985 deliveries of machinery and equipment for investments rose by 31.1 percent. For example, the highly exacting production for the needs of nuclear power engineering was mastered, and progress was made as regards the technological standard for open cast coal extraction and for the compressor stations of transit gas pipelines. However, we did not succeed in achieving a fundamental turn in ensuring modernization of the boiler stock, in the production of further equipment for rationalizing the consumption of fuels, including substantially increasing deliveries of measuring and regula-

tory technology, technological equipment for thermal plants and water treatment plants, and in developing and manufacturing equipment to control emissions.

Positive results were achieved in the development and production of tractors, in which the planned tasks were exceeded. The deliveries of further machinery and equipment for agriculture qualitatively improved, particularly in the second half of the 5-year plan period. However, the technological-economic standard of a part of them lags behind the needs for the intensification of agricultural production. Also the deliveries of machinery and equipment for the food industry did not meet the needs for its accelerated modernization. The same applies to the modernization of a number of sectors of the consumer goods industry.

Progress was made in the production of heavy construction machinery, cranes, and other mechanisms, but thus far we have not succeeded in ensuring the entire structure and the required volume of deliveries for the construction sector, especially of small machinery for finishing work, maintenance, and modernization of projects and the housing stock.

Despite the planned increases of the deliveries of diesel and electric locomotives, trams, trolleybuses, and railroad cars, needs for the development and dmodernization of transportation were not quite satisfied. An extensive, modernized facility for tatra trucks was put into operation. There were certain delays in completing the development of the new Skoda passenger car and production of this car must now be consistently ensured within the determined deadlines. The aviation industry and the production of technical vessels, in which the advantages of cooperation with the Soviet Union are clearly evident, made considerable progress.

Production of equipment for in-depth processing of crude oil was ensured, and deliveries of equipment for the chemical and pharmaceutical industries increased on the whole.

Engineering production technology developed and its computerization made partial progress. Production of robots began and the production of automated welding machinery and lines was expanded. Computer-controlled machine tools accounted for more than a third of all machine tools in operation, and yet--in view of the needs--this is not enough.

Engineering and the electrotechnical industry ensured the planned growth of deliveries having high technological standards for strengthening the defense capability of the CSSR and the other Warsaw Pact states.

The 16th CPCZ Congress entrusted engineering and the electrotechnical industry with very exacting tasks in exports. Compared with 1980, in 1985 total deliveries for export in foreign prices [v zahranicnich cenach] increased by 58 percent, of which deliveries to the socialist countries increased by 67 percent and the nonsocialist countries by 27 percent.

By fulfilling and exceeding their export tasks to the USSR and the other socialist countries, they significantly contributed to maintaining the CSSR's

balanced economic relations with these countries. The tasks as regards exports to the nonsocialist countries were not completely fulfilled, however. It was necessary therefore not only to realize substitute exports of other, as a rule less profitable, engineering products and metallurgical material, but also to reduce imports for the engineering-metallurgical complex compared with the targets of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. On the whole, compared with 1980, in 1985 the positive balance of the engineering sector's exports and imports rose by 56 percent, above all thanks to increased exports to the USSR.

Compared with 1980, in 1985 the deliveries of the electrotechnical consumer goods for the domestic market increased by 73 percent, and of engineering consumer goods by 29.2 percent. Compared with the 1980 level, consumer demand for and sales of passenger cars declined in the course of the Seventh 5-Year Plan period.

Despite the aforementioned growth of deliveries, which contributed to the stabilization of the domestic market, consumer demand for some engineering products and electrotechnical consumers goods, especially those having high technological standard, quality, and reliability, was not fully covered, however. We cannot become reconciled to this state of affairs and must made greater efforts to increase deliveries of new engineering and electrotechnical products with high functional and technological parameters and a high aesthetic standard.

The volume of resources invested in the course of the Seventh 5-Year Plan in the development of engineering and the electrotechnical industry reached kcs 65.3 billion. In the development of engineering's own production base, investments were preferentially channeled into restructuring. However, we did not fully halt the extensive growth of long-term assets, and we did not consistently assert the course aimed at modernization and reconstruction so as to prevent them from becoming obsolete. In general engineering and the electrotechnical industry achieved a moderate increase in the effectiveness of long-term assets was achieved, but in heavy engineering it declined. Despite the adopted measures, one did not succeed in increasing the shift intensity, in better utilizing machinery, and in phasing out obsolete machinery and worksites more rapidly.

The results of the Seventh 5-Year Plan showed that the process of intensification must be deepened in the entire engineering-metallurgical complex. To this end, one has, above all, to make more efficient use of all existing resources, but also make progress as regards the fundamental solution of the modernization of the production-technological base, with the faster application of the findings of scientific-technological development; expanded computerization, automation, and robotics; the development of production of special-purpose machinery and equipment; and new technologies based on the program for the intensification of production and marketing.

Despite the progress achieved in involving the engineering-metallurgical complex in the international, particularly socialist, division of labor in the Seventh 5-Year Plan period, the time has come to substantially expand it while markedly strengthening direct production relations and setting up joint ventures.

Not all barriers preventing this process have been eliminated yet. This also applies to obstacles still standing in the way of speeding up scientific-technological development in enterprises, especially when it comes to perfecting the general policy of the renewal of long-term assets and creating conditions for increasing their activity in modernizing their own production-technological base and perfecting their organizational structure. Progress to date has been slow in strengthening and improving reproduction stages, and introducing automated planning and construction systems. Not enough realistic prerequisites, including ensuring the necessary technological resources and suitable economic instruments, as well as long-term regulations, have been created. It is necessary therefore to more consistently ensure the basic directions of the development of the engineering-metallurgical complex, determined by the 10th session of the CPCZ Central Committee.

//The production of the chemical industry// in the Seventh 5-Year Plan period increased by 10.6 percent, even though the volume of processed crude oil was smaller.

We started to develop small-volume chemistry and the production of chemical specialities more intensively. We expanded the production of chemicals for the rubber industry, additives for the textile industry, and the assortment of chemical fibres; the production of liquid fertilizers for the agricultural sector was increased. The quality of production manufactured on the basis of innovations, modernization, and construction of new capacities improved. Import chemical units were into operation, for example acrylic chemical production in Sokolov, the antioxidant CD and the agrochemikalie II in Duslo Sala, the Cyklohexanon in Strazske, the production of aniline in Ostrava, of coating substances in Prague and in Uherske Hradiste, new capacities for the production of molded rubber goods, hoses, and the like. However, despite that the dependence on imports from the nonsocialist countries, especially as regards chemicals for agriculture and a number of special chemicals, is still high and the needs of the national economy are not fully covered. One must also not become reconciled to instances of insufficient quality, failure to observe technical and technological discipline and order, and violation of the principles of environmental protection. In addition it is necessary to modernize and restructure the production-technological base of the chemical industry while giving priority to the further development of sophisticated chemistry and the production of chemical specialities.

The development of sophisticated chemistry is of importance also for the further growth of the //pharmaceutical industry//, a matter that helped to increase its production by 31.9 percent in the Seventh 5-Year Plan period. The division of labor among the CEMA countries deepened, and exports of pharmaceutical products to these countries increased more than 2.5-fold since 1980. Construction of universal units has begun, which will gradually be put into operation by 1988.

The production of //light industry// increased in the Seventh 5-Year Period by 11.3 percent. Restructuring was carried out, with a view to strengthening sectors using domestic raw materials, especially the glass and ceramic industries, and the industry processing wood mass. Export tasks were exceeded,

even though the desired profitability of experts to the nonsocialist countries was not achieved. The utilization of secondary raw materials, especially paper, glass, and plastic materials as important raw materials for the growth of light industry production, proceeded only slowly.

The development of production and the improved quality of manufactured products were achieved in some new capacities as well as through modernization and intensification. All this made it possible to maintain in keen competition light industry's position on international markets, and to achieve increased deliveries to the domestic market.

The introduction of the production ad sales of high quality goods and fashion novelties, and the increased deliveries of some products in short supply (for example bedclothes, utility glass and china, school requisites) contributed to the better satisfaction of the population's needs. However, production took little care to react quickly to changes in demand, and to ensure high quality throughout a wide range of goods. This applies, above all, to furniture, and partly to footwear and some types of textile products, particularly for children and young people.

In view of the obsolete nature of production assets in some light industry enterprises, a program for the comprehensive modernization of the leather-processing, footwear, knitwear, and textile industries was adopted. There are also important sociopolitical aspects in the realization of this program, because it will substantially ease the current physically hard and monotonous work, especially for women who work in those industries.

In the //wood-processing industry//, progress was achieved in the comprehensive utilization of timber. Compared with 1980, exports of raw timber declined by 48 percent, while exports of sawn wood, particle boards, and furniture increased. A marked development occurred in the cellulose-paper industry. Two large pulp mills--in Ruzomberok and Paskov--as well as other capacities were built. Because the planned parameters were not achieved in time, the 16th Congress task, which called for an increase in production of cellulose by more than 60 percent, was not fulfilled. The production of packaging materials, especially for the food industry, is insufficiently developed.

The //building materials industry// reacted gradually to the changes in fuel-energy conditions and in the structure of capital construction. The volume of its gross production increased in the Seventh 5-Year Plan by 3.7 percent, with a differentiated development within the branch. The production of the most energy-intensive products declined, for example cement (by 2.7 percent), building construction parts (by 11.8 percent), and fired masonry materials (by 15 percent), but the basic needs of the national economy were covered. The production of limestone substrates, especially for the needs of agriculture, increased (by 38 percent), and the industry's needs in glass and foundry sand and ceramics raw materials were ensured. Some new production capacities went into operation, for example for glazed and decorative tiles in Chlumcany and Michalovce, for roof tiles in Hostomice, for mineral fiber materials in Bohumin, and the third stage of the cement works in Rohoznik.

The production of ceramic tiles and floor tiles developed dynamically and quality and range improved. Despite the stepped up production (by 17.3 percent), demand for roof tiles was not fully met. There were shortcomings in the quality of some brickworks' products. The choice of products and materials for improving the architectural effect and the utility qualities of buildings was inadequate. This is the subject of justified criticism.

In the period since the 16th CPCZ Congress, the //construction industry// too played an important part in the development of the national economy by building important industrial, transportation, and agricultural projects, comprehensive housing projects and facilities for culture, education, trade, and health care in all regions of the republic. There was an improvement in the fulfillment of tasks on monitored projects and in areas of concentrated capital construction--in Prague, Bratislava, and the North Bohemian region.

At the end of the 1970's and at the beginning of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, serious shortcomings appeared in the construction industry's plan fulfillment, and the effectiveness began to decline. A number of planned tasks were not fulfilled within the desired deadlines and in the desired quality, unjustified differences in the performance of comparable construction enterprises deepened, and so forth. The fundamental reason for this was the fact that the construction industry did not react in time and with an adequate concept and organization to the new, structurally changing needs of capital construction. Contributory factors here--together with subjective shortcomings in the construction sector--were the disproportionate number of projects under construction and the serious shortcomings in planning and management in capital construction itself, in preparation in terms of investment, design, and material-technological provisions.

In 1982, the standpoint of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on the situation in the Construction Industry and Its Expeditious Tasks, and the Set of Realization Measures, adopted in 1984, outlined the way to overcome this unfavorable state of affairs. The main stress was put, above all, on mobilizing the construction sites, through deepening intraenterprise cost accounting [khozraschet], increasing the responsibility and powers of works foremen and foremen, and stabilizing the labor forces, above all tradesmen of the most important construction professions. Together with this tasks were determined to improve deliveries of building machinery and equipment, including small machinery and construction materials from other sectors, and to perfect the level of preparedness of planners, investors, and designers in capital construction.

The adopted measures, together with an increased work initiative, helped to fulfill the basic indicators of the Seventh 5-Year Plan in construction and led to a gradual solution of its longstanding problems. Construction capacities were concentrated on the mandatory tasks of the plan.

There was a certain improvement in construction efficiency, efficient management, and partly also in quality of a number of projects. The construction industry ensured the savings of fuels, energy, motor fuels, metals, and cement, as determined by the plan. Some measures aimed at perfecting the organization of its production-technological base were also implemented.

In local construction--even though there was a certain improvement--the amount of work done in repairs, reconstruction, and for the population remains low.

Despite the results achieved in the Seventh 5-Year Plan and the meritorious work of construction workers, one cannot ignore the fact that the construction sector frequently remains the subject of justified public criticism. On the whole the desired improvement in the standard of planning, management, and organization of work, the implementation of scientific-technological progress, the application of basic funds and concern for them, and the use of work time has not yet happened. A number of shortcomings persist in construction. They are related to the smooth running of construction operations, and technological and work discipline. This can be seen for the poor workmanship of the work delivered, the mess on construction sites, and the waste of material. The accumulation of finishing work in the last months of the year causes serious difficulties in completing projects and in a number of regions also of apartments. Despite the fact that the tasks in housing construction were fulfilled and even modestly exceeded on a statewide basis in the Seventh 5-Year Plan period, the fact that the plan tasks were not fulfilled in Prague and that the plan for the modernization of the housing stock was not fulfilled, is a serious setback. In the future, collectives of construction workers will to have far more efficiently overcome these negative phenomena which reduce the performance of the construction sector and harm its reputation.

Also the adopted measures which help to decide the conditions of the work of the construction sector and lead to the improvement of the entire investment process and the reduction of the disproportionate number of unfinished and at the same time started projects, must be implemented more consistently in all other sectors.

In the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the //agricultural-food complex// was an important element of the stabilization of the national economy and the domestic market. The tasks of the 5-Year Plan in gross agricultural production were exceeded. The realization of the measures adopted at the fourth session of the CPCZ Central Committee in 1981 contributed to that. Compared with the Sixth 5-Year Plan, agricultural production increased by 9.7 percent, of which plant production increased by 13.3 percent, and animal production is almost double is an important step toward the stabilization of agriculture. Care for the protection of the land and its fertility increased, and the shrinkage of arable land considerably decreased. The 16th Congress directive determined the produced annually. In the past 2 years we had the biggest harvests in the history of our agriculture. In the 5-year plan, the production of grain reached 54.5 million metric tons, which is 4.2 million metric tons more than in the Sixth 5-Year Plan. An almost 2-fold increase in the production of oil-yielding crops contributed to reducing our dependence on imports. However, we did not succeed in achieving a desirable turn in the production of sugar beet, potatoes, fruit, and vegetables, and some other staples. This was mainly caused by an incomplete application of the decisive intensification factors.

Desirable structural changes were carried out in animal production. Harmony was achieved between the standard of it, its structure, and existing resources of feed. The tasks of the 5-Year Plan in the production and procurement of

animal products were exceded. The utility value of dairy cows increased rapidly, and thus also overall milk production. Compared with 1980, in 1985 average milk yield per cow increased by more than 550 liters and reached 3,643 liters. Also the results in reproduction of farm animals improved. The more effective handling of concentrated feed, together with the growth of the production of cereals and bulk feed, made it possible to reduce the animal production sector's demands for imports. Compared with the Sixth 5-Year Plan, imports of feed from the nonsocialist countries decreased by about a third. The share of concentrated feed in the animal sector's production rose from 74 percent in 1980 to 91.6 percent in 1985. In the last year of the 5-Year Plan we achieved, in essence, self-sufficiency in grain.

Also the //food industry// successfully fulfilled the tasks of the 5-year plan. Gross production rose from kcs 93.8 billion in 1980 to kcs 101.2 billion in 1985. Compared with the preceding 5-year plan period, it increased by 7.8 percent. Goods deliveries to the domestic market increased by 5.1 percent in comparable retail prices. The utilization of agricultural raw materials improved and their quality and utility value gradually rose. However, the food production sector is only adapting itself slowly to the demands of consumers for wider variety, for products having a better quality packaging. A faster satisfaction of the growing needs in this sphere is made difficult by the shortage of advanced technological equipment, packaging technology, and packaging materials.

In the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the material-technological base of the agricultural-food complex was further strengthened. Overall investments reached kcs 133.7 billion. The planned extent of investments was exceeded by roughly one-fourth. The increasing of the share of investments in machinery, especially tractors, technology for land tilling, and for the harvesting of crops is a positive thing. However, the desired improvement in the technological-economic standard of the technology delivered and its comprehensiveness was not achieved.

To the intensification of agricultural production contributed, above all, investments for soil fertilization, which constituted almost kcs 20 billion. A total of 99,411 hectares of irrigation were built in the course of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and the plan was fulfilled by 101.4 percent. A total of 238,990 hectares were drained, thus fulfilling the plan by 113.8 percent. Special agricultural investments played an important role especially in reducing losses; within the framework of these investments were built almost 7 million square meters of silage space, 5 million square meters of manure pits, a matter that had a positive impact on the problem of environmental pollution. In the food industry, the volume of investments reached kcs 22.8 billion. The planned extent of investments here was exceeded by 17 percent. Some important processing capacities went into operation in the course of the 5-year plan period, such as, for example, the meat industry's plants in Cakovice, Policka, Olomouc, Levice, Dunajska Streda, and other places, having a total capacity of more than 190,000 metric tons; new fairies in Ceska Lipa, Kosice, Zamberk, and Nove Mesto nad Vahom; an pectin-manufacturing plant in Smirice; freezing plants in Kunovica and Opava; bakeries in Prague, Nitra, and Bratislava; and some other projects. Despite this, however, the technological

standard of the food industry and the potential of its capacities is still lagging behind the rapid growth of agricultural production. This lack of harmony in processing, but also in storage capacities, has been deepening in some branches.

The effectiveness of agricultural production increased in the course of the 5-year plan. The level of the valorization of material and energy inputs, especially of feed, fertilizers, and motor fuels, has been improving. Labor productivity increased further and the economic situation of agricultural enterprises was consolidated. There was a fall in the number of lagging cooperatives and state farms and an increase in their own resources for expanded production and strengthening material incentives. The branches' relationship with foreign trade improved, and the negative balance vis-a-vis the nonsocialist countries decreased by a fourth. However, despite all these positive aspects, we did not succeed in achieving a more marked change in the long-term growth of the agricultural production sector's demands for funds, material, and energy. As a result the costs of food production are also growing. The unjustified differences between enterprises working in identical production conditions, caused, above all, by a low standard of management, persist. We are not successful in reducing to the necessary extent the losses of agricultural production and minimalizing the negative consequences of the intensification of agriculture on the environment.

The results achieved reflect the positive effect of the perfected system of agriculture's management, practical since 1982. The adopted measures created a broader scope for increasing the activity of agricultural enterprises and strengthening their responsibility for the fulfillment of national needs. Planning within the agricultural-food complex was simplified, and the norms and balancing [bilancni] methods in the construction of the plan were more broadly implemented. We embarked on the path of improving the supplier-consumer relations. These measures clearly stimulated enterprises to make better use of local conditions and untapped potential. They are also beginning to have a positive impact in the sphere of material incentives by strengthening the merit aspect in enterprises' concrete results.

The overall positive effect of the system of management was weakened by inconsistency in its realization. Some phenomena of administrative methods endure, the desirable comprehensiveness and intertwinement in interbranch relations was not ensured. The conclusions of the 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee in 1984 and the long-term program for the development of agriculture and other branches ensuring people's nturition, together with the measures adopted to perfect the system of the management of agriculture for the Eighth 5-Year Plan were a reaction to these shortcomings.

A considerable part in the successful fulfillment of the tasks of the agricultural-food complex was played by the scientific research base, biological and technological services, together with leading agricultural enterprises that have become the catalysts of scientific-technological progress in individual branches of agricultural production. There was an improvement in the genetic stock of farm animals and the majority of seeds used. Advanced technologies in animal and plant production were expanded further. Auxiliary production

plays a positive role in strengthening the economies of agricultural enterprises and in ensuring their material-technological needs. The supply branches also contributed to the process of the intensification of agriculture--by increased deliveries of industrial fertilizers, calcium materials, chemical products, and technology. However, problems continues, especially as regards the quality and comprehensiveness of deliveries means of production, but also in respect of the inadequate degree to which they are used.

Small-scale breeders and growers contributed to the better utilization of land that is for all practical purposes inaccessible to machinery, and also to improving the food supplies. Untapped potential still exists as regards the more extensive utilization of agricultural land unsuitable for large-scale agricultural production.

The //forestry economy// successfully fulfilled tasks in ensuring the forest's renewal capability, forestation, supplying the national economy with raw wood material, as well as in exports. Thanks to an increased effort, it succeeded in eliminating the consequences of extensive wind damage, and preventing damage to vegetation. Care is being devoted to improving conditions for raising forestry production and other useful forestry functions, especially in ecologically endangered regions. Setting up 420 hectares of large-scale nurseries made it possible to ensure an increase in the extent of reforestation by 37,075 hectares. Shortcomings show in the quality of nursery activity, in care for young plants, in the intensity of protection against harmful elements, in forestry hygiene, and in the inadequate utilization of timber.

The //water economy//--despite complex conditions--ensured the supply of the population, industry, and agriculture with water, as well as the requirements of river transportation. Significant water economy projects were realized, of importance for the further development of the fuel-energy base and other branches. Problems continue as regards ensuring new water resources and their interconnection with the existing water economy systems, and in the construction and modernization of water treatment plants. Considerable reserves exist for reducing losses in water mains' pipes', and, especially, for the more rational handling of water throughout economy and by the population.

People still do not sufficiently realize that land, forests, and water are society's greatest assets, which must be carefully protected and taken care of as an integral part of a healthy environment.

The //transportation sector// ensured the transportation needs for the development of the national economy. In the Seventh 5-Year Plan, demands on transportation decreased by 8.2 percent, thus fulfilling and exceeding the task set by the 16th Congress, which determined a 5 percent reduction. The share of less energy-intensive railroad and river transportation increased. in road transportation, CSAD [Czechoslovak Automobile Transportation] public transport grew more rapidly than enterprises' transport. However, the tasks in transportation were often fulfilled with a considerable exertion, and not always effectively and in the necessary quality. We did not succeed in fully ensuring the necessary smoothness and reliability of transportation, balanced loading and unloading, and achieving better discipline of shippers and

carriers. Problems continue with utilizing the loading capacities of the means of transportation, and with regard to the safety of transportation. A little progress was achieved in the realization of the state goal-oriented program for the development of advanced transportation systems.

The development of the technological base of transportation was concentrated, above all, on the renewal and development of means of transportation, the electrification of 473 km of railroad lines (task: 450 km), and the modernization of safety equipment on 419 km (task: 380 km). A new railroad crossing to the USSR was put into operation. The modernization of land communications, and the construction of expressways and of the basic communications system in Prague and Bratislava continued.

Despite the achieved progress, the elimination of a number of bottlenecks in the railroad network, and the construction of the southern branch in Slovakia continued slowly, however.

Some improvement was achieved in mass public transport in respect of punctuality, reliability, and coordination between individual transportation sectors. The expansion of the Prague subway improved the city's mass public transport. In a number of other cities and villages, too, mass public transport was improved. Despite this, serious shortcomings exist in the general standard, above all, of railroad transportation, and as regards travel comfort. Lack of cleanliness, and even vandalism are not a good testimony for the transport facilities or travellers.

In the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the reconstruction and modernization of the technological base of //communications// continued. This, together with the realization of other measures, contributed to a partial improvement of communications services. Telephone automation and the number of telephone subscribers increased, and a more extensive mechanization and automation of postal and newspaper services began. However, we did not succeed in satisfying citizens' growing interest in telephone connections. The coverage of the territory with the signal of the second television channel was expanded.

There is a fair amount of justified criticism of the sphere of communications, [word indistinct] it in regard to the extent of the television signal, broadcast reception, and the promptness and quality of telephone, telegraph, and mail services. A further improvement in the quality of communications' services frequently depends on better management, strengthening of discipline, and willingness. In the sphere of communications, too, we must keep abreast of the exceptionally rapid technological developments underway in the world.

The results of the national economy were positively reflected also in the //domestic market//. In the course of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the population's demand for foodstuffs was gradually satisfied. Bearing in mind the high level of consumption, our domestic market is being smoothly and well supplied with food products. Sales of durable goods rose. We acquired experience setting up specialized shops selling high quality goods and fashionable products, and the imbalance between supply and demand was eliminated. Sales of imported goods also were expanded.

In the interest of market stability and social and economic regulation of production and consumption, it was necessary to adjust prices of some groups of products.

The buildup and modernization of the trade network raised the standard of the material-technological base of the trade sector and improved the population's shopping conditions. In the Seventh 5-Year Plan, sales area increased by more than 11 percent. Forth new department stores, 199 shopping centers, and roughly 5,500 new shops were put into operation. The retail network in the countryside improved as a result of the active assistance of the population in the Z action [community self-help]. However, there are still problems in some new housing developments, especially in the big cities. The modernization of the wholesale sector was accelerated, and the capacities of hotels and public catering were expanded.

Despite this, numerous problems continue. We did not succeed in fully ensuring the satisfaction of the needs for a number of the run-of-the-mill products, chasing around for which is an unnecessary irritation for the population. We can no longer ignore the fact that products having outdated parameters are still being delivered to the domestic market and that there also are instances of deliveries of poor quality goods. Technological equipment and service in the trade sector are often of a low standard.

The trade sphere is politically and economically highly sensitive. Millions of our citizens are confronted with its work every day. All responsible management agencies, national committees, and especially production, but also trade, must be fully aware of that. One has to note that to date the trade sector has not been demanding enough toward production. This, too, is one of the important reasons that we were not able to supply a sufficient number of products, particularly products of the electrotechnical industry which also have high functional and technical parameters, but also other products sought after by young people and by other groups of the population. Trade does not always carry out its market research consistently, urge rational consumption, or resolutely protect the consumers' rights. Even the organization of planning and ensuring goods deliveries is frequently not of the desired standard. The picture of the overall standard of the domestic market is completed by public catering, where there must be a substantial improvement in the quality and honesty of services.

II. Political System, Political-Upgringing and Ideological Work, Mass Media, Education System, Science and Culture

Together with the fulfillment of exacting tasks in the development of our national economy, the party devoted great attention to intensifying the socialist social relations, improving the political system, and developing socialist democracy. During the period under review, the power of the working people and the leading role of the workers class have been further consolidated. The union of workers, cooperative farmers, and the intelligentsia, of all working people, has strengthened.

The all-round activity in fulfilling the line of the 16th CPCZ Congress has helped develop and consolidate socialist social relations; the working people's

political attitudes and world outlook were further deepened, and the moral-political unity of our society further strengthened.

The awareness, educational standards, and cultural and professional level of the workers class were raised. Its participation in the management of production and in the country's sociopolitical life has deepened.

With the development and consolidation of socialist agricultural large-scale production, qualitative changes have been taking place in the ranks of cooperative farmers. The influx in agriculture of young skilled workers and of experts with a secondary or university-level education has contributed to the intensification and increased efficiency of agricultural production.

The intelligentsia has been fulfilling its mission in close unity with the workers class and cooperative farmers; by its creative work it has significantly contributed to society's economic, social, and spiritual progress.

The development of socialist statehood is individually connected with the arrangement of constitutional relations between Czechs and Slovaks in the socialist federation. The unity and fraternal cooperation of the Czech and Slovak nations, of the citizens of Hungarian, German, Polish, and Ukrainian nationality, have strengthened further.

The party has been devoting great attention to improving the political system and developing socialist democracy. It strove to establish a creative atmosphere in the life of our society, to enrich the forms of our citizens' participation in the creation, implementation, and control of policy, and to stimulate their working and social activity. The increasingly widespread participation of our people in the management of the country and in everyday decisions on the affairs of work places, communities, and cities was, and will remain an integral part of our party's policy and our basic orientation in the development of socialist statehood.

The //National Front// and the organizations united in it have professed allegiance to the program of the 16th CPCZ Congress, and have devotedly participated in its implementation. On the broad socialist basis of the National Front, the party's ties with the people have deepened, and the union of communists with nonmembers and members of other political parties strengthened. The Communist Party respects the contribution that is being made to our common socialist feat by the Czechoslovak Socialist Party, the Czechoslovak People's Party, the Slovak Revival Party, and the Freedom Party.

During the past period, the social role played by the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement (ROH) has grown; the trade unions' share in fulfilling the party's economic and social program has increased, and their collaboration with the state and economic agencies developed. The manysided activities of more than 7 1/2 million ROH members have been fulfilling the ROH's mission in implementing the working people's interests and rights, in implementing co-responsibility for resolving all-social tasks, and in enhancing the efficiency and quality of work in our economy.

However, the main economic and social issues were not in the foreground of the trade union's attention everywhere. The positions maintained by trade union agencies with regard to economic plans were frequently insufficiently exacting and qualified. Certain ROH agencies and organizations were not consistent enough in supporting the efforts to enhance thrift and discipline. Varying degrees of attention were devoted to protection and safety at work, to working conditions for women and young people, and to the causes of the sick rate.

Thousands of CPCZ members are working in the trade unions; they greatly share in the trade unions' activities. That is why it is of the utmost importance for them to be more resolute in working to overcome administrative-bureaucratic methods of work, enforce the socialist principles of remuneration and the implementation of working and technological discipline, and achieve a high quality of work.

The Czechoslovak cooperatives have contributed to the country's socioeconomic development and the improvement of living standards. It also applies to the communists working in our cooperatives that they must be more consistent in applying the party's policy, so that the cooperatives fulfill their mission better and satisfy the citizens' needs more fully and flexibly.

In harmony with the line of the 16th CPCZ Congress, the CPCZ Central Committee devoted constant attention to the young generation, so that it is brought up in the spirit of the scientific world outlook, socialist patriotism, and internationalism, and that it asserts itself in work and in society.

The Socialist Youth Union was and is the party's close fellow-combatant in these efforts. The union has been contributing to the fulfillment of tasks in building the developed socialist society, the development of young people's abilities and their active attitude to life. It played a significant role in deepening the participation of children and youth in scientific-technological developments. It broadly generated interest in new technology, and it has been enlisting young people in new forms of work--in the socialist labor brigades and rationalization brigades. It contributed toward developing the students' scientific vocational and secondary-school vocational activity. Its authority has grown, and for the most part it is increasingly regarded by young people as their own representative.

At the same time one must not overlook the fact that the work of the Socialist Youth Union continues to show a lot of stereotype behavior, formalism, ostentatiousness, and campaign-like activity, as well as the tendency to overrate the external effect.

The pioneer organization of the Socialist Youth Union has been making a significant contribution to the upbringing of the youngest generation. The party respects the work of tens of thousands of pioneer group leaders who are devoting their leisure and their talents to the children. This is satisfying and highly meritorious work. It is necessary to create better material and cadre conditions for the activity of the pioneer organization of the Socialist Youth Union.

The Czechoslovak Women's Union, too, has achieved merit in achieving a higher social level [uplatneni] for women, the union's place in society has been consolidated. It is particularly necessary to express appreciation of the activity pursued by the Czechoslovak Women's Union in developing mass political work among women, the initiative of its members in the activity of national committees and in deepening care for the family, and their broad participation in the struggle to preserve peace.

The 16th Congress also charged us with exacting tasks in the sector of physical education and sports. This is a sphere that attracts the attention and interest of the general public. The party, state, social, and economic agencies and other institutions grant comprehensive assistance for its development. During the past period the Czehcoslovak Physical Education Union paid more attention to the mass development of physical education, sports, and tourism. A great effort was focused on preparing and carrying out the Czechoslovak spartacus games. The significance of these games echoed beyond the borders of the republic, and significantly contributed toward enhancing Czehcoslovakia's good name.

Our society is spending considerable resources on developing physical education and on all kinds of sports. There is no city or sizeable community that does not have prerequisites for developing physical education. However, these conditions and possibilities are far from being utilized well for the development of mass physical education.

The material and cadre base of high performance sports have developed and improved. In a number of sports we have registered significant, and even world-level, results. However, we have quite a number of sports branches where the results consistently fail to correspond to the resources spent on them and the conditions created for them. The Czechoslovak Physical Education Union has not yet analyzed the reasons why certain sports have been stagnating for years, and why many of them have low standards in political-upbringing work.

On the whole, the Union for Cooperation with the Army (SVAZARM) has fulfilled the tasks set for it. It significantly participated in the paramilitary upbringing of the population, in the training of recruits, and in the development of paramilitary technical and sports activities among young people. But here, too, it is true that the created conditions and possibilities are still not being fully utilized.

The Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association, which has further expanded its influence among the public, has made a significant contribution with its activities toward developing and deepening the unbreakable friendship between our nations and the fraternal Soviet people.

The Union of Cooperative Farmers has been fulfilling its mission in the development of the activities of cooperative farmers, and in the ensurance of the tasks of agricultural production and social life in our rural areas. The Czechoslovak Scientific-Technical Society has been strikingly contributing toward developing the creative abilities of the intelligentsia and of other

working people and toward implementing science and technology in practice.

The Czechoslovak Union of Antifascist Fighters made a significant contribution toward explaining the traditions and the legacy of the antifascist national liberation fight for the present, and intensified yet further its activities, particularly among the young generation. With its preventive activity and timely actions the Union of Fire Protection saved many lives and prevented loss of property in fires and other natural disasters.

The Czechoslovak Red Cross and the Union of Disabled Citizens have contributed toward further improving the quality of medical and social care. Likewise, the unions of philatelists, fishermen and huntsmen, gardeners, bee keepers, and animal breeders have been contributing toward satisfying the citizens' private interests and toward creating useful social and economic values.

On the whole, the organizations united in the National Front have accomplished great and useful work in realizing the line of the 16th CPCZ Congress and in satisfying the people's needs. At the same time one cannot help seeing that quite a lot of formalism and superficiality persists in their activity, and that quite a lot of paper work and bureaucracy are weakening their actual work with the people. The effectiveness of their activity could be definitely enhanced, were they to show greater inventiveness in combining hobby activities with activity that is useful to the public, and with political-upbringing work.

The tasks of //national committees// which follow from the conclusions of the 16th Congress were particularly dealt with by the Sixth CPCZ Central Committee Session in 1982. The adopted conclusions are being gradually introduced into practice.

The authority of national committees has been consolidated and their share in ensuring the political and economic tasks and satisfying the population's material and spiritual need has increased. The role of elected agencies and deputies has grown. The national committee's collaboration with the organizations of the National Front has deepened. The jurisdiction and rights of national committees in cities and central villages [strediskove obce] have been expanded, in the interests of establishing good living and working conditions for the people. All this has led to a growing participation by the citizens in dealing with state and social affairs.

However, many national committees have been making only scant use of their authority, particularly with regard to the comprehensive development of their territories. This is reflected in the standards of administration in cities and central villages, and in the way suggestions and ideas submitted by deputies and citizens are dealt with. The city and local national committees have not been expanding their material-technical bases sufficiently and they have not been making full use of the financial and material resources and local possibilities for establishing beeter conditions in housing and transportation, in care for the young generation, and in care for health, the environment, cleanliness, and order.

Positive results have been achieved in a number of cities and communities in expanding and improving services for the population. The scope of activities has expanded and so has the supply of services. However, despite these improvements the necessary, and more basic, changes have not yet taken place in services for the population. The shortcomings persist particularly in repair services and in the maintenance and modernization of the housing stock, particularly in large cities.

As basic links of people's power which operate directly and daily among the citizens, the national committees must be quicker to get rid of bureaucracy and indifference to citizens' needs. The communists working in the national committees must not forget for a single moment that in many cases the activity of national committees shapes the people's attitude to the socialist system and our party policy.

The Federal Assembly and the Czech and Slovak National Councils have deepened their legislative activity and contributed toward strengthening the legal foundations of social life. The influence of social organizations and national committees on the preparation of laws has grown. Likewise, the role of legislative bodies in the control of our state economic and social policy has grown and the authority of the recommendations made by their committees has strengthened. In the present election period, the work of deputies has also improved in quality.

Important tasks have followed from the deliberations of the 16th Congress for the activity of the Federal Government and the national governments. The congress charged them with the task of ensuring greater adherence to concepts, resolving ripening problems in time, consistently checking the fulfillment of adopted resolutions, integrating more efficiently the work of all central and zonal state and economic agencies, and seeing to it that central management provides greater assistance in the development of creative initiative by economic organizations and national committees. The demand to improve the style and methods of work in the entire state administration and raise the responsibility and party involvement of the executive staff was formulated with great urgency. The congress also pointed out the slow progress in realizing the measures for reducing and simplifying the administration sector. It reminded us that we still have a great many directives, regulations, reports, and return sheets that show low standards and are not even functional--and this is impairing effective management, weakening work with the people, and uselessly draining off a lot of working energy.

In many areas the work of the federal government and the national governments has improved, particularly in resolving the complicated issues of socio-economic development. Considerable effort has been made to improve planning; to a certain extent, the demands placed on ministerial branches have been raised and conceptual work deepened; but we did not succeed in resolving many of the tasks set by the 16th Congress. In state administration, including the ministries, we must not overlook the fact that their work frequently shows signs of unhealthy departmentalism, and that the tasks are not always accomplished in a coordinated manner, in time, and with the required degree of competence.

The security agencies and the judiciary and prosecution agencies have improved the protection of our socialist social and state system, the state borders, property in socialist and private ownership, and public peace and order. We have succeeded in raising the number of solved crimes and the level of social legal awareness, and in intensifying preventive work in indoctrination. So far we have still not succeeded in reducing the crime rate, particularly as regards habitual offenders, or forestalling serious, extraordinary events which cause our national economy considerable losses. Results in uncovering and clearing up house burglaries are unsatisfactory. More efficient measures are also required to protect the young generation against negative influences.

The CPCZ and our socialist state devoted systematic attention to enhancing the country's defense ability and security. The socialist character of the Czechoslovak People's Army and its ties with our people have deepened. The army's combat readiness and preparedness for the defense of the fatherland and of socialism have grown. In harmony with the demands as regards modern warfare, the Czechoslovak People's Army has been equipped with modern weapons and combat technology. Its political maturity has grown, its class, patriotic, and international feelings have deepened. The Czechoslovak People's Army has been effectively assisting the national economy, and its members are actively participating in political and public life and in the paramilitary upbringing of the population. The contribution of the Czechoslovak People's Army to ensuring the security of the countries of the socialist community has grown. The brotherhood-in-arms and close cooperation with the Soviet Army and the other armies of the Warsaw Pact member states have developed.

The people's militias, too, have fulfilled their tasks in preparing for the defense of socialist achievements and in developing their work and political activity. Under the leadership of party organizations, they were consolidated in terms of cadres, and their all-round preparedness was enhanced.

In //political-educational ideological work// the party has been striving to deepen socialist awareness, educational standards, and the cultural maturity of working people and to develop their creative forces.

The congress charged all party agencies and organizations and all communists working in state and economic agencies and in the national front ogranizations with the task of systematically dealing with ideological work, linking it to everyday tasks, constantly developing and improving it, and regarding it as the pivotal part of all party work, of all work of every party member. A person armed with Marxism-Leninism, deeply of every party member. A person armed with Marxism-Leninism, deeply convinced of the truth of socialist, and enthusiastic about it, does not retreat from obstacles, does not lose certainty even in the most difficult situations in life, and is not afraid to undergo a struggle for the realization of socialist ideas.

The party primarily oriented ideological work, propaganda, and agitation toward activating the human factor and developing the people's creativity and their working and civic activity in elaborating and consistently accomplishing the tasks which followed from the 16th Congress program.

Special emphasis was placed on ideologically ensuring the realization of the party's economic and social policy. From this followed the essential need to enhance the role of economic propaganda and agitation in the political-educational activity of the party, social organizations, and political enlightenment institutions, and to adopt appropriate organizational and cadre measures for this. In the recent period, the system of economic propaganda and agitation was consolidated and strengthened along cadre lines, and this was positively manifested in the lecturing activity and in the activity of the mass media, particularly television and radio. Attention was mainly directed toward explaining and enforcing the strategic course of economic policy as defined by the congress. The ideological front was faced with a task of extraordinary importance: together with the changes in planning and managing the economy, it had to wage a resolute struggle for a new way of economic thinking that would correspond to the demands of party policy in the present stage of the development of society, and to have an effective impact on overcoming psychological barriers and way of thinking that are still influenced by extensive methods in the economy.

The ideological front had to react to the changes in external and domestic conditions that arose at the threshold of the eighties. It made a significant contribution to mobilizing the working collectives and helping them adopt a creative and active approach to the solution of problems in work places. At the same time, in propaganda activity it was necessary to master a more effective style and form of work, promote a businesslike and realistic way of thinking and interpreting issues, overcome obsolete stereotypes and the lack of specific arguments in explaining complicated economic tasks, while at the same time not losing sight of the goal and purpose of the party's policy, its struggle to achieve a qualitatively higher level for our economy, and the need to ensure the working people's needs and social progress.

In taking stock of results in this sphere one can say that the ideological front approached these tasks in a responsible manner, in awareness of the urgent need to explain in a qualified way the problems of economic development in their broader internal and international political connections: in the mass media the main thing was to ensure that propaganda and agitation also fulfilled their organizational function, and thus contributed to our scientific-technological progress, a greater economic efficiency, the exchange of experience among working collectives, and the development of competition and the pledges movement.

Nevertheless, a number of weaknesses were manifested in the quality, effectiveness, and cogency of economic propaganda and agitation. They were not sufficiently based on theory, on the knowledge of experts and outstanding staff, or on the experience of good working collectives; so far they have not penetrated every workplace, where it is necessary to establish an atmosphere of high personal and collective responsibility for work results, and of irreconcilability toward all shortcomings. It was also necessary to point out more convincingly the linkage between our effort and the prospects of the socialist community and the CSSR's place and the tasks in international socialist integration. So far, the issues of the specific forms in which the current general crisis of capitalism is manifested have not been explained

in a satisfactory way, and the same applies to explanations of the influence which this crisis has on our economy and of the way the policy of contemporary imperialism is deforming external economic relations. The Marxist-Leninist interpretation of these issues, is of considerable significance for shaping correct political stances among our citizens, particularly among the younger generation, as well as for overcoming illusions and false ideas about contemporary capitalism.

Following up the preceding party congresses, the 16th Congress again confronted the ideological front with a basic task: the duty to develop and improve quality as regards the indoctrination of our world outlook and moral and working upbringing. This is a long-term task, which is an important part of the party's effort to shape socialist man--a comprehensively developing personality, a prudent manager and conscious-minded citizen who bases his attitude to life on the revolutionary ideology of the workers class. Shaping the new man, a person who thinks and acts in a socialist manner, is one of the most important aims of party policy and strategy. This policy and strategy are oriented toward establishing a socialist way of life, which increasingly determines demands as regards the quality of the people's living standards. In this respect the ideological front has influenced the people's spiritual growth, with particular regard to the young generation. The axis of this political indoctrination was the struggle to instill a conscious socialist attitude to work, which is the basis of the people's socialist awareness and at the same time the specific and most convincing expression of attitude to party policy and of devotion to socialism. This closely involved a clearer orientation toward consolidating discipline and order, socialist norms of coexistence and socialist legality, and combining personal and group interests with the interests of society as a whole. The aim of all indoctrination was to strengthen the unity of our nations and nationalities in harmony with the principles of socialist patriotism and internationalism, and to overcome expressions of nationalism and chauvinism, petty bourgeois egotism, and bourgeois vestiges.

The events organized in honor of the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the Czechoslovak people's national liberation struggle and the liberation of our fatherland by the Soviet Army, as well as in honor of some other important events, have significantly contributed to the general upsurge of working and social activity. They have helped to strengthen Czechoslovak patriotism and the working people's international way of thinking, and also their pride in the revolutionary road which we have traversed--pride in our friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and in belonging to the socialist community. Indoctrination through history stood in the forefront of attention in our propaganda, especially in our journalism, television, and documentary films.

The 16th Congress reminded us that it is still the basic injunction in all ideological activity to lead the people--in harmony with the conclusions of the lessons from the critical development in the party and society after the 13th CPCZ Congress--toward class vigilance and an irreconcilable attitude to bourgeois ideology, manifestations of anti-Sovietism, and all brands of revisionism and opportunism; to lead them toward the highest respect for our friends and allies, particularly the Soviet people and the Leninist CPSU. In view of the increased international tension and the danger of a nuclear war and the extinction of civilization on Earth, it was necessary to unmask the sources of war danger and international tension concealed in the militarist

policy of the most reactionary circles of imperialism. Our mass political work has considerably contributed toward making our citizens realize the CSSR's place in the union of the Warsaw Pact countries and the broad anti-imperialist front of fighters for social progress--toward making the Czechoslovak people fully participate in the fight for peace, cooperation, and the security of the peoples.

The Central Committee devoted increased attention to the issues of counter-propaganda and propaganda directed abroad, which it coordinated with the fraternal parties. The Orbis Press Agency was set up for operations directed abroad. However, the task of building a system of prompt offensive counter-propaganda remains topical. So far we have not succeeded in making counter-propaganda a vital part of everyday mass political work, helping to paralyze promptly and efficiently various misinformations and slanders about the party's policy. In view of the escalating attacks from the enemies of socialism, who are maliciously accusing our countries of violating human rights and personal and religious freedoms, the need has increased to intensify political-ideological work with believers and improve the quality of scientific atheist indoctrination. The policy pursued by the party and the socialist state toward the churches was proved correct, and has yielded positive results.

The Central Committee Presidium and secretariat saw to it that the conclusions of the CPCZ Central Committee session of March 1980 were consistently implemented, and that the standard of ideological work were substantially improved, the conceptual nature of this work strengthened, and its attractiveness deepened; they saw to it that a number of shortcomings were eliminated from this work, such as formalism, phrasemongering, detachment, evasion of pressing and alarming problems, and indifference to the realistic needs of the working people.

The Central Committee placed high demands on the communications media, particularly radio and television. It required them to enhance their information functions and provide the general public with clear standpoints on the basic issues of domestic and foreign policy. In this way they would become a real platform for the exchange of opinions and experience and the fight for further progress. They would become the school of socialist democracy and help to strengthen the unity of the people, of our nations and nationalities, and consolidate their ties with the party. The unions of journalists also participated in this. The Central Committee devoted special attention to the party press, particularly RUDE PRAVDO. The party press has earned great merit in pushing through the further development and consolidation of socialism. It must help us yet more effectively, and from principled party positions, to overcome all obstacles that are in the way of socialist development; it must promptly provide highly qualified information about the life and efforts of the party and society, and about the situation and developments in the world; and it must point out socialism's historical supremacy over capitalism.

The Central Committee and its bodies also saw to it that ideological work was developed in the organizations of the national front, and that the economic and state management agencies took into account the political-ideological and moral consequences of their decisions.

The CPCZ Central Committee's Higher Political Academy and Institute of Marxism-Leninism, as well as other institutions dealing with theoretical activity, propaganda, and agitation, with the organization of lectures, seminars, and talks with the citizens and the youth--such as the Socialist Academy, the Klement Gottwald Museum, the V.I. Lenin Museum, and other political-enlightenment and educational institutions operating in regions and districts--have also contributed their share to developing ideological work. Ideological work also made use of the results of the work of the Institute for the Research of Public Opinion. Likewise, the Svoboda and Pravda publishing houses for political literature have fulfilled their tasks. It will be necessary also in the future to continue publishing V.I. Lenin's Collected Works at an appropriate rate. Lenin's work, together with the topical documents of our party and of the CPSU, must become the point of gravity in the communists' independent studies within the framework of our party education. In the past period, the political education system in the party substantially improved. The regional political schools, the houses of political indoctrination in districts, and the political indoctrination studies in enterprises and plants, are all well equipped. However, the quality--and sometimes also the senselessly large number of-- lectures remain a problem; the same may be said of the standards of party education, which must be oriented toward burning issues of party education, which must be oriented toward burning issues of party policy and in which such active forms of education must prevail, as independent study and discussions and talks on problems closely connected with the specific tasks of workplaces and with the ideological struggle.

The Central Committee sees the basic condition of raising the standards of ideological work in the training of cadres for the ideological front, to which it has been devoting considerable attention. It will continue seeing to their political, moral, and professional growth. Thus it is important also because many a party agency or organization has been neglecting this primary duty and because there is a lot to remedy here. It will also be impossible to tolerate shortcomings in the technical equipment of the television and radio, or in the development of the printing industry.

Serious tasks have followed also from the line of building the developed socialist society for the //school system//. Here, too, a striking progress has taken place. By gradually carrying out the long-term program of developing the upbringing-educational system, we have been establishing favorable conditions for the further improvement of standards in the people's education and for the satisfaction of demands placed by the national economy and by all other spheres on qualified staff.

The development of preschool facilities and the improvement of the influence they have on upgringing prepared children better for their compulsory schooling and established better conditions for introducing young mothers into the work process. The extensive construction of day nurseries and kindergartens in the Seventh 5-Year Plan period carried out above all within the "Z" improvement campaign, made it possible toward the end of 1985 to place 21 percent of the children under 3 years of age and 95 percent of 3-5-year old children in day nurseries.

The reorganization of the content and organization of elementary schools significantly contributed toward consolidating their working and polytechnical character. By introducing 10-year compulsory school attendance for all youth we established better conditions for the all-round development of the pupils' personalities and for their further education in secondary schools. The fields of study in secondary vocational schools were adjusted to take account of the demands of practice. The level of theoretical knowledge of students in grammar schools [gymnazia] improved and, with the introduction of special technical subjects into the curriculum, they were better prepared to assert themselves in practical life. The most marked changes were introduced into the training of young people for workers vocations in secondary vocational schools. The network of these schools has been increased, so as to cover the need for qualified workers in all branches of the national economy. By 1 October 1985, 405,000 pupils were being prepared in 925 secondary vocational schools for workers occupations.

The CSSR Federal Assembly and the Czech and Slovak National Councils have adopted significant school laws. The consistent implementation of these laws is now contributing to raising the standards of work in schools and school facilities.

The Communist Party and the socialist state devote constant attention to the training and work of teachers, instructurs of vocational training, tutors, and other school staff, since the growing demands placed on the training of members of the younger generation for life are constantly raising demands on the quality of their work. However, problems persist in attracting people to chose the teacher's profession; the number of men among the teaching staffs is small, the planning of the social need of teachers is not up to the desired standards.

Likewise, there are serious problems in the efforts to achieve high quality in the work of elementary and secondary schools, and the indoctrination work is not effective enough. We are not succeeding everywhere in ensuring that educators show a differentiated approach to pupils and students. The contents of the curriculum for certain subjects and the textbooks are exacting, and do not correspond to the children's and young people's age and social categories. Language tuition is of a low standard. Care for the young people's physical development is not yielding the desired results. The effects of indoctrination are minimized by the lack of harmony in the influence of the school, family, and various social organizations and institutions, including the inadequate influence of working collectives.

There have also been significant changes in the content and organization of university-level schools during the past few years. In harmony with the needs of practice, the fields of study in individual fields have been optimalized our main attention was focused on having the graduates acquire a deeper theoretical training and a broad vocational profile and enhancing the effectiveness of communist indoctrination.

The university-level schools have been fulfilling significant tasks in scientific-research activities. Their cooperation with the production

practice, with the academies of sciences, and with other scientific workplaces was deepened. The care which they devote to the indoctrination of young scientific staff has been enhanced. Positive results have also been achieved by university-level schools in the introduction of scientific and technical knowledge into practice.

So far the general improvement of work standards in university-level schools has not been fully reflected in the desired qulaity of the indoctrination-educational process. We did not succeed in clearly asserting higher demands on teachers, or in strengthening conscious discipline and self-control among all staff and students of university-level schools. Some teachers lack the necessary contacts with social and production practice; others do not have the political, teaching, professional, and moral qualities in the desired degree.

Science has become an integral part of the life of our society and significantly influences its development. Basic research in the institutes of our academies of sciences and university-level schools has contributed toward deepening and expanding theoretical knowledge and resolving topical issues of socioeconomic development in our socialist society.

Reserach into the theoretical foundations of natural and technical processes yielded new findings about the electron structure of metals, the properties of atomic nuclei, the laws governing the electromagnetic field, and about solar activity. Intensified reserach into the depth structure of the earth and geomechanics permitted the development of the extraction of crucial raw materials. Newly acquired knowledge about the dynamism and stability of designs and acquisition of more profound knowledge about the properties of materials contributed to the innovation of a number of technologies. Valuable results were scored in genetics and in research into the mechanisms of the function of muscles, immunity, transplants, and oncological diseases.

Cooperation between academies of sciences and institutions of higher learning with the production and new technologies of great national economic value. These included the utilization of the by-products and waste of power-generating and chemical installations; improved efficiency of heating plants; the development of antimatter and biochemical additives for medical and agricultural use; production of protein for feeding; new methods of eliminating excess nitrogen from the atmosphere and soil; and technologies for de-ammonifying dung in large-scale livestock breeding. Not always and not in the required manner have the results of basic research been applied in social practice.

After the 16th CPCZ Congress social sciences intensified research into topical problems concerning the building of a developed socialist society in Czechoslovakia. They made progress in exploring the intensificiation of socioeconomic development. They contributed to shaping a socialist social awareness and to exposing the trends of the scientific-technological revolution and its social implications under socialism. They enriched knowledge about the social structure of our society. In the period prior to the 17th CPCZ Congress some theoretical results, especially those of economic research, contributed to the drafting of the forecast for the social and economic developemnt of the CSSR.

International scientific cooperation was promoted, especially in the Interkosmos and Intermozg programs, in nuclear physics, and molecular genetics. Results of the greatest significance were achieved in cooperation with the USSR and the GDR. International cooperation in social sciences, particularly intensified cooperation with institutions in the USSR, contributed to solving problems of scientific-technological progress and improving the economic mechanism and the mechanism of international socialist integration. The establishment of a joint Czechoslovak-Soviet Commission for Social Sciences also helped to improve coordination.

On the other hand, serious problems also persist in the scientific-research activity of the academies of sciences. The process of concentrating scientific capacities on solving the crucial directions of scientific-technological progress is slow and not comprehensive. The thrust of social sciences must get even closer to the main problems of social development. We are not always successful in promoting exacting creative approaches, which to a substantial degree determine the quality and efficiency of basic research. There are manifestations of inconsistency in overcoming mediocrity and superficiality as well as leniency in the assessment of the results of research. Among the very serious problems is also the selection and training of young talented researchers and their involvement in the solution of specific tasks of the state plan of basic research.

The implementation of the party's //cultural policy// resulted in the further reinforcement of the socialist character of our culture, in the constant growth of its share in the creation of the material and spiritual values of society, and in enhancing its role in the upbringing of the socialist man.

The unions of artists, which bring together artists of all generations, mature personalities as well as young talents, deserve great credit for the implementation of party policy in the cultural field. They represent a creative force that exerts a significant influence on deepening the socialist qualities of art.

The period after the 16th Congress saw the birth of a number of precious new works in all artistic disciplines that address themselves in an artistically successfully manner to fundamental issues of contemporary society, the revolutionary struggle of the workers class, and the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people.

Works of literature express with a greater urgency ideas that are motivated by the struggle for peace and ideas in favor of strengthened socialist ethics, civic responsibility, and people's sense of commitment. However, aside from undeniably successful works, there have also been descriptive and grey books that provide a superficial record of contemporary life. This bears witness to continuing shortcomings in publishing.

Contemporary topics prevailed in the dramatic arts as well. However, there are still only a few good plays and films that protray on the necessary artistic level and with the needed response the main social problems and socialist transformation in our country.

Valuable works of art were created in all fields of the fine arts. A number of successful works of architecture and urban complexes were created.

Good results were achieved in industrial design and in developing housing standards. However, not a few of the new works are artistically indistinct. There are manifestations of fashionable formalistic trends that do not have a good influence on forming people's taste.

The dominant feature of musical compositions of diverse types and genres was the endeavor to express the joy of living of the contemporary man. However, we also continue to come across compositions of poor quality. Performing musical arts retained their superb standards. Our ensembles and individuals significantly contribute to propagating Czechoslovak culture abroad. In view of the intensive influence of popular music on the attitudes and feelings of the young generation, in particular, it is necessary to influence its development with greater responsibility and by applying more demanding ideological and aesthetic criteria.

There has been a certain improvement in literary and art criticism, although it is still lagging behind current needs in enforcing the key principles of the party's cultural policy.

The values of our socialist culture have been significantly enriched by the cultural activity of the working people, especially by amateur artistic activity, which comprises more than 600,000 people in 35,000 collectives.

The development of cultural-educational work continued in the preceding period; it significantly contributed to implementing the targets of party policy in the sphere of ideology. Houses of culture, enterprise clubs, libraries, museums, galleries, and other cultural and adult education establishments engaged in rich activity.

Far greater demands must be placed on social entertainment, particularly youth entertainment. Profit interests and the endeavor to be attractive frequently prevail in this area over cultural-educational aims, which results in expressions of bad taste and in lack of cultural standards. All kinds of muscial groups have been formed which by their very name document that they cannot enrich cultural life.

An all-social system of aesthetic education has been worked out in recent years, which must be gradually and consistently put into practice.

Very good results have been recorded by our culture in the process of the mutual enrichment of the cultures of our nations and the cultures of the socialist countries, in the struggle for peace and understanding among nations, and in defending the all-human values of human civilization.

III. Development and Activity of the CPCZ

The results achieved since the 16th Congress and in the entire period since the beginning of the seventies conclusively demonstrate that the party has been

successfully enacting its leading role in the socialist society. The Central Committee focused efforts on strengthening the party, deepening its ideological and action unity, improving the style of work of party agencies, making the steering of primary organizations more efficient and raising their ability to implement resolutions, strengthening ties with the masses, and promoting the creative activity of communists and all working people.

The keenest attention was devoted to care for the growth, composition, quality, and purity of party ranks. Following the adoption of its fundamental resolution on these issues at its 3d session in June 1981, the CPCZ Central Committee systematically monitored its implementation and took measures to overcome shortcomings. A crucial role was played by the endeavor to improve the existing members base and the party's composition in terms of class membership and age and by the effort to strengthen the party's influence on the most important sectors of social life.

In improving the quality of its ranks, the party followed up on the positive results achieved in the period after the 14th CPCZ Congress. The conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress in this area of party work were fulfilled in the basic outlines.

More than 971,000 candidate members have been admitted since the 14th Congress. The members base has been expanded by 480,727 communists, that is, 40.2 percent. There are now 1,674,918 communists in the ranks of the party, that is, 1 in 7 citizens over the age of 18. The ranks of the party have grown to the benefit of the workers class. Workers accounted for 61.1 percent of admitted candidate members. Of all party members, two-thirds are workers by origin. Economically active workers and retired workers account for 44.6 percent of members. The share of cooperative farmers in the members base has increased to 6 percent. In keeping with the requirements of scientific and technological development, attention was paid to reinforcing party ranks with members of the intelligentsia, who account for one-third of the members base. The representation of other social groups in the party also grew in quantity and quality. The degree of the organization of women increased and they now account for 28.9 percent of the members base. The reinforcement of the members base with young people continued to be in the focus of the party's attention. Communists up to 35 years of age account for one-third of party members. The structure of the members base in terms of the period of membership is changing significantly. Of the total number of members and candidate members, almost 52 percent were admitted after 1970. The educational level of communists has been raised. More than three-quarters have education exceeding the basic level and 42 percent have complete secondary or university education.

In defiance of these results, certain shortcomings persist. The approach to improving the quality of the party's members base has not been comprehensive everywhere. It has often been confined to the admission of candidate members and the needs of reinforcing the party's influence on decisive places of work and professions in production have not been given thorough consideration. This applied, in particular, to the preproduction stages, the area of science and technology, the sector of education, the trade network, health care, and other sectors. Exacting, purposeful selection has not gained ground everywhere

and the all-round preparation of working people for admission as candidates for CPCZ membership has sometimes been neglected. Weak spots persist concerning the deployment of communists according to the needs of the party; and a lenient approach toward violations of party statutes is being tolerated. The Central Committee has paid exceptional attention to developing the party's internal life on the basis of a consistent application of Leninist principles, norms, and style of work; democratic centralism and internal party democracy; collective decision-making and personal accountability; criticism and self-criticism. Experience obtained in the preceding period confirms that regional and district committees as well as primary organizations have penetrated topical issues more deeply, have exerted a more effective influence on their solution and have deepened their influence in all sections of the political system. They have deepened in their activity the policy of critically evaluating achieved results, overcoming manifestations of complacency, and raising demands on the fulfillment of party resolutions.

However, not always have the methods applied been commensurate with requirements. Unused possibilities lie in the timely solution of practical problems, in raising the specific targeting and concreteness of conclusions for the activity of party members who are leading cadres, and in promoting authentic and offensive work among people. The more comprehensive utilization of the experiences of the CPSU and other fraternal parties has contributed to the more purposeful improvement of the party's activity.

The party matured ideologically and organizationally in the preceding period, it strengthened its internal unity, and enhanced its ability to act. A considerable role was played by the endeavor to consistently apply the party's statutes. The findings acquired have shown that, together with the need to more emphatically enact the principles of the statutes, there has also arisen the need to complement and define with greater precision some of their articles for them to more fully express the nature and the tasks of the present stage of social development and to correspond better to the needs and verified experiences of the activity of party agencies and organizations. The draft of the amended statutes was reviewed by the entire party in the precongress period and is being submitted to the 17th CPCZ Congress for approval.

The CPCZ Central Committee paid constant attention to the implementation of party resolutions. It adopted a number of measures to deepen the entire system of party control in the national economy and other areas of social activity. Control from the top and from the bottom gradually improved and everything that damages the interests of the party and the socialist society was exposed more openly and combatted in a more principled fashion. Although the right of control is a fundamental part of political-organizational work and of the enactment of the party's leading role, it is still not consistently used by a number of party organizations. Little use continues to be made of the findings of control agencies and the conclusions drawn from them are not sufficiently effective. There are great differences between the standard of work of party agencies and organizations in this regard. The fact is not being fully appreciated that the publication of the results of checks is of great educational value, raises responsibility, and does away with anonymity.

A significant contribution to raising the effectiveness of the struggle against violations of the principles of socialist legality has been made by the "Letter of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium," which positively received by the party and the public at large. We have registered the first positive steps but at a number of places there continues to be a lack of resolve to combat negative phenomena and their causes. This is confirmed by letters from the working people, citizens' comments, and other findings containing complaints about cases of theft of property in socialist ownership, loafing, graft, abuse of rank, drunkenness, and other malpractices that run sharply counter to socialist ethics. Experience shows that we must not let up in waging a relentless struggle against all these negative phenomena.

The 16th Congress laid down the task of improving the information system at all levels. It must be said that the system of internal party information has improved. It helps party agencies to gain a broader knowledge about the political situation and experiences with the implementation of the party's policy and contributes to streamlining organizational and educational work. The requirement that the information be truthful, objective, that it not conceal shortcomings and distort reality has not yet been translated into life consistently at all levels.

The endeavor to seek more effective forms and methods of party work found its expression in raised standards of party agencies' work, in a more exacting assessment of results achieved, and in intensified control activity of party agencies. The positive features of their work include a more resolute struggle against manifestations of formalism, against the tendency to shut oneself off from the outside world, and against unnecessary paperwork. The party apparatus was instructed to provide more pronouncedly direct, personal assistance to lower-level party agencies and primary organizations. It is necessary to the nature of one-off campaigns and of superficiality.

An important role in implementing the party's policy was played by primary organizations. The decisive part of primary organizations was at the head of developing working people's initiative, tightening labor and technological discipline, and introducing new forms of labor and movements for greater cost efficiency and quality, displaying initiative, many primary organizations took, into their own hands the control of the fulfillment of important tasks and coordinated the activities of the economic management and social organizations in implementing these tasks.

They penetrated more deeply the problems of the implementation of the party's policy in individual sectors, particularly in the economy. Individual approach to communists, discussions on their work, and the method of charging them with specific tasks have become more widespread. Control of the implementation of these tasks at party meetings deepened. The work of party committees and party groups improved; party meetings now more effectively unite the views of communists on the solution of problems.

This was confirmed by the course of the annual members meetings of primary organizations and party conferences. In accordance with the conclusions of the 15th and 16th sessions of the Central Committee they critically reviewed

the results achieved and adopted specific measures to ensure tasks in 1986. The preparation and course of these meetings and conferences were marked by growing political and work activity and the growing commitment of communists and many labor collectives. On the whole they established a good atmosphere for the sessions of district and regional conferences and for the preparation of the 17th CPCZ Congress. However, we must not disregard the fact that in some primary organizations there is a relatively low level of internal party lie and inadequate criticism and exactingness in evaluating one's own work. The resolutions that are adopted are general, have inadequate activating power, and are not being consistently ensured.

The annual members meetings held prior to the 17th CPCZ Congress elected 23 percent new committee members and 15.9 percent new chairmen of primary party organizations. The proportion of workers in the committees of primary organizations that operate in the production sphere is 46.9 percent. A total of 52.8 percent of all members of committees are workers by original occupation; 23.8 percent of them are young people up to the age of 35; 55.1 percent are functionaries with completed secondary or higher education; and 45.1 percent are graduates of the evening university of Marxism-Leninism or of Away-From-Home courses [internatni kursy] of party schools.

The deliberations of annual members meetings and all-enterprise conferences showed the positive impact of the differentiated assistance which primary organizations receive from district party committees and the improving level of their guidance. District committees are searching for a new and more effective style and forms of work with the primary party aktiv in the interest of enhancing the ability of party organizations to independently and creatively implement all-party tasks under the conditions of individual workplaces and localities.

The growing effectiveness of party work has been positively affected by the improving quality and training of the aktiv of functionaries and by the concern of party agencies for a permanent rise in the political-ideological maturity and activity of communists. The Central Committee placed the main emphasis on the assimilation of the Marxist-Leninist theory and policy of the party and on their utilization in active political activity. This was assisted by the improved system of party education that was put gradually into practice after the 16th Congress and which takes into account changes in the structure of the members base, the more challenging tasks of party work, as well as the more complicated conditions, focus this work. The political-ideological preparation of candidate members and young party members is improving only slowly. Party education is safeguarded by the system of political education, the material base of which has been substantially expanded and improved by a broad network of party schools and houses and rooms of political education. The selection, training, and work of propaganda cadres have improved. In spite of these positive results, Marxist-Leninist preparation is not at the requisite level everywhere. There exist in some places formalism, academic approaches, the tendency to regard party education as an end in itself, and detachment from life, from the urgent tasks being tackled by the party. The administrative aspect and quantitative indicators often receive more attention than the content of party education.

The 16th CPCZ Congress set specific tasks for the CPCZ Central Committee's Institute of Marxism-Leninism and political college involving the creative application of Marxist-Leninist science in close connection with the practice of building the developed socialist society. Connected with the construction of socialism in the CSSR, CPCZ history and the national liberation struggle, and the struggle against revisionist, opportunist, and other hostile concepts, were elaborated. The two theoretical worksites played a significant part in the development of the party's ideoeducational work, publishing, and the training of qualified cadres. They cooperated with the theoretical worksites of the CPSU and other communist and workers parties. In this sphere, too, the decisive yardstick is topicality, the high quality of scientific research work and the fact that its results may be used in practice.

The Central Committee, Presidium and Secretariat, combined the elaboration and ralization of the 16th Congress conclusions with purposeful implementation of cadre policy. Party bodies and organizations were led to increase their demands on cadres and their taining, and to assess the cadres' qualities as political experts their moral qualities, initiative, and activity. Regional and district committees, and the majority of primary organizations, too regularly assessed cadre questions and adopted measures that helped to encourage a greater conceptuality and a more consistent realization of cadre plans. The effectiveness of cadre work gradually came to be assessed on the basis of results. Despite these positive facts, not everywhere were the high demands on cadre work asserted to the necessary extent. Not always did the selection and the placement of cadres correspond to actual needs and requirements.

The Central Committee devoted regular care to the more purposeful preparation of members of elected party agencies and workers of the party apparatus. Since the 16th Congress, 1,600 of them have completed high-school party study at the political college of the CPCZ Central Committee, the academy of social sciences attached to the CPSU Central Committee, and the party college in Moscow, 500 students were assigned to postgraduate studies, and 94,000 functionaries completed short-term courses in the party schools. That contributed to the improvement of the political-ideological preparedness of the leading aktiv of functionaries and increased the effectiveness of party work.

The standard of political and professional education of the nomenklatura cadres in state and economic sphere also increased.

Since 1983, the principles of raising the standard of qualifications of ranking personnel in the economic sphere have gradually been put into effect. Despite this, the results do not correspond to the more exacting demands in individual branches. A considerable part of ranking personnel still do not meet the educational requirements. This applies in part, to elderly, experienced comrades with longstanding expert and management practice.

An effective form of placing demands on nomenklatura cadres is the comprehensive assessment and the monitoring of the conclusions of the assessment. During the latest assessment, carried out in connection with the 16th Congress, 560,000 interviews were conducted with cadres, most of which were in the primary organizations. The main stress was on determining the key economic tasks.

More than 100,000 cadres were charged with the task of enhancing their professional and political knowledge. A total of 2,900 ranking personnel were released from other functions, mainly for failing to fulfill tasks. The review of the fulfillment of the comprehensive assessment in 1983 had a positive influence on the attitude, activity, and initiative of ranking personnel in ensuring the Seventh 5-Year Plan tasks. The comprehensive assessment is often reduced, however, as a result of the fact that the ranking personnel's approach to the needs of society as a whole and to their own personal share in the results of the sector under their supervision is not always assessed with the required pragmatism and concreteness. The comprehensive assessment often reveals a low degree of exactingness. There are quite a few cases of workers who do not produce the necessary results and who fail to show creative initiative, decisiveness and the required political, professional, and moral prerequisites being allowed to remain in leading posts. This clearly runs counter to the principles of the party's cadre policy.

The Central Committee saw to it that there was an increase in the proportion of workers and cooperative farmers in elected party bodies, representative bodies, national committees, and the agencies of social organizations. It saw to it that workers acquired the necessary professional and political education to be able to assert themselves in all areas of political, economic, and social life.

There is a positive trend in the assignment of functions to women. The number of women comrades in elected party functions has doubled since 1971. The number of women in the nomenklatura functions of party bodies in the state and economic spheres amounts to 18.2 percent, compared with 10.3 percent in 1974. Their number in the representative bodies amounts to 30 percent.

The 16th Congress charged the party, state, and economic agencies with the task of showing a greater sense of responsibility in selecting and training cadre reserves. There was undoubtedly an improvement in this sector. The purposeful attitude has been enhanced here--and this was reflected in the increased percentage of cadres elevated into functions for which they had been trained on a long-term basis. However, the results of work with the cadre reserves were in many places reduced by the continuing formality and by administrative approaches to the ensurance of this task.

The orientation toward combining the experience of older cadres with the enthusiasm, educational standards, and creative activity of young cadres has proved its worth. The efforts of party agencies to have the functions filled with younger people are manifested in the increased number of such people in elected party functions, in the party apparatus, in the state and economic sphere, and in social agencies and organizations.

Experience confirms that the cadres grow, become steeled, and prove their worth above all in fulfilling practical tasks, in the specific everyday struggle for ealizing the party's policy. This Leninist principle, which has been fully verified by life, must be implemented and developed with utmost consistency in all sectors under the leadership of party agencies and organizations.

## IV. The Fulfillment of Conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress in the Sphere of Foreign Policy

The task formulated by the 16th CPCZ Congress, namely to build the developed socialist society, required close cooperation and coordination with the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact states, as well as the consistent implementation of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian and socialist internationalism in foreign policy.

The 16th CPCZ Congress defined our foreign policy line, with the main orientation toward consolidating the unity of the socialist community and the positions of socialism in the world; successfully defending the peaceful conditions for building the socialist society and defending the socialist achievements; cooperation with all revolutionary and progressive forces and support for the national liberation struggle; and toward strengthening the unity of the international communist and workers movement and implementing in practice and principles of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. Both the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR government devoted constant attention to these tasks, and adopted the necessary measures. The fulfillment of these measures has further enhanced the international authority of our party and state.

As international tension increased, the necessity of further consolidating the cohesion, action unity, and defense ability of the fraternal socialist countries which are united in the Warsaw Pact organization also increased. For Czechoslovakia, this was a primary task in the sphere of foreign policy.

In the period between the congresses, the CSSR participated actively, responsibly, and constructively in all deliberations of the Warsaw Pact agencies. Of basic significance was the extension of the pact's validity for the next 20 years, with the possibility of a further extension of 10 years.

Czechoslovakia's significant contribution within the framework of the Warsaw Pact was the accord concluded between the CSSR governemnt and the USSR's Council of Ministers on deploying enhanced-range missiles of operational-tactical designation on Czechoslovakia's territory. This measure contributed toward frustrating the West's attempts to disrupt the military-strategic equilibrium and enhanced the security of Czechoslovakia and of the entire community.

In the period since the 16th Congress, Czechoslovakia has been continuing its activities within the framework of CEMA and expanding its economic cooperation with the other CEMA members.

The economic summit of CEMA member countries in June 1984 in Moscow was of great significance for the enhancement of our countries' economic strength and defense ability. Czechoslovakia actively contributed to its successful results, and began to implement them in practice. In harmony with this, Czechoslovakia granted full support for the elaboration and adoption of the comprehensive program of scientific-technical progress of CEMA countries up to the year 2000, which was approved at the extraordinary CEMA session in Moscow in December 1985.

The CPCZ is taking an active part in cooperation in the ideological sphere, coordinating this activity at the conferences of the fraternal parties' secretaries for ideological and international issues.

In the period since the 16th CPCZ Congress, Czechoslovakia's relations with the states of the socialist community, founded on the principles of socialist internationalism, have further consolidated. In these relations, primary significance is attributed to relations with the Soviet Union, which assist us decisively in resolving the tasks of building the developed socialist society. The content, dynamics and breadth of these relations have achieved an extremely high level. They are founded on the unbreakable ties between the CPCZ and CPSU and on our bilateral effort to develop contacts and expand mutual cooperation. Relations between our two fraternal parties are characterized by absolute trust and unity of opinions.

Regualr meetings took place between the general secretaries of the two parties, as did regular working meetings of their Central Committees. During the last few years, working negotiations were conducted between all CPCZ Central Committee secretaries and their Soviet partners.

There is an unambiguous concurrence of opinions between the CSSR and USSR on all international issues. We proceed in a joint and coordinated manner in the fight for peace and security in the world. We fully support the Soviet peaceful foreign policy and all the USSR's initiatives aimed at constructively resolving the current international problems.

There is also wide-ranging collaboration in culture, education, science, and medical care. It culminated in the Days of CSSR Culture in the USSR Culture in the CSSR, as well as in the Czechoslovakia 85 jubilee exhibition in Moscow.

The deepening and strengthening of fraternal relations were significantly aided by the extensive contacts of the two countries' legislative and representative bodies and social organizations, by the friendly contacts of regions, districts, cities, communities, plants, unified cooperative farms, and working collectives.

In harmony with the 16th CPCZ Congress conclusions the CSSR's relations further developed in all spheres with other fraternal countries--the Polish people's Republic, the GDR, the Hungarian People's Republic, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the SR of Romania, the SRV, the Mongolian People's Republic, and Cuba. Mutual contacts were deepened between the leading party and state representatives. Contacts were expanded between the fraternal parties, agencies of state administration, parliaments, and social organizations. The relations of friendship between regions, districts, cities, and plants are broad, in terms of both content and form.

Mutual cooperation with these countries developed particularly in the economic sphere. Intergovernmental committees are regularly meeting and coordinating economic and scientific-technical cooperation. Specialization and cooperation in the production sphere are being strengthened with a number of fraternal countries. The successful development of relations is also positively reflective in the general level of cooperation in cultural affairs, education, science and medical care cooperation.

During the period of social crisis and consolidation in the Polish People's Republic, the CPCZ paid extremely close attention to expanding mutual cooperation the PZPR. On the basis of appropriate agreements the CPCZ granted the PZPR comprehensive assistance in agreed spheres, as well as in the rearing and training of functionaries.

The bilaterally advantageous cooperation with the SFRY is successfully developing, above all in the economic sphere. Contacts between the leading representatives of the two parties and countries have also intensified, thus establishing prerequisites for the further intensification of mutual relations.

Our relations with the fraternal states of Indochina--which are resisting the continuing political, economic, and direct military pressure on the part of imperialism and the reactionary hegemonist forces in the area--developed comprehensively. We are effectively contributing our share to the building of socialism and the sense of revolutionary achievements of the Vietnamese, Lao, and Kampuchean people.

The development of cooperation with the People's Democratic Republic of Kampuchea was favorably influenced by Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to the CSSR. It resulted in better foreign policy collaboration and in the development of mutually advantageous cooperation.

In realizing the foreign policy line of the 16th Congress, systematic attention was devoted to interstate relations with the PRC. After many years of stagnation in our contacts with the PRC, a gradual revitalization of these contacts is taking place. During the years 1980-85, Czechoslovak-Chinese mutual foreign trade strikingly increased. Contacts were renewed in the sphere of mutual information along the lines of planning, science and technology, of ministries of foreign affairs, of culture, education, sports, the communications media, and friendship associations.

The 17th CPCZ Congress oriented our party toward supporting the anti-imperialist stands of young independent states of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. The task was adopted to develop cooperation with all progresaive and democratic forces in the developing world, above all with those countries that have chosen the path of socialist development, and also with the organizations and movements that are leading a consistent struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism and racism.

We proceeded from these tasks in our relations with the Arab countries--particularly with the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY), Syria, Libya, Algeria, and Iraq. A further deepening of traditional, particularly economic, relations also took place with other Arab countries, such as Kuwait, Tunisia, Jordan, Egypt, the Yemen Arab Republic (YAR), Lebanon and Morocco.

We granted comprehensive assistance to Afghanistan in consolidating the progressive transformations in the country and in the defence against the attacks of counterrevolutionary forces. We devoted constant attention to condolidating and further developing the traditionally good, mutually advantageous, relations with India.

On the African continent we devoted priority attention to relations with Socialist Ethiopia, the People's Republic of Angola, and the People's Republic of Mozambique. We granted them assistance, which was aimed at ensuring their economic and social development. In relations with other countries in Africa we established new contacts, and consolidated existing contacts, in the political and economic spheres.

In harmony with the congress conclusions, the CSSR expanded cooperation with the progressive forces in Latin America. We are granting significant assistance to Nicaragua, and successfully developing contacts with Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, and other countries. We took resolute stands in defense of revolutionary Cuba and contributed to the all-round consolidation of its position in Latin America.

We granted comprehensive moral, political, and material support to the national liberation movements and to peoples fighting for their free and independent developments.

In realizing the line of the 16th CPCZ Congress, we continued to enforce the principles of peaceful coexistence and mutually advantageous cooperation in the spirit of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference in our relations with the developed capitalist countries. In the period between the congresses these relations developed under the conditions of an exacerbated international situation, evoked by the militarist circles of imperialism, particularly in the United States. Together with the fraternal socialist countries, the CSSR has been successfully warding off the NATO attempts to acquire military-strategic supremacy and to weaken the positions of socialism in the world. The deployment of American first-strike nuclear missiles in Europe has had a negative impact on the overall international situation.

Side by side with gross anticommunist campaigns against real socialism, the imperialist forces--above all those of the Unites States--are enforcing economic discrimination against the socialist countries, particularly in the sphere of modern technology, as well as in loans and restrictions in foreign trade. This approach was specifically manifested in the activation of the so-called coordination committee of NATO states for the control of exports to socialist countries (COCOM).

The offensive peace policy of the USSR and other states of the Warsaw Pact and the consistent enforcement of the principles of peaceful coexistence are yielding positive reqults. Despite the sharp course of confrontation pursued by the United States, the West European countries have shown interest in continuing the political dialogue and developing economic and other contacts with the socialist countries. All this was also reflected in relations with our Western neighbors--Austria and the FRG.

Despite the unfavorable trends in the FRG's policy, we have expressed our will to continue the political dialogue and the cooperation based on equal rights, with the provision that we attach priority importance to the issues of security. Above all, we can give a positive appraisal of the further development of mutual trade and economic cooperation, as well as the solution of environmental issues. At the same time we have continued our principled criticism of revanchism and militarism. We have developed contacts with the representatives of

forces that are promoting the continuation of the policy of detente, above all with the SPD, the trade unions, and the various components of the peace movement.

We devoted great attention to the overall development of contacts with the Republic of Austria. The visits of top Czechoslovak representatives to Austria were a significant contribution to the development of good neighborly relations. However, the development of normal relations was repeatedly disrupted on the part of reactionary Austrian circles by provocation of hostile anti-Czechoslovak campaigns. Thanks to the prudent, and simultaneously principled, course of the CSSR and the realistic approach of certain Austrian representatives, these relations are being successfully returned to the level of normal, mutually advantageous contacts. This was also affirmed by the negotiations of Comrade G. Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and Austrian President R. Kirchschlaeger toward the end of January 1986 in Bratislava.

Good and stable contacts are being successfully maintained with Finland. The Czechoslovak-Finnish relations are characterized by a positive development in all spheres and by a continuing political dialogue on a high level.

Significant progress has been registered in relations with Greece. The Greek prime minister's visit to the CSSR was a confirmation of bilateral interest in a further expansion of all-round political, economic, and cultural cooperation.

In harmony with the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress, relations were developed also with other developed capitalist states on the basis of adherence to the principles of mutually advantageous cooperation based on equal rights, and while consistently rejecting discrimination and meddling in the CSSR's internal affairs. A further development of relations was achieved with France, Italy, Denmark, Belgium, Sweden, and Spain, as well as with Great Britain, Norway, Portugal, and others. Through no fault of our own, relations with the United States of America have not shown any substantial turn.

In harmony with the tasks adopted at the 16th Congress, the Central Committee actively contributed toward consolidating the unity and action ability of all revolutionary and democratic forces of the present. The CPCZ has supported every initiative aimed at deepening the unity and cohesion of the communist and workers movement; in the past period it maintained rich contacts with the majority of fraternal parties both in Europe, and on other continents. It took an active part in international conference and meetings.

The CPCZ delegations took part in the overwhelming majority of congresses of the fraternal parties. There were exchanges of information, study delegations, and lecturers, and with a number of parties there was an exchange of party delegations at the highest level.

Our party is granting moral support--and in a number of instances also material assistance--to the fraternal parties in their political activity, also by training cadres at Czechoslovak schools and the Higher Political Academy. We have helped realize the conferences of communist parties which still operate in the underground. Most parties make use of the opportunities for treatment and creation in the CSSR.

The broadest contact and cooperation are developed by us with the European fraternal parties. Mutual cooperation--which helps consolidate their influence--has strikingly increased in relations with those parties that stand firmly on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

In the period under review contacts between the CPCZ and the French Communist Party (PCF) were normalized and relatively activated.

When the new party with a Marxist-Leninist character was founded in Spain, the CPCZ established close relations of cooperation with this party. We are granting it significant assistance, above all in the training of its new party functionaries.

Relations between the CPCZ and the Italian Communist Party (PCI) were of a more-or-less formal nature. In the recent period there has been a certain improvement, and signs of the possibility of their gradual normalization have appeared.

The CPCZ has further activated its contacts with the progressive, democratic, and national liberation parties and movements in the developing countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. A number of interparty agreements and protocols on mutual cooperation were concluded, the contacts have intensified, and the general framework of cooperation was expanded.

Relations with the ruling parties of states with a socialist orientation developed on a priority basis, particularly relations with the parties in Afghanistan, Ethiopia, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY), Angola, Nicaragua, and Mozambique, but also with the ruling parties in Syria and Algeria.

At the same time the CPCZ helped create a broad peace front of democratic, progressive, and antiwar forces and, without overlooking the differences in ideology and political stances, it developed relations with the social democratic and socialist parties on the basis of a social effort in the fight for peace and detente.

During the last 2 years the interparty contacts with the SPD were significantly developed. An active dialogue on all levels has proved that broad possibilities exist for a further cooperation between the SPD, SED, and CPCZ was also yielded the proposal to establish a zone free of chemical weapons in Europe.

The CPCZ further developed and concretized its cooperation with the PASOK party in Greece, with which it signed a program of cooperation. We are maintaining intensive contacts with the Belgian Socialist Parties (Flemish) and (Walloon). The CPCZ's relations with the Finnish Social Democratic Party are on a good level. Apart from the contacts mentioned here, the CPCZ maintains contacts with a number of other European socialist parties, and also outside Europe.

At multilateral international negotiations the CSSR actively participated in pushing through the jointly coordinated line of the socialist countries. In doing this we placed the main emphasis on the issues of averting the threat of

a nuclear war, halting the arms race, adopting effective disarmament measures, and above all preventing the militarization of space. For this purpose we made efficient use of the agencies and organizations within the UN system, as well as of other multilateral negotiations, especially the Geneva disarmament conference, the Vienna negotiations on reducing armed forces and armaments in Central Europe, and the Stockholm conference.

We actively stood up to the attacks of the United States and other developed capitalist states, aimed at liquidating the progressive elements in the orientation and activity of international organizations and at limiting the possibility of the socialist countries' activity in them. With all its activities in UNESCO, the CSSR has been contributing to the fulfillment of UNESCO's mission; and we have been resolutely rejecting all endeavors of the United States and other capitalist states to change the progressive course of this organization. We adopted a firm stand with regard to attempts to abuse the [word indistinct] against the interests of the socialist states.

At international economic negotiations we voiced principled criticism of the West for discrimination in international economic relations, and opposed the neocolonialist exploitation of the developing countries. Together with these countries we are pushing for the establishment of a new international economic order, based on just and democratic principles.

The tasks set by the 16th CPCZ Congress in the foreign policy sphere have been accomplished.

The current state of the class struggle in international relations demands that Czechoslovakia's foreign policy contribute yet more actively toward realizing and coordinated peace offensive led by the Soviet Union, and that it do its share to aid the consolidation of the positions of socialism, the isolation of the situation in the world.

The Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva has raised hopes among the broad international public that a favorable turn would take place in the development of international relations. The enforcement of the accords that have been agreed on in practice would undoubtedly contribute toward consolidating peace and security in the world. In this respect we have expressed full support for the Soviet Union, which has adopted a number of significant unilateral measures in the disarmament sphere. Together with all peace forces in the world we welcomed the far-reaching package of Soviet proposals for eliminating nuclear arms by the end of this century, contained in Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's declaration of 15 January 1986. We see in this package a real possibility for mankind to enter the third millenium without fear for its future.

In view of the fact that in the competition between socialism and capitalism the scientific-technological factor is gaining momentum, our foreign policy must become more active in this respect, too.

In order to strengthen the world revolutionary process, it will be necessary to make an even greater effort to consolidate the unity and action ability and the common course of the international workers and communist movement, especially in fighting the danger of war.

The appraisal that is being submitted by the CPCZ Central Committee testifies that our society is developing on firm and healthy foundations. The results we have achieved in fulfilling the line of the 16th Congress, also throughout the entire period of building developed socialism, provide a dignified framework for the 65th anniversary of the founding of the CPCZ.

We can be justly proud of the feat accomplished by our people under the CPCZ's leadership. However, at the same time we appraise the achieved successes soberly and realistically, and without being intoxicated by them. We also recognize the problems and shortcomings, as well as the complicated and demanding nature of the tasks confronting us.

The experience we have gained, the faithe in the creative abilities of our people, their devotion to the cause of socialism, the fact that we are a firm link in the socialist community and that we can rely on this force, particularly on the firm friendship, alliance, and cooperation with the Soviet Union, enable us to formulate a bold program for the coming years in the interests of a further all-round prosperity of our socialist fatherland, a happy life for our people in peace, and the consolidation of the positions of socialism, progress, and peace.

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## NEW PRESS LAW TO AID INFORMATION FLOW

### Law Satisfies Helsinki Accords

Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 21 Mar 86 p 4

[Berecz: "In Harmony With the Recommendations"]

[Text] It was discussed in the report of the minister and it was also mentioned in the meeting of the cultural committee of the National Assembly that the experts who were preparing the press law this time not only took into account the Hungarian legal system and legal traditions, but also international legal practice. They examined every international document, and even took into account the press laws of the surrounding countries, so that our country should not find itself in basic contradiction with these.

Above everything else, the codifiers had to look into the document pertaining to the International Agreement on Civil and Political Rights. It was just ten years ago that a decree having the binding force of a law made this UN document a part of our legal system. Several points in this agreement deal with the freedom of speech and press, with the dissemination of information, and with questions relating to the right to freedom of expression. It stipulates, in the form of a recommendation, those boundaries which are considered acceptable as the limits placed on information. However, it does not recommend any additional limitations. And what are these limitations? In essence the document forbids that which is also in the press law adopted yesterday, namely publishing efforts which conflict with the order of the state or public morality, as well as crimes committed through the press, as well as several others which are listed in our legal measure. At the same time, the agreement also recommends that the opportunity must be created for everybody to freely express his opinion.

Therefore, our press law does not contain more limitations than the internationally accepted minimum, and it even satisfies the demands expressed in the Helsinki Closing Accords, calling for the free flow of information.

## Editor, Party Functionary Speak

Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 21 Mar 86 p 4
[Berecz: "Continued Debate On the Proposal"]

[Text] Dr Laszlo Fodor (deputy from the 19th electoral district of Borsod-Abauj-Zemplen County), chief editor of the NEPSZAVA, pointed out the following: an indispensable condition for the development of conscious political behavior and action is the expansion of knowledge and continued improvement in information functions. The birth of the press law is an important step in this process. There is not a single important task in the building of socialism, which could be accomplished without the creative contributions of deeply committed and highly qualified journalists. In the law under discussion, public and journalistic interest meet on the common ground of service to society. From this point of view, the most important elements are the obligation of the press to provide information, the right of the citizen to be informed, and the responsibilities connected with providing information. The latter, however--just as the draft of the press law emphasizes--is not the affair of journalists alone. The state and economic organizations, as well as the social organizations and groups are also obligated to assist in the accurate and fast conveying of information through their own initiatives, or by providing the press with access to necessary information and facts.

The deputy continued by saying: The work of the press is still occasionally disturbed by the fact that those organs which are charged with informing the public refuse to provide information, which may perhaps mask a disdain for public opinion or a fear of publicity. Sometimes--when a journalist wants to write about problems or even certain decisions--they talk him out of it by saying, "It is not yet timely to talk about the given problem." Nobody should think that something does not exist just because the press does not write about it. It also occurs that certain leaders have two different opinions: one which the journalist can write about and one which is only for the personal information of the journalist.

Just as public information itself, the press law is the affair of the entire society: information, and being well-informed, are becoming more and more important politically. "Our basic interests depend on the openness of our society and increased public awareness," emphasized Fodor. "Openness and accessibility are the crucial elements of our national unity and socialist democracy. Consequently, information is not a favor but a responsibility, applying to the source of news as well as the news-reporter," he emphasized, then proposed a change in one of the paragraphs of the new law, to improve its accuracy, and, speaking in the name of the National Association of Hungarian Newspapermen, he recommended that the press law be ratified.

The Kossuth Prize-winning actor Ferenc Kallai (deputy-at-large) emphasized the importance of creative exchange of views and referred to the law defining the rights and responsibilities of the press as one of the major guarantees of our democracy. The new law will have a great role in preserving the open and clean atmosphere of our society. The press has a great responsibility in this, and in order for them to live up to this mission, newspapermen must look

at the world around them with open eyes; they must chastise the shortcomings and praise the positive achievements. Only this way can the press shape, reflect, evaluate and chronicle public life. One of the basic tasks of art and of the press is also to shape and improve the contemporary image of socialism. This task, however, cannot be accomplished with cynicism or by promoting different ideals, because--to use a fashionable expression--such practice would lead to an identity-crisis, emphasized the deputy.

Subsequently, analyzing issues connected with the freedom of democratic, socialist press, Ferenc Kallai emphasized: the responsibly uttered word, whether it conveys a great creation or a writing in the service of everyday goals, is the guarantee for the healthy spirit of society.

Dr Bertalan Sudi, secretary of the party committee at the Petofi Cooperative in Janoshalom (representing the 12th electoral district of Bacs-Kiskun County), considered it fitting that the explanatory text of the proposed law should assign active participation in revealing phenomena injuring socialist legality, as well as the well-founded criticism of and active opposition to such phenomena among the responsibilities of the press. This is expected of the press by the citizens when, outraged or embittered because of the trifling of the office, the bureaucratic way of handling their affairs, the genuine or perceived injuries to their rights, they besiege the editorial offices with their letters. In most cases the press lives up to these expectations and utilizes publicity in the interest of alleviating the various injuries and complaints of the citizens. However, such efforts are not allowed to succeed in every concrete case according to the interests of society. In some cases, the editorial offices of certain publications could become inconsistent in revealing certain aberrations of public life: they might retard or even "stop" their ambitious colleagues in their investigations of cases that were earlier rightfully aired and criticized on their pages.

Subsequently, Sudi spoke of those reports concerning public matters that arrive in the editorial offices without a signature. He claimed that about half of the reports are unsigned, which reveals a lack of trust. As one reason for this, he mentioned that some of the people who submitted reports in the defense of public or justified private interests have been forced to run the gauntlet or have been placed in a disadvantageous position. Of course, such detrimental actions are usually performed with refined methods, so the apprehension of the perpetrators is scarcely within the realm of possibility. Thus it might be necessary to provide a more accurate description of the rights of those who make reports protecting the public interest.

In closing, speaking on behalf of the educators of his district, he proposed that an independent national periodical publication be established for the purpose of presenting the activity and achievements of school cooperative groups recently formed and now productively working nationwide.

## Berecz Praises Law In Parliament

Janos Berecz (representing the 6th electoral district of Szabolcs-Szatmar County) said the following:

"We are preparing for the ratification of an important law: the preliminary text of the law concerning the press shows that we have arrived at another milestone in the democratization of our political system and in the growth of the life of our state. We already have several laws that regulate the most important social, economic and cultural conditions, as well as the basic rights and responsibilities of our citizens. In view of its significance, the press law--after its ratification--will join the ranks of these other laws. The construction of socialist society, the development of socialist democracy, the constant strengthening of communal and national unity demand high quality work from the press. It is our responsibility to use legislative methods, too, in order to provide suitable assistance in this work. We can confidently state that this law is the result of a rich and many-faceted experience derived from the development of our society, and that we are creating a legal provision concerning a public matter that preserves the values and serves the interests of the entire Hungarian society building socialism." These were the remarks Berecz used to introduce his speech.

## The Prestige and Responsibility of the Press

"It is attributable in part to the workers of the press that our people have an increasingly valid view of the domestic situation, the place of our country in the world, as well as the possibilities and obstacles for further development. The increase in learnedness and in being politically and economically well informed strengthens consciousness and contributes to recognizing how we can safeguard our achievements and add to our successes during the various periods of development which are unavoidably burdened by contradictions.

The past three decades have offered particularly good examples for the influence and power of the press, including both the printed and electronic news-media. After a temporary hesitation, the news-media became a participant in that great social endeavor that defended and strengthened the authority of the working people, created a socialist Hungarian agriculture which has an international prestige, contributed to the acceptance of the reform measures, and successfully served the flourishing of socialist democracy and the creation of a national consensus. The Hungarian press successfully met, and continues to meet, the test of international comparison.

The principles of our press policies have been proven to be correct, we have derived rich experiences in this area, and now it is time for us to affirm these experiences in legislation. It is commonly known that the overview of our press is defined by the principles of independence, acceptance of responsibility, and the demands raised by public service. Our ideological opponents refer to this situation as self-censorship, in a manner characterizing themselves, because they are only able to think in terms of the bourgeois application of censorship. They would be very happy, therefore, to be able to discover in our system the elements of censorship, which we

discarded long ago. However, their attempts are hopeless. After all, our governing practice is based upon consciousness, the principle of service to the Hungarian people, and the uplifting acceptance of responsibility. The law presented for ratification affirms these principles.

To Shape and Reflect Public Opinion

The democratism of public life could not have grown during the past quarter of a century without a corresponding growth in the prestige of public political consensus, and this process is far from being over. Public opinion represents a political power, and not only because it provides a prognosis concerning the acceptance of political and governmental decisions, but primarily because it has a decisive role in the preparation of said decisions, in the shaping of political, social and economic processes. During the past decades our party, which performs a leading role in the life of our society, has subjected to nationwide public scrutiny its ideas, its worries, and the proposals for solving them. In this manner, prior to each important decision the public is given an opportunity to become informed of our goals, to verify their feasibility, to express their opinions and to make proposals; they make qualitative decisions, and thus participate in decision-making. It is attributable in part to this that, even under circumstances that are becoming more difficult, the workers accept the comprehensive leadership of the party. It is evident, therefore, that the press has an extraordinarily important role both in reflecting and shaping public opinion.

The experience of long years attest to the fact that in our country, too, public opinion is a complicated, multi-variegated social factor, because we live in a society that has numerous different layers. As a result of socialist development, the rapprochement of the various layers has become a lasting process: the class-rooted and class-determined social differences are being eliminated. However, these have been replaced--temporarily or not--by inequalities of different origins and characteristics, those that are derived from the unequal work-conditions, differing incomes and life-styles, and the differences in dwelling and community conditions, to mention only a few examples.

In the making of any decision, it is important to consider that there are varying points of view in our society and every decision will touch the interests of certain social layers and groups. In talking about this, I have arrived at public opinion as the embodiment of public consensus. Public consensus does not mean complete agreement; rather it demands that the decisively larger segment of the populace reach an agreement. On matters of decisive importance, however, it calls for a commonly held point of view. The press has extraordinarily important duties and responsibilities in accurately presenting the many different interests, implementing the acceptance of constructive views that represent consensus, and in preventing the rise of unprincipled support for layer- and group-interests that are unacceptable to the majority. It is difficult to speak of public consensus without a well-informed public opinion. While mass media participates in informing the

public and shaping its views, the voice of the press should not be identified with public opinion. No press organ or individual newsman can lay claim to, or identify itself or himself, with the political importance of public opinion."

In the following, Janos Berecz cited the introductory lines of the proposed law: "The Constitution of the Hungarian People's Republic guarantees the freedom of the press. Every citizen has the right to publish his/her views and creative ideas through the medium of the press, as long as they do not harm the constitutional order of the Hungarian People's Republic."

Freedom of the Press and Our Social Goals

These sentences express the proposition that in our country there is a freedom to express thoughts and opinions. These words embody one of the important objectives in the centuries-long struggles of the Hungarian people, the guaranteeing of the freedom of the press. Freedom of the press simultaneously mirrors and serves the development of society. Anyone having a clear view of the interests of our people cannot fail to express and understand this freedom.

The full development of freedom to express thoughts and opinions calls for the creation and development of economic, social and intellectual-cultural conditions. There is a permanent mutual inter-relationship between the material and spiritual growth of the nation and the more pervasive implementation of civic rights, primarily the rights connected with the expression of thoughts and opinions. This also demonstrates that service to the working man is in the center of our policies, for, after all, people are the source and embodiment of all rights.

The creation of socialist society is only possible under the leadership of the working classes' revolutionary Marxist-Leninist party, but also with the agreement and active support provided by the decisive majority of the people. In other words, socialism can be realized only on the basis of socialist national unity. An indispensable pillar of this principle is the freedom to express opinions, the freedom of the press, which in our country is not only an ideal but a social practice based on principles, laws and on the responsibility of the men practicing it. We are confident that this practice substantially differs from the bourgeois freedom of the press employed, controlled and tolerated by the military-industrial complex, although we know that even that is not impervious to the voice of the progressive press, the mission of newsmen who feel a responsibility for the future of humankind. But we are not splitting hairs, we are not comparing our policies to the bourgeois rights: We are living and, in an increasingly meaningful manner, practicing socialist freedom of the press, which we now desire to affirm in legislative action.

The guiding principles for the XIIIth Congress of our party, concerning which the entire population could form and express their opinions beforehand, contained this resolution: "It is an important condition of our progress that the possibilities contained in the creativity of the workers be more fully utilized, and that we raise the level of our expectations in leadership and execution alike." How could these proposals be realized without the service

of the press? But let us cite further, because that is the only way for the message to become complete: "We need to take a decisive and unequivocal stand against manifestations that are irreconcilable with socialist ideals and our aims."

Freedom of the press did not heretofore include supporting efforts contrary to the interests of society, and it will not provide such opportunities in the future either. In Hungary there is no justification, not even the pretext for freedom of the press, for casting doubts on the constitutional order, the interests of the international community, the achievements of socialism, or basic national, historical or moral values. The proposed law implies the application of suitably strict measures opposing any potential attempts of this nature, stating that the information media cannot infringe on human rights, and specifically cannot be used to justify crimes against humanity, war-mongering, the incitement of hatred toward other peoples, chauvinism, and detrimental discrimination based on ethnic, racial, denominational or sexual differences. Unfortunately, we cannot claim that we have eliminated these phenomena from our society. From time to time, nationalist, chauvinist views deprecating other peoples still crop up. False prophets also appear, who try to divide national unity, kowtow to the flood of bourgeois ideals, and urge our nation to become subservient to such ideals. Since they cannot achieve any success at home, they are becoming more and more desperate in their service of imperialist propaganda organizations, further proving that, behind the loudly proclaimed nationalist and democratic slogans, they represent foreign interests. None of us doubts, I believe, that the proposed law takes a stand against mistaken and harmful interpretations or immature and dangerous behavior patterns precisely in the interest of nurturing and safeguarding the genuine values of freedom of the press and freedom of expression.

Timeliness and Validity

The secretary of the Central Committee continued by saying: the important task of the press is to provide an accurate picture of the political, economic, scientific and cultural life of our country, to promote understanding of the interrelationship between social phenomena and to mobilize the people for social involvement. However, it can only meet this obligation if the state organs and the economic and social organizations and groups provide the material necessary for informing the public.

"The proposed law emphatically declares the obligation to provide information and I do not think it does this needlessly. Recently, in the absence of information necessary for providing an accurate picture, several news items of objectionable content appeared. At the same time, there is no data, and there can be no data concerning the number of articles or radio and television programs which were never born because of the failure to provide information, thereby impoverishing our public life. In all cases it is necessary to recognize the fact that providing information is a political issue and that failure to provide information is a political mistake.

Without information, the right of the citizen to being properly informed--which is also contained in the law--cannot be realized, and without this socialist democracy cannot become complete; expressed in stronger terms, the

public well-being falters and the influence of social activity is weakened. Providing information can only be denied when such an act would infringe upon state, official, or trade secrets, or on the privacy of individuals--and then it is compulsory to withhold information. Anyone refusing to provide information by falsely citing considerations of secrecy is acting against the law and offends political as well public interests. We cannot allow anyone to hide his errors or weaknesses under the guise of "secrets". The importance of the press receiving timely information and not being dilatory in publishing such information has grown to an extraordinary degree.

It is tied to our political interests for public opinion to be properly informed and that it not be impaired, with regard to being provided with information, because of unnecessary delays. We must ensure priority for providing information so that those hostile foreign information organs which are opposed to us cannot even occasionally exploit the advantages with which this would undoubtedly provide them. There is no such important question, either with regard to domestic or international policy, about which it would be necessary to keep quiet or about which it would be justified to provide delayed information. At the same time, we will not create a global sensation out of every small event. Bourgeois propaganda does this for us--in an unscrupulous manner--for the purpose of manipulating public opinion. Naturally, timeliness cannot be opposed to the equally basic requirements of accuracy.

Providing information is a two-sided process. It is important that the state and social organs themselves also initiate discussion in the press concerning issues that affect the public. They must recognize the fact that a mutually shared way of thinking is not only in the interest of our entire society but can also be useful for each and every organization. And we should not make statements only when we can say something positive or something that "sounds good." Honesty and openness promotes confidence, and this can serve the interest of everybody. It is exactly for this reason that I feel it is worthy of notice that the press law stipulates support for the publication of notices and recommendations serving the public interest, as well as legal protection for those supplying information and for those working for the press.

The parliamentary debate on the draft of the press law again places in the center of national interest the question of providing mass information here at home. Those who drafted the law did take this into account: Many important recommendations, which were later incorporated or will be incorporated into the proposed law, were voiced during the course of an extensive and fastidious professional-social discussion. I am convinced that the press law will, in a meaningful way, promote the providing of mass information. But again I consider it important to emphasize the fact that the press law will not only be a law for journalists but for all of those who either directly or indirectly have a role in providing the public with information, and thereby in the developing socialist democracy.

The party and, together with it, the entire society have placed stringent demands on the press. They will judge its work on the basis of how effectively it serves the realization of the socialist goals of our people and how it contributes to the evolvement of creative activity on the part of the

masses. Generally the activity of the press deserves recognition, because it accurately reflects our conditions and tasks and, by describing resolutions, effectively helps promote familiarization with and acceptance of party policy, and inspires people to support such policy with their work.

Based on facts and experience, I can say that we have many excellent and respected journalists. Standing at the pinnacle of the profession are those journalists--recognized and respected by the workers--who utilize their pens and their microphones in an erudite, skillful and responsible manner in the service of the present and future of our people and in the national interest. Supporting them are hundreds of young journalists--working and writing with integrity--who understand and live with the demands arising from the uplifting responsibility associated with freedom of the press and from service to our people. We can speak about them with pride. Evidently, the staff and management of the television, radio, and press for the most part perform their work responsibly or strive to do so. Occasionally, however, articles and entertainment programs which damage our social interests and moral standards also appear. This mostly occurs because of lack of political and professional knowledge, superficiality or subjectivism on the part of certain authors or originators, while others are blinded by professional pride, and instead of service to society, they exhibit behavior belittling the working man. It behooves journalists as a group to refuse to be identified with this kind of behavior.

In a Dedicated and Discerning Manner

The realization of our common goals cannot be served by writings and programs which paint everything in dark colors, search only for problems in everything, and regard all initiatives and actions with aversion. I honestly hope that no one assumes that--only a few minutes after I spoke about press freedom and its irreplaceable role--I am taking a stand against well-founded criticism and for the long defunct "propaganda of success." We have no intention of toning down our demand for dedication and discernment. At the same time, only a press which presents reality accurately and argues for our goals in a well-prepared manner can count on our appreciation and support. News media which consistently dispel neutrality, reject views opposed to our socialist principles, promote respect for the working man, exhibit a receptiveness toward new things and a readiness to initiate action, and serve to promote love for the socialist homeland and respect for other peoples and for revolutionary internationalism, will receive support and appreciation from us. All of this must be done not with out-of-date and therefore ineffective and harmful methods, but rather in the spirit of our times, with suitable preparation, a solid world view, and by using an enjoyable and clear Hungarian style.

It is a widely held view that newsmen look for and strive to find sensational news. According to universal beliefs, every journalist hopes that once in his life he will find a mailman who bit a dog, because that would be a real scoop. I hope that we have progressed beyond this. In our country we must look for, discover and depict sensational stories as they are found in the work of the craftsman, thinker, and working man and in the everyday acts of the citizens serving their country. After all, we all share the conviction that everything

valuable is essentially the result of creative human work. In this case, real journalistic behavior should include the vivid depiction of productive work and the creative person, while at the same time eliminating the obstacles in the way of continued development. As Lenin recommended as early as 1918 to the practitioners of the fledgling socialist press: "Get closer to life! Devote more of your attention to the fact that the masses of workers and peasants are indeed building something new in the course of their everyday work."

We have an ample number of tasks, since we are shaping the present of our people and laying the basis for their future. There is no shortage of problems and we must reckon with those, too. Solutions and development can only be founded upon the competence and resoluteness of the nation. We are confident that the proposed law serves this common cause and encourages, helps, and mobilizes our journalists toward that goal. Let them take advantage of this opportunity.

I am convinced that if the press law is passed it will contribute to the development of socialist democracy and will help the press in the fulfillment of its tasks. Every aspect of the proposed law is in accord with the information policy of our party. Based on all of the above, I concur with the law and recommend its passage by the honorable members of the National Assembly.

12588
CSO: 2500/232

# SECURITY MEASURES FOR COMPUTER SYSTEMS HANDLING CLASSIFIED MATERIAL

Budapest MAGYAR KOZLONY in Hungarian No 5, 1981 pp 130-136

[Complete text of Decree No 1/1981 (I. 27), "Concerning the Security, Property and Fire-Safety Protection of Computer Systems," issued by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and signed by the Minister, Dr Istvan Horvath.]

[Text] Based on authorization received from the Council of Ministers and in cooperation with the president of the Central Statistical Office, the interested cabinet ministers and the leaders of organizations with nationwide authority, I hereby decree the following:

## General Provisions

### Section I

(1) The authority of this decree shall extend to:

(a) all state organs and cooperatives, as well as all social organizations and groups performing state functions (hereinafter: organs), which own or operate a computer or other data processing equipment or perform computer data processing (hereinafter: operate), or request or employ (hereinafter: utilize) the operation of such;

(b) all documents and data (hereinafter: data), or any data carriers, regardless of the processing and preparation method or form of publication, which are being processed in a computer system and stored there, or were created as a result of the processing, and all of those which fall within the scope of the organ stipulated in (a) and are associated with individual rights;

(c) the entire computer application process.

(2) It is understood that this decree shall apply to:

(a) the computer and other data processing equipment (hereinafter: computer equipment), as well as all such equipment and means which are used to produce, process, store, communicate and publish the data stipulated in Paragraph 1, Point (b);

(b) in the computer application process, the operation of computer equipment and all phases of preparation, planning, realization, operation and development involved in the basic and systemic programs, application programs and all of their documentation with respect to orders (contracts), as well as storage and utilization of data carriers.

Section 2

(1) In conjunction with the armed forces and armed units and the data affecting these organs, the minister having jurisdiction, as well as the national commander of the Workers' Militia--in accord with the Minister of Internal Affairs--may establish regulations which vary from those incorporated in this decree.

(2) This decree does not affect joint Decree No 6/1979 (X. 24), issued by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of Justice, pertaining to the supplying of data for the state census or the Central Statistical Office Order No 2/1977 (VII. 30) pertaining to the electronic processing and storage of statistical data.

The Object and Means of Protection

Section 3

(1) In the computer application process and its phases, the objects of protection are:

(a) the data and the carriers of such until they are destroyed and those data intended for publication until they are used;

(b) the rights pertaining to individuals and to property;

(c) computer equipment, their environment, the security of their operation, and their documentation;

(d) the records, programs, and their documentation belonging to the computer equipment;

(e) the utilized security measures, their plans, summary of specifications and procedural regulations.

(2) All of the technical, technological, programming, organizational, and legal measures and means, which ensure the object of protection against the source of danger.

(3) Auxiliary security measures are devices protecting the data classified as secret that increase the severity of protection, or are otherwise special.

The Utilization of Protective Devices

Section 4

(1) Heads of organs participating in the utilization of computer equipment are responsible for the definition of measures and protective devices required in order to establish the protection of computer-related security, and for the creation of conditions for the application of said measures.

(2) Unless conflicting provisions exist, auxiliary security measures that may be required in any stage of utilizing computer equipment, and all rights and responsibilities connected with such measures, shall be established jointly by leaders of organs involved in said activities, and shall be stated in written contracts. This does not include personal responsibilities connected with the protection of secrets.

(3) The application of auxiliary security measures mentioned in Paragraph (2) is the responsibility of the organ in whose area of responsibility they belong. This guideline also applies to budgetary responsibilities connected with the application of said auxiliary measures.

Section 5

(1) In order to have this decree enforced, the Minister responsible for supervising the operating organs involved in the use of computer equipment, or the Minister responsible for the operation of said organs, or the head of the responsible national organ (hereinafter: the supervising Minister) will--in cooperation with the Minister of Internal Affairs and the president of the Central Statistical Office--issue instructions specifically applicable to its own area.

(2) Said instructions will extend to

(a) the operation of computer equipment, in accordance with security requirements, and the general regulations for the protection of data;

(b) the necessity, methods and degree of applying auxiliary measures for the protection of secrets;

(c) the special tasks connected with protection against fire and theft;

(d) the utilization of compulsory security-, signal-, and alarm-equipment;

(e) the security measures connected with the use of tele-data processing and the orderly process of international data-transmittal;

(f) the material conditions and personal responsibilities;

(g) the publication of security measures involved in computer technology.

Section 6

The detailed tasks of protecting computer equipment from security breeches, theft and fire will be determined in a set of protective regulations issued by the head of the operating organ.

The Protection of Data Constituting Secrets

Section 7

(1) Data determined to be a state secret, or rather an official secret, can be processed in a computer system only when auxiliary security measures exist or are carried out. This also pertains to those data which become secret during the processing procedure.

(2) The head of the utilizing organ can give permission--in the absence of any order to the contrary--for the computer processing of data determined to be a state secret. Permission must be given in writing, simultaneously stipulating the conditions for processing.

(3) In order to computer process data determined to be an official secret, the person responsible for determining classification in the utilizing organ can give permission for an unstipulated period of time when the conditions described in Paragraph (1) exist. Permission must be given in writing, simultaneously stipulating the conditions for processing.

Section 8

(1) In the statute pertaining to security in computer science, it is necessary to regulate the entire technological procedure involved in the computer processing of data determined to be a state secret and an official secret. It is necessary to stipulate:

(a) the rules and means pertaining to recordkeeping;

(b) data certification methods and how the data is to be distributed;

(c) the data processing procedure and the method for protecting the data;

(d) the data storage and transmission system;

(e) the system for sorting out and destroying data (data carriers) which are no longer needed or are erroneous;

(f) the right(s) of individual access;

(g) the rights and obligations regarding control.

(2) The code list pertaining to the coding of documents, and the organizational, as well as--in justified cases--programming and operating documentation must be suitable to the nature of the data.

Section 9

(1) Data determined to be secret and unclassified data can be processed simultaneously on a computer system only with the utilization of secure technical measures incorporated in the operational and data base handling system.

(2) The head of the operating organ is responsible for secure organization and the prevention of unauthorized access when various kinds of programs are run simultaneously.

(3) If during the course of the computer processing and as a result of the summarization and interrelationship of raw (primary) data which do not constitute a secret, these data do become a state secret or official secret or if data of various classification and open data are processed, they must be classified in accordance with their type. As a matter of course, this also pertains to the processing of documentation.

Section 10

(1) The data carrier which bears a state secret or an official secret must be provided with a suitable classification designation in such a way that during the entire processing procedure such designation is identifiable and unmistakable. This procedure must also be utilized for all copied classified data carriers during the course of duplication.

(2) In the interest of ensuring that during the recording and handling of the data carrier the nature of the secret should be unambiguously obvious, it is necessary to indicate on an identically classified routing sheet the necessary facts and other handling procedures needed for identification.

(3) The organ issuing the certification shall indicate the classification designation on the secondary, coded certification transmitted together with the programming documentation.

(4) In the handling and protection of the means, support documentation, and utilized certifications for codification and ciphering of data classified as state secrets, it is necessary to proceed according to specifications established regarding the Procedure for Handling Secrets (hereinafter: PHS).

Section 11

It is also necessary to protect the security of data constituting a secret--in the course of their processing, transmittal, and storage--with logical-mathematical measures incorporated in the operational system and the programming systems or with suitable technical solutions utilized in the equipment (software, or rather hardware data protection).

Section 12

(1) The systems documentation of the computer data processing system which processes and creates classified data must include the regulations and technology for archiving and overwriting [feluliras] the data bank, as well as a description of the program for physical erasure implementing the destruction of the data bank.

(2) In the case of archiving or overwriting [feluliras] it is necessary to proceed according to the instructions contained in the systems documentation.

(3) The physical erasure of data stored on a magnetic data carrier containing a secret is classified as destruction.

(4) In the case of failure or damage to a data carrier containing classified data, the data carrier

--must be erased through utilization of a physical erasure program or

--the involved portion must be physically destroyed.

(5) The utilization of this erasure program must be officially recorded.

(6) The data containing a secret, which is stored on a visually readable data carrier and has become faulty because of faulty operation of a computer device or a computer data processing system, must be stored together with the classified data carriers, and eventually they must be sorted out and destroyed.

Section 13

(1) With regard to individuals participating in data processing, the right to access and the scope of passwords, keys and other devices for ensuring this practice must be defined in writing by line of work and by taking into account the prevailing production-method for processing.

(2) Stipulation of the right to access must also extend to what person(s) and under what conditions he/she is/are authorized access to data classified as a secret.

(3) The designated workers must be acquainted with the security and other regulations, as well as with the extent of the rights of access, their method of implementation and duration. Acknowledgment of this must be incorporated into a written statement, and a record of this must be kept.

(4) A list of stored data constituting a secret, a list of applicable passwords and operative terms, as well as a list of the names of those who may use and have access to these must be handled according to the PHS regulations.

Section 14

(1) It is necessary to follow the PHS stipulations with regard to the storage of data carriers containing state secrets.

(2) Copied data carriers (duplicates) of data containing state secrets, produced out of security considerations, must be stored in another building, also preferably physically remote from the originals, and under secure circumstances.

Section 15

(1) Transportation of data carriers containing secrets must be set up so that no damage occurs during transport and that unauthorized persons cannot gain access to them.

(2) A magnetic data carrier containing secrets must be protected against electromagnetic disturbing influence.

Section 16

(1) Auxiliary security measures must be assured for the protection of state secrets and official secrets during the course of tele-data processing.

(a) State secrets, both domestically and abroad, and official secrets to locations abroad can only be transmitted via telecommunication devices in code:

--setting up a system for coded devices and methods requires the prior permission of the appropriate organ of the Ministry of Internal Affairs;

--the organ operating the computer equipment is obligated to ensure the existence of coded devices and methods and their professional use.

(b) The terminals (data stations) used in processing state secrets--from a security point of view--must be set up and operated according to the security stipulations pertaining to the computer, regardless of their location or operating method.

(c) Unauthorized access to official secrets under tele-data processing circumstances shall be prevented by the use of identifying devices and code lists, by the insertion of confusing symbols, and by the utilization of extra-strict security measures.

(d) In the absence of an agreement to the contrary, the operator is obligated to provide for the safeguarding of the identification devices and means, as well as that of the terminal.

(2) In the case of international data transfer:

(a) with regard to state or official secrets, permission stipulated in Section 7 of government decree no 14/1971 (IV. 15) is necessary, and with regard to other data, permission of the head of the utilizing organ is required;

(b) with regard to data transfer, the secretary's office at the Ministry of Internal Affairs must be notified--in the case of a state or official secret, the same office must be notified in advance.

Section 17

(1) With regard to the setting up and operation of computer equipment regularly dealing with the processing of important state secrets:

(a) it is necessary to prevent data which contains secrets from getting out of the place, via electromagnetic beams or cables, from where it is inputed;

(b) it is necessary to avoid the presence of large capacity electromagnetic fields.

(2) It is necessary to regularly check the presence of electromagnetic signals emitted by disturbing external and some computer components, as well as the various cables connected to the input station.

(3) Computer centers, and their computer equipment designated by the responsible minister must be protected to the degree determined by individual determination;

(a) equipment which transmits the data and is sensitive to electromagnetic fields must be located in a place provided with shielding from high-frequency;

(b) in order to avoid disturbing external environmental influences it is necessary to utilize insulation from sound and vibration;

(c) in the interest of preventing the escape of data via electronic control, necessary screening or shielding must be utilized;

(d) it is necessary to ensure the protection of data containing secrets from escaping visually or acoustically.

Section 18

For the protection of state and official secrets processed in computer systems, it is necessary to utilize the orders issued in the supplement to the Ministry of Internal Affairs decree no 3/1971 (IX. 23) and entitled "Procedural Regulations Pertaining to the Protection of a State Secret or an Official Secret."

Property and Fire-Safety Protection

Section 19

(1) With regard to the general property and fire protection of computer systems:

(a) the specifications of the National Construction Statute and

(b) the National Fire Protection Statute, as well as

(c) the Technical Standards--MI No 02102--established by the Headquarters of the National Fire Department under the Ministry of Internal Affairs pertaining to the fire protection of computer centers are in effect.

(2) In each case, state secrets, which are determined by the minister charged with supervision to be of great value, far-reaching, or especially important, or computer centers designated to regularly process state secrets, or their computer equipment shall be granted increased protection--according to their value and importance--from harmful external environmental influences:

(a) in order to be able to assess potential danger in time, suitable warning devices must be used (fire-, smoke-, forcible entry-, water-, burglary-, temperature-, and humidity-indicators);

--It is necessary to provide for connection of the danger warning devices into an alarm system. It is necessary to strive for the protection of lines which transmit the signal, and for the utilization of signal-transmitting measures which offer the best protection.

--The installation into an alarm system of warning devices signalling forcible entry must be coordinated in advance with the responsible police organ.

(b) in the interest of organizing protection, stipulation must made for the order of

--approach and access,

--ingress and egress,

--staying on the premises, and of

--protection and alarm.

Section 20

(1) In order to minimize the damages caused by a natural disaster, as well as in the interest of quick restoration--in the case of the computer center stipulated in Section 19, Paragraph (2)--a disaster plan must be prepared as a part of the regulations for relocation or computer security.

(2) The following must be stipulated in the disaster plan:

--what is to be done after the occurrence of an emergency incident;

--rescue and restoration duties;

--backup equipment necessary to ensure continuous operation.

Protection of Individual Rights

Section 21

(1) Computerized records, processing, and the data which are created in the process pertaining to natural persons, with the exception of those which were intended to be public and in addition if the natural person cannot be inferred from this, must be handled, according to the application of this decree, as official secrets, if they are not classified as state secrets.

(2) A computerized record or treatment, or the preparation or reporting of data about natural persons who have a working relationship with the organ or are in any other legal work relationship can only be ordered in conjunction with the appropriate function of the organ and only with the permission of the head of the organ.

(3) Computerized records or treatment, and the preparation or reporting of data pertaining to natural persons and not included in Paragraph 2 can only be ordered on the basis of a law, a decree having the binding force of a law, and a decree and resolution issued by the Council of Ministers, with the permission of the minister charged with supervision of the utilizing organ. The permission must contain the purpose for the use of the data and the scope of authority of those authorized to use it.

Protection of Other Data

Section 22

This decree must be applied for the protection of all other data not classified as a state secret or an official secret--included here also are plant secrets--if bringing said data to the attention of an unauthorized person can result in some disadvantageous consequences for a natural person or legal entity.

Section 23

The procedure pertaining to the protection of data stipulated in Section 22 and the means for protecting said data shall be stipulated according to the requirements for secure operation.

Concluding Provisions

Section 24

(1) An individual suitable to the operating and, in justified cases, to the supervising organ (hereinafter: data-protection manager) shall be entrusted with consistently and professionally implementing this decree.

(2) The head of the organ shall entrust the data-protection manager with:

(a) supplying professional supervision in the data processing procedure, as well as in the organization of computer investments and new data processing;

(b) providing a check on compliance with protective regulations and on initiation of necessary measures;

(c) supplying supervision of work relating to the protection of secrets.

(3) The rights and responsibilities of the data-protection manager must be laid down in the instructions stipulated in Section 5.

Section 25

(1) The supervising organ shall provide a check on enforcement of that contained in this decree.

(2) The operating, or rather utilizing organ shall provide for the processing of data classified, in the computer application procedure, as state secrets only by politically and morally trustworthy individuals.

Section 26

The Central Statistical Office:

(a) shall assist in the enforcement of this decree--in concert with the Ministry of Internal Affairs--through the issuance of (professional) guiding principles for data processing;

(b) shall ensure the opportunity for acquisition of knowledge pertaining to the protection of computerized data according to uniform principles and interpretation.

Section 27

(1) This decree shall take effect on 1 July 1981.

(2) By taking into consideration Section 7, Paragraphs (1) and (2), the minister providing supervision may permit a delay--in accord with the material and technological conditions--in the enforcement of that contained in Section 16, Paragraph (1), Point (a), in Section 17, as well as in Section 19, Paragraph (2), Point (a).

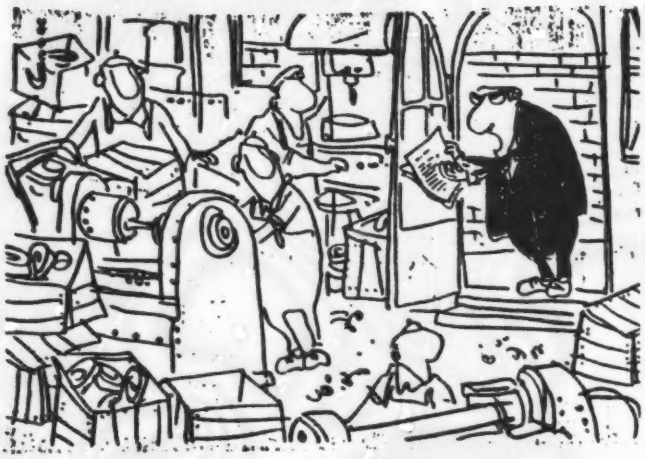
13201
CSO: 2500/227

POLITICAL COMMENTARY EXPRESSED IN CARTOONS

Budapest LUDAS MATYI in Hungarian 5 Mar 86 p 16

[Cartoons] Accepting Employment Abroad

I'll be teaching Marxism at a university abroad. In 3 years I'll have enough for a car and a house.



What's going on over here? Now even our socialist partners are outraged by the quality!

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CSO: 2500/262

## PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE PLENUM SESSIONS

### Konin PZPR-ZSL Joint Session

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Mar 86 p 5

[Text] On 17 March, a plenary session of the Konin provincial PZPR and ZSL committees was held. This meeting was dedicated to assessment of the realization of the resolutions of joint sessions as well as those of the 11th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee and the ZSL Supreme Committee.

The last two years have confirmed the high position taken by the agriculture of Konin Province. In terms of its production, the highest level reached in the 10 years since this province was established, Konin was ranked the ninth most agriculturally-productive province in the country last year. In terms of its agricultural production conditions, Konin Province is ranked 43rd in Poland.

The basis for intensifying plant cultivation is regulation of water ratios and this is a problem that remains at the center of attention of the PZPR and ZSL. Every fourth village and farm has water irrigation. However, there are still 300 communities containing about 13,000 farms that are feeling lasting or at least periodic water shortages. The level of water amelioration is far from meeting current needs.

In Konin Province, 9.4 percent of the arable land is used by socialized agriculture while the remaining 90.6 percent is cultivated by private farms. The average farm size is about 6.52 hectares. The second requirement for increasing agricultural production is a reduction in the amount of field splitting through integration and exchange of lands.

It was pointed out that one of the main provisions of the joint session's resolution, the doubling of fertilizer production, has still not been realized. Konin Province uses 15 kilograms of fertilizer per hectare less any other province in Poland. The amount of liming has also dropped. At the same time, however, the supply of plant protection agents has improved more and

there has also been noticeable progress in the supply of agricultural equipment and spare parts. There is a shortage of construction materials.

Agricultural services are critically important to an increase in production but the slowness, poor quality and high prices for these services are criticized everywhere.

In Konin Province, reclamation and recultivation of coal-mined lands is especially important. At the present time, the Konin KWB [expansion unknown] is working on 8000 hectares of land. In accordance with a resolution by the provincial people's council, mines can only receive as much land for new investments as they turn over to agriculture.

It was said that the resolutions of the latest PZPR and ZSL congresses as well as the 11th Plenum have not lost their relevance but have found a place for themselves in the agricultural planning for 1986-1990. The province's agricultural production by 1990 should reach a value 14.4 percent higher than last year.

Stefan Zawodzinski, director of the PZPR Central Committee's Agriculture Department, took part in the discussions.

## Radom Focus on Agriculture

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Mar 86 p 2

[Article by Mieczyslaw Kaca: "Radom: Possibilities of Agriculture"]

> [Text] (Own information) "This plenum has taken the role of monitoring and summarizing while still defining the most important tasks for the coming years," stated Bogdan Misztal, secretary of the Radom Provincial PZPR Committee in his introductory report to the Executive Board of the Radom Provincial PZPR Committee and the Presidium of the Radom Provincial ZSL Committee.

The following representatives of the central government took part in the plenary sessions of the provincial party committee in Radom: Zofia Grzyb, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, Zbigniew Michalek, Central Committee secretary and Kazimierz Olesiak, secretary of the ZSL Supreme Committee.

This province has made visible progress in its agriculture. The per-hectare production of four basic grains has increased over that of 2-3 years ago while last year, the socialized farms that work barely four percent of the arable surface here achieved the most profitable results (state agricultural farms -- 36.2 quintals and the agricultural producer cooperatives -- 28.4 quintals). The amount of swine in the province at this time increased by almost 30 percent, sheep by 21 percent and livestock by 1.5 percent.

During the more than two hours of discussion, positive changes were noted in the province's rural areas but at the same time, the participants were warned against too much optimism.

Kazimierz Olesiak, secretary of the ZSL Supreme Committee, also took part in the discussion.

Zbigniew Michalek, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, responded to some of the problems brought up during discussion. He pointed out that we must objectively consider the situation if we are to fulfill the jointly-adopted program of agricultural and agronomic development. The facts show that agriculture still has great unused potential. If the farmers of all regions in Poland were to match the results achieved in Leszno province with its most favorable soil conditions, feeding the nation would pose no problems. Radom Province also has great possibilities.

## Sieradz Plenum on Youth

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Mar 86 p 2

[Article by Jan A. Kraszewski: "Sieradz: the Present and Future of the Young Generation"]

> [Text] (Own information) It was worth attending this meeting because one of its participants was Grzegorz Wasinski, a fifth-class student at the Sieradz Automotive Technical School and one of many youth invited to speak before the provincial committee.

His appearance was interesting not only because he spoke about many of the real problems facing students and middle schools but above all because he was the only student invited that did not read from a prepared text but spoke freely, openly and concisely.

In reference to Grzegorz's appearance, the plenum chairman, First Secretary of the Sieradz provincial PZPR Committee Janusz Urbaniak said that "those present should draw the deepest conclusions from his speech..." while Central Committee Secretary Waldemar Swirgon diligently wrote down the student's very accurate observations.

Referring to the extensive discussions held during the recent consultations on the future of schools, Grzegorz Wasinski concentrated mainly on the teaching program. He warned against schools that become "enterprises" executing a plan dictated by this program and called for teaching institutions open to the needs and interests of youth.

For now, contemporary middle schools lack any clear program and proper textbooks. Overcrowded classrooms do not contribute to a high level of teaching nor do the one thing that most alarmed the speaker, the too-low qualifications of teachers unable to interest their students in the subjects being taught. A poor level of awareness among teachers is also a problem. In

the opinion of youth, this is what has caused the loss of teacher authority. There are only individual examples of teachers that provide a real example for their students to follow.

"Schools do not keep pace with life," said Grzegorz. "The appearance of order is kept by carrying coats-of-arms at every meeting while the problem of patriotic upbringing is handled by a 15-minute appeal on the latest occasion...".

"Can youth do nothing for itself?" asks the future automotive technician. "I propose that the profits made by the student workshops in vocational and technical schools be turned over to the National School Assistance Fund".

So much is written here about one speech because it touched upon so many basic and sensitive problems.

There was controversy over the structure of education. Jan Lisiecki, first secretary of the primary party organization in the Office of the Superintendent of Education and Upbringing expressed alarm at the growth in the number of students in vocational schools (64 percent) which contradicts the assumptions of the long-range educational program that planned for a continuous growth in the number of students finishing general-education schools. The speaker justified his alarm by saying that the attainment of a vocation is not equivalent to completion of an educational program or full preparation for active participation in public and cultural life.

Grzegorz Wasinski rejoined, suggesting that the study time for certain specializations be shortened to provide more for practical vocational instruction. This is required by the needs of our economy and not everyone has to become an engineer.

In this regard, the directors of provincial youth organizations have made a miserable showing because the majority of them have limited themselves to worn-out slogans, obvious issues and diplomatic gestures to the provincial party committee.

A critical tone dominated this plenum. The state of the province's educational, sport and recreational resources in the cities and rural areas was highly criticized too. This problem was addressed in a report to the executive board which was read by Provincial Committee Secretary Klemens Jozefowicz.

It turned out that out of 327 primary schools, only 154 are realizing a full program of 8 classes. 102 of these schools have had to teach different grades within the same room and 120 recently-hired teachers lack complete teacher training. Very many schools, especially in the rural areas, are found in barracks or rented quarters unsuitable for teaching. These bad conditions are responsible for the unequal start for youth as well as many social illnesses and acquired bad attitudes. In the opinion of the representative of education, this has led to the loss of very many talents that are so needed by our country.

Others said that the problem of ideological education work among youth cannot be solved in a campaign. It is only a permeable system in which the family, schools, places of employment, work, the community, party, youth organizations and educational and cultural institutions interact that can produce the desired results. This might be a synthesis of the Sieradz discussions of the present and future of the young generation and the country and of the ideas that were brought together within the provincial committee's resolution.

## Education Issues Raised in Wloclawek

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Mar 86 p 2

[Article by Marek Badtke: "Wloclawek: Awakening the Passion for Creative Thinking"]

> [Text] (Own information) The main themes of yesterday's (19 March) plenum of the Wloclawek Provincial PZPR Committee were the present situation in education and discussion of a program for action by the provincial party organization to realize the resolution of the 24th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee.

The best programs and didactic aids will not provide successes in education if there are no good teachers available. The discussion emphasized that the pedagogical cadre has a decisive role in educating youth. At the same time, Wloclawek Province also has a serious problem in its employment of inexperienced teachers without any professional training. Over the last 5 years, 2800 teachers have taken work in this province and nearly half of them had received no specialized training.

Much concern at the plenum was expressed over activity to create a really effective educational front. Comrade Danuta Sieminska said: "Such action must be very consistent. This requires the involvement not only of party organizations but also that of youth organizations, the Society for Popularization of Knowledge, the Society for Promotion of Popular Culture and other educational public organizations.

The task of educational establishments is to correct gaps in thinking and popularize a scientific outlook on the world.

The resolution adopted at the conclusion of the plenum accentuated this need. The resolution accepted certain principles for a program to realize the resolution of the 24th PZPR Central Committee Plenum as well as directions for actions to be taken by the provincial government and party organizations until 1990 to strengthen education in the province.

The plenum was chaired by the first secretary of the Wloclawek Provincial PZPR Committee, Krystian Luczak.

## Zamosc Plenum on Personnel Policy

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Mar 86 p 2

[Article by Marian Zacharczuk: "Zamosc: Cadre Policy in the Region"]

> [Text] (Own information) The theme for the 19 March plenary meeting of the PZPR Provincial Committee in Zamosc was "Improvement of cadre policy as an important factor in progress in socialist construction".

The director of the PZPR Central Committee Department of Cadre Policy, Wladyslaw Honkisz, participated in this meeting under the chairmanship of Marian Wysocki, the provincial committee's first secretary.

Out of all persons employed in the state-owned economy in Zamosc Province at the end of last year, 7470 were highly educated and 30 percent of these carry out management functions. 205 persons held management positions requiring the approval of party instances and organizations. As many as 1570 and therefore most of these positions are controlled by the primary party instances and factory committees while the remainder are politically controlled by the primary party organizations.

There are many positive signs that cadres are being put to their proper use in the province. The most important of these signs is the fact that within Zamosc Province, the number of persons with higher educations is continuously growing. However, there are also many negative signs such as a serious disproportion in the distribution of these cadres in certain cities and communities.

During discussion at the plenum, many speakers devoted much time to the cadre situation in education. "A cadre survey in the province's schools has revealed still many other shortcomings in this area," said Jozef Skupien of Susec. "Teachers cannot be proverbial schoolmasters because their task is to educate young people and this is something that many people often forget. We must create good living and working conditions for young teachers, especially in rural areas. However, we must also requires that teachers have the sort of attitude that will raise our children to be good Poles, socially and politically involved in the nation's affairs," said Stanislaw Becal of Old Zamosc.

The Zamosc party organization adopted a resolution outlining how party instances and organizations are to work to improve the PZPR's cadre policy in Zamosc Province.

## 'Moral Renewal' Viewed in Przemysl

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Mar 86 p 2

[Article by Ryszard Zatorski: "Przemysl: Seeking Roads to Moral Renewal"]

> [Text] (Own information) On 20 March, the plenary session of the provincial PZPR committee in Przemysl considered how it can effectively unite efforts to liquidate social plagues and improve discipline, public order and respect for law.

The meeting was conducted by the first secretary of the provincial PZPR committee, Zenon Czech, and was also attended by Central Committee Secretary Jozef Baryla, Director of the Central Committee Foreign Department Ernst Kucza, General Prosecutor of the Polish People's Republic Jozef Zyta and Chief Inspector of the Office of Council of Ministers Edward Drzazga.

The discussion condemned phenomena such as alcoholism and drug addiction and also considered bureaucratic treatment of people by offices, parasitism of people who refuse to work, sanitary neglect, dirty conditions in cities, etc.

It was pointed out that everything is "returning to normal" where controllers leave factories after conducting inspections. Attention was drawn to the weakness of inspections within factories and the effectiveness of the work done by the IRCh [expansion unknown] was accentuated.

Central Committee Secretary Jozef Baryla pointed out the close relationship that the moral health of society and effectively overcoming all forms of social evil has with the stabilization of life in Poland. For that reason, the party places such great importance on the establishment of socialist moral principles, the problems of professional ethics, respect for one's own work and that of others and action to counter any signs of social pathology.

## Lublin on Party Activity in Factories

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Mar 86 p 2

> [Text] The statement that the working class is the motive force for socialist changes and that the party represents the interests of the working class is the briefest possible synthesis of the discussion that took place during the plenary meeting of the Lublin Provincial PZPR Committee, the provincial Party Control Commission and the Provincial Review Commission on 20 March in Lublin.

The meeting was devoted to the party's activity within the worker community and was attended by a group of worker representatives, both partisan and nonpartisan, from the region's factories and businesses and representatives from higher schools and factory schools.

The plenum was preceded by meetings of the province's party aktiv in 10 different industrial factories. Direct conversations at places of work made it possible to become better informed about working conditions, worker participation in company management, how party work is being conducted and the most important problems for workers and their party organizations.

The plenum stressed the fact that it wants to continuously increase worker influence over what takes place within the party and over political, economic and public life. It stressed the role of party organizations and management personnel in creating conditions under which workers have a real influence over all areas of life.

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SOCIOLOGY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PLZEN GETS NEW TV TRANSMITTER

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Mar 86 p 2

[Text] With the participation of Vlastimil Chalupa, the Czechoslovak minister of communications, the new Plzen City television transmitter was inaugurated on Monday. The 200-watt transmitter, which is produced by the Polish firm of Zarat, is to replace the existing 80-watt transmitter, will substantially improve the quality of transmission, and expand the transmission of the central program of Soviet television in the area surrounding the kraj city and its nearest environs.

The erection and assembly of the significant radio communications project was concluded 9 months ahead of schedule. This accomplishment was the result of decisions made by the combined socialist pledge which was delivered in honor of the 17th Congress of the CPCZ by interested workers, including those from the okres construction enterprise "Plzen-North," from the Radio Communications Administration in Prague, and from the Regional Administration of Radio Communications for Western Bohemia.

Residents of Plzen can, thus, receive a bright variety of Soviet entertainment, educational, and cultural programs on 27 channels. Plzen itself is one of eight cities in Czechoslovakia where communications experts have been successful in expanding the services offered to citizens over and above the framework of tasks spelled out in the Seventh Five-Year Plan.

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SOCIOLOGY CZECHOSLOVAKIA

## INCREASE IN FOREIGN TRAVEL NOTED

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Mar 86 p 2

[Text] Almost 8.5 million Czechoslovak nationals traveled abroad last year, which is 17 percent more than the previous year. During the course of the entire Seventh Five-Year Plan every citizen of Czechoslovakia, on average, traveled abroad twice a year. Even if a considerable portion of this travel included excursions, the average sojourn last year increased to 7.8 days.

Expanded services were provided by travel agencies, but also by the Recreational Administration of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, by the Association of Cooperative Farmers, and by other organizations which organized mass foreign excursions. Interest is rising in topical trips and sojourns involving active rest. During summer, the primary places visited were USSR seaside summer resorts, seaside resorts in Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, and Romania, as well as recreational centers in Hungary and in the GDR.

Interest in finding out about our country also rose. During the Seventh Five-Year Plan 12 to 17 million people per year came to Czechoslovakia, 90 percent of them were tourists from socialist states. During the last 2 years, more visitors from nonsocialist countries arrived--last year they amounted to 1,323,000 tourists.

Domestic travel is also expanding, as is appreciation of the beauties of our country. Satisfaction of our and foreign tourists depends primarily upon the level of services offered. The number of beds in some facilities has increased, more vacationers are being cared for by enterprise mountain chalets and housing facilities. The recreation facilities offered by the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement have expanded by more than 20 percent.

Difficulties and shortcomings do exist still. They include, for example, inadequate hygiene at some locations and facilities, inappropriate conduct on the part of restaurant and hotel personnel, and the extent and quality of transportation.

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ARTICLE COMPLAINS OF LACK OF SMOKING PROHIBITIONS

Prague HALO SOBOTA in Czech 5 Apr 86 p 1

[Article: "And Your Opinion?"]

[Excerpt] In my opinion, the way smoking has spread among young people is worthy of consideration. And why not? After all, smokers have precedence everywhere. All restaurants, coffeehouses, wine bars actually primarily serve the users of nicotine. Wherever smoking is prohibited, even special smoking areas are designated for them. The physicians are thinking of various health programs in order to help those who have already been smoking for more than 20 years. Why does somebody not defend nonsmokers? Much has been done in this area: Smoking is prohibited on board trains, in train stations, and in buses. But what does it matter if a person rides to work in a nonsmoking compartment only to be confronted for 8 hours daily at work in a smoked-up environment because perhaps a single smoker cannot hold out without his cigarettes?

Much paper has already been written on regarding the harm done to nonsmokers by a smoked-up environment. All for naught. One thing would be sufficient: to clearly proclaim that a smoked-up work site is considered to be a defective work site. Of course, we will probably never see the day this will come about.

[Signed] Jaroslava Rysova, Plzen

We do not understand why Czechoslovakia lags behind such countries as Norway, Bulgaria, Japan, and others in health prevention. In Czechoslovakia, health workers and patients in hospitals and spas continue to smoke, teachers and young people directly in schools continue to smoke, pregnant women smoke, smoking is spreading among children. In care of smokers we go so far that cigarettes, as the only "foodstuff," can be purchased at any time of day or night in large selection. A nonsmoker virtually has no chance to go to a dance without being forced to remain in a smoked-up environment. He has no opportunity to sit in a coffeehouse--he encounters cigarette smoke everywhere. How is this for those who suffer some kind of illness (allergy, eye infection, asthma, etc.)? In recent times, a few nonsmoking coffeehouses have appeared here and there, in some restaurants smoking is prohibited during the noon meal, but these are only weak sproutings. The costs of treating smokers are in the millions for our society. Would it not be more purposeful to expend financial means primarily to prevent smoking? We ask ourselves: What

specifically is being done for nonsmokers? We would be interested in seeing what measures are being prepared at the Ministry of Health, or possibly by the government.

[Signed] Zdenka Holasova and Jarmila Horesovska, Prague

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END